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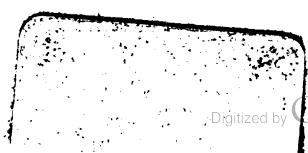
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No. 2.

School Board for London.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON

FOR THE YEAR,

FROM LADY-DAY, 1887, TO LADY-DAY, 1888.

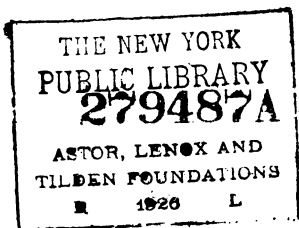
(Approved by the Board on the 8th November, 1888.)



1888.

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OF THE
REFORM CLUB, NEW YORK,
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List of Members OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON,

on the 25th March, 1888,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DIVISIONS WHICH THEY REPRESENT.

City of London.

HENRY SPICER, Esq.
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL
Mr. Alderman SAVORY
Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., M.P. (*Vice-Chairman*).

Chelsea.

GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A.
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq.
Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S.
Mrs. WEBSTER.

Finsbury.

MARK WILKS, Esq.
W. BOSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S.
BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq.
JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq.
THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq.
† HON. CONRAD DILLON.

Greenwich.

Colonel HUGHES, M.P.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq.
HENRY GOVER, Esq.
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A.

Hackney.

JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S.
JAMES HART, Esq.
Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A.
BENJAMIN S. OLDING, Esq.
†† CHARLES DEACON, Esq.

East Lambeth.

Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A.
Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A.
THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq., F.E.I.S.
G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq.

West Lambeth.

HENRY LYNN, Esq.
HARRY SNEYMOUR POSTER, Esq., F.C.A.
Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A.
FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq.
JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq.
‡ REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq.

Marylebone.

EDMUND BARNES, Esq.
J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq.
Rev. JOHN J. COXHREAD, M.A.
General MOSERLY.
Rev. JOSEPH R. DIGGLE, M.A. (*Chairman*)
Rev. CARON BARKER, M.A.
Mrs. WESTLAKE.

Southwark.

Sir JOHN BENNETT.
EDRIC BAYLEY, Esq.
Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A.
Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A.

Tower Hamlets.

Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A.
Colonel LENOX PRENDERGAST.
Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER.
FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq.
• CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq.

Westminster.

H. N. BOWMAN SPIKE, Esq.
Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, B.D.
Captain CLIFFORD PROBYN.
JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq.
† Sir GUYER HUNTER, M.P.

† Elected on the 26th May, 1887, in the place of the Rev. W. Panckridge.

†† Edward Thomas Holloway, Esq., was elected on the 14th June, 1888, in the place of Mr. Deacon, who had ceased to be a Member.

‡ Elected on the 13th October, 1887, in the place of the Rev. George M. Murphy, deceased.

‡ Elected on the 16th February, 1888, in the place of Mr. E. North Buxton, resigned.

¶ General Sim was elected on the 17th May, 1888, in the place of Sir Guyer Hunter, who had resigned.

Lists of Board, of Standing Committees and of Standing Sub-Committees, with attendances of Members, for the Year ended 30th November, 1887.

[TAKEN FROM THE ANNUAL RETURN OF ATTENDANCES.]

BOARD.

[Number of Meetings ... 38.]

Rev. JOSEPH R. DIGGLE, M.A., <i>Chairman</i> . [Marylebone]. (38)	HELBY, JAMES THOMAS, Esq. [West Lambeth]. (38)
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., M.P., <i>Vice-Chairman</i> [City]. (30)	HELLER, THOMAS E. Esq. [East Lambeth]. (29)
BARKER, Rev. Canon, M.A. [Marylebone]. (28)	HUGHES, Colonel, M.P. [Greenwich]. (37)
BARNES, EDMUND, Esq. [Marylebone]. (38)	HUNTER, Sir GUYER, M.P. [Westminster]. (17)
BAYLEY, EDRIC, Esq. [Southwark]. (37)	JAY, Rev. W. PARKINSON, M.A. [Tower Hamlets]. (35)
BELL, Rev. WILLIAM LEES, M.A. [Southwark]. (28)	JEPHSON, Rev. ARTHUR W., M.A. [West Lambeth]. (36)
BENNETT, Sir JOHN [Southwark]. (23)	LAWRENCE, Rev. CHARLES D., M.A. [Southwark]. (34)
BOURKE, W. ROSTON, Esq. F.E.I.S. [Finsbury]. (38)	LOBE, JOHN, Esq., F.R.G.S. [Hackney]. (37)
BOUSFIELD, WILLIAM, Esq. [Chelsea]. (35)	LUCAS, FREDERIC WILLIAM, Esq. [West Lambeth]. (36)
BRISTOW, Rev. RICHARD RHODES, M.A. [Greenwich]. (37)	LUCRAFT, BENJAMIN, Esq. [Finsbury]. (33)
BROOKE, Rev. CHARLES E., M.A. [East Lambeth]. (23)	LYNN, HENRY, Esq. [West Lambeth]. (34)
BURROUGHS, JAMES S., Esq. [Westminster]. (16)	MOBERLY, General [Marylebone]. (32)
BUXTON, EDWARD NORTH, Esq., [Tower Hamlets]. (35)	OLDING, BENJAMIN S., Esq. [Hackney]. (38)
COXHEAD, Rev. JOHN J., M.A. [Marylebone]. (36)	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, Esq. [Greenwich]. (31)
DAVENPORT-HILL, Miss [City]. (38)	PORTER, Rev. JOHN FLETCHER [Tower Hamlets]. (38)
DEACON, CHARLES, Esq. [Hackney]. (5)	PRENDERGAST, Colonel LENOX [Tower Hamlets]. (29)
DELOW, FREDERICK J. W., Esq. [Tower Hamlets]. (37)	PROBYN, Captain CLIFFORD [Westminster]. (35)
DILLON, Hon. CONRAD. [Appd. 26th May, 1887.] [Finsbury]. (15)	SAUNDERS, REGINALD F., Esq. [Appd. 18th Oct., 1887.] [West Lambeth]. (6)
DREW, Rev. ANDREW A. W., M.A. [East Lambeth]. (38)	SAVORY, Mr. Alderman [City]. (15)
ENDRAN, J. RUSSELL, Esq. [Marylebone]. (24)	SHARP, JAMES WILSON, Esq. [Finsbury]. (35)
EYTON, Rev. Prebendary, M.A. [Chelsea]. (27)	SINCLAIR, Rev. WILLIAM [Westminster]. (36)
FOSTER, HARRY SEYMOUR, Esq., F.C.A. [West Lambeth]. (38)	SPICER, HENRY, Esq. [City]. (32)
GLADSTONE, Professor, F.R.S. [Chelsea]. (38)	SPINK, H.N. BOWMAN, Esq. [Westminster]. (36)
GOVER, HENRY, Esq. [Greenwich]. (27)	STONE LAKE, THOS. FRAS., Esq. [Finsbury]. (37)
GULL, Rev. CHARLES GEORGE, M.A. [Hackney]. (36)	WEBSTER, Mrs. [Chelsea]. (23)
HART, JAMES, Esq. [Hackney]. (30)	WESTLAKE, Mrs. [Marylebone]. (23)
	WHITE, GEORGE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. [Chelsea]. (35)
	WHITELEY, G. CRISPE, Esq. [East Lambeth]. (37)
	WILKS, MARK, Esq. [Finsbury]. (17)

I.

Statistical and Law and Parliamentary Committee.

[Number of Meetings—18.]

Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (<i>Chairman</i>). (16)	JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. [Appd. 17th Nov., 1887.] (1)
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD. (18)	SIR GUYER HUNTER, M.P. (2)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (15)
EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (15)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. [Appd. 17th Nov., 1887.] (1)
EDRIC BAYLEY, Esq. (14)	Captain CLIFFORD PROBYN. (9)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (12)	JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. (16)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (16)	Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (14)
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. [Appd. 21st April, 1887.] (8)	HENRY SPICER, Esq. (5)
Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (0)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (2)
JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)	
EDWARD NORTH BUXTON, Esq. (3)	And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—
Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (9)	Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (8)
Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. [Appd. 21st April, 1887.] (5)	Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (2)
HARRY SEYMOUR FOSTER, Esq., F.C.A. (8)	JOHN LOBE, Esq., F.R.G.S. (12)
Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (14)	THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (1)
Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (9)	

II. Works and General Purposes Committee.

[Number of Meetings—24.]

WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (*Chairman*). (21)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (23)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (2)
 Sir JOHN BENNETT. (0)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. [Appd. 12th May, 1887.] (10)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (0)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (19)
 J. RUSSELL ENDREAN, Esq. (11)
 Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (4)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (34)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (21)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (18)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (32)
 BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq. (19)
 General MOBERLY. (32)

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (2)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. [Appd. 20th Oct., 1887.] (3)
 JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. (11)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (15)
 Mrs. WEBSTER. (12)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (8)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (8)
 MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz.—
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (0)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (2)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (11)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (8)

IIa.

Sub-Committee of Works Committee on Sites and Buildings.

[Number of Meetings—18.]

WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (*Chairman*). (15)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD (17)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN (1)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. [Appd. 18th May, 1887.] (8)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (0)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (13)
 J. RUSSELL ENDREAN, Esq. (10)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (15)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (14)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (8)

FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (15)
 BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq. (14)
 General MOBERLY (15)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. [Appd. 14th Nov., 1887.] (1)
 JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. (12)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (18)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (3)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (2)
 MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)

IIb.

Sub-Committee of Works Committee on Furniture and Repairs.

[Number of Meetings—19.]

FREDERIC WM. LUCAS, Esq. (*Chairman*). (17)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (17)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (13)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (0)
 J. RUSSELL ENDREAN, Esq. (9)

JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (18)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (15)
 BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq. (15)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (0)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. [Appd. 14th Nov., 1887.] (1)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (12)

IIc.

Sub-Committee of Works Committee on Board Offices.

[Number of Meetings—11.]

WILLIAM BOUSFIELD (*Chairman*). (9)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (10)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)

Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (10)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (10)
 General MOBERLY. (10)

III.

Sub-Committee of Works Committee on Accounts.

[Number of Meetings—8.]

WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (*Chairman*). (5)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (6)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
 J. RUSSELL ENDREAN, Esq. (1)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (6)

FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (6)
 General MOBERLY. (6)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. [Appd. 14th Nov., 1887.] (0)

III.

Finance Committee.

[Number of Meetings—22.]

Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., M.P. (*Chairman*). (18)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (22)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (19)
 J. RUSSELL ENDREAN, Esq. (12)
 HARRY SEYMOUR FOSTER, Esq., F.C.A. (11)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. [Appd. 3rd Feb., 1887.] (13)
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 Sir GUYER HUNTER, M.P. (0)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (12)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (2)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (13)

REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. [Appd. 27th Oct., 1887.] (3)
 Mr. Alderman SAVORY. (0)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (8)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (3)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (10)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (10)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz.—
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (1)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (0)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (1)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (1)

IIIa.

Sub-Committee of Finance Committee for Examination of Vouchers.

[Number of Meetings—19.]

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE (*Chairman*). (0)
 THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (19)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (3)
 J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (7)
 HARRY SEYMOUR FOSTER, Esq., F.C.A. (5)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. [Appd. 3rd
 Feb., 1887.] (6)
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 Sir GUYER HUNTER, M.P. (0)

JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (3)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (0)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (4)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. [Appd. 27th
 Oct., 1887.] (3)
 Mr. ALDERMAN SAVORY. (0)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (0)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (0)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (2)

IIIb.

Sub-Committee of Finance Committee on Solicitors' Costs.

[Number of Meetings—1.]

J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (*Chairman*). (1)
 THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (1)
 THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
 HARRY SEYMOUR FOSTER, Esq., F.C.A. (1)

Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (1)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (0)

IV.

School Management Committee.

[Number of Meetings—37.]

Rev. JOSEPH R. DIGGLE, M.A. (*Chairman*). (37)
 THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (4)
 Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (12)
 EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (34)
 Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (10)
 W. BOSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (36)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (28)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (35)
 Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (19)
 Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (38)
 Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (29)
 Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (22)
 Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (30)
 HENRY GOVER, Esq. (23)
 Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (5)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (33)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (15)
 Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (28)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPSON, M.A. (35)

JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (30)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (31)
 HENRY LYNN, Esq. (27)
 General MOBERLY. (25)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (26)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (27)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (16)
 Mrs. WEBSTER. (22)
 Mrs. WESTLAKE. (19)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (19)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (30)
 MARK WILKS, Esq. (10)

And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (1)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (0)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (6)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (1)

IVa.

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee for General Business.

[Number of Meetings—36.]

Besides the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the Chairman of the Board, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, the Chairman of the Committee, and (in rotation) four Members of the Committee are summoned to attend.

W. BOSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (*Chairman*). (36)
 THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (35)
 THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (2)
 Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (3)
 EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (35)
 Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (16)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (23)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (30)
 Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (11)
 Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (38)
 Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (30)
 Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (7)
 Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (21)
 HENRY GOVER, Esq. (18)
 Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (4)

JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (24)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (12)
 Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (30)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPSON, M.A. (30)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (31)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (8)
 HENRY LYNN, Esq. (28)
 General MOBERLY. (11)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (5)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (14)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (2)
 Mrs. WEBSTER. (21)
 Mrs. WESTLAKE. (6)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (18)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (12)
 MARK WILKS, Esq. (4)

IVb.

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee on Books and Apparatus.

[Number of Meetings—17.]

Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (<i>Chairman</i>). (16)	JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (5)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (17)	THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (3)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (9)
EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (7)	Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (11)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (12)	Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (1)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (10)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (11)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (15)	Mrs. WESTLAKE (10)
Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (5)	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (4)
Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (0)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (3)

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee on Books and Apparatus have two Sub-Committees as follow:—

(i.) Pictures.

[Number of Meetings—12.]

Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (<i>Chairman</i>). (5)	JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (0)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (11)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (2)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (6)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (5)	Mrs. WESTLAKE. (2)
Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (6)	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (2)
	MARK WILKS, Esq. (1)

(ii.) School Libraries and Rewards.

[Number of Meetings—8.]

Mrs. WEBSTER (<i>Chairman</i>). (8)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (1)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (8)	Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (3)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (8)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (0)	Mrs. WESTLAKE. (2)
Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (4)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)
Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (0)	

IVc.

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee on Cookery.

[Number of Meetings—19.]

Miss DAVENPORT-HILL (<i>Chairman</i>). (18)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (9)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (19)	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (3)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)	G. CRISPE WHITELY, Esq. (3)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (10)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (1)
Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (2)	

IVd.

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee on Needlework.

[Number of Meetings—14.]

JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (<i>Chairman</i>). (11)	Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (12)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (13)	HENRY GOVER, Esq. (4)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (5)
EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (12)	HENRY LYNN, Esq. (0)
Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (0)	Mrs. WESTLAKE. (4)
	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (3)

IVe.

Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee on the Instruction of the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb.

[Number of Meetings—10.]

General MOSERLEY (<i>Chairman</i>). (10)	Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (0)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (12)	Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (2)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (3)
Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (0)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (5)
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (8)	Mrs. WESTLAKE. (3)

IVj.

Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee on Instruction in Scripture Knowledge.

[Number of Meetings—16.]

Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (<i>Chairman</i>). (10)	Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (11)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (16)	HENRY GOVER, Esq. (4)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (0)
Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (2)	Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (4)
W. BOSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (6)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (8)
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (9)	General MOBERLY. (9)
Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKS, M.A. (0)	Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (3)
Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (2)	Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (9)
Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (2)	

IVg.

Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee on the Instruction of Pupil Teachers and on Drawing.

[Number of Meetings—19.]

Rev. CHAS. E. BROOKE, M.A. (<i>Chairman</i>). (17)	THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (19)	Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (15)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (14)
EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (16)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (7)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (11)	HENRY LYNN, Esq. (9)
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (15)	Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (0)
Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (0)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (10)
Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (1)	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (6)
Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. [Appd. 3rd Dec. 1896.] (14)	G. CRISP WHITELEY, Esq. (4)
	MARK WILKS, Esq. (6)

IVA.

Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee on Technical Education.

[Number of Meetings—8.]

Rev. ANDW. A. W. DREW, M.A. (<i>Chairman</i>). (8)	Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (8)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (7)	THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (1)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (2)
Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (0)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (0)
Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (0)	HENRY LYNN, Esq. (1)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. [Appd. 26th March, 1887.] (4)	General MOBERLY. (3)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (5)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (2)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (7)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)

IVi.

Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee on Requisitions and Stocktaking.

[Number of Meetings—20.]

JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (<i>Chairman</i>). (18)	HENRY GOVER, Esq. (10)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (20)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (9)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (5)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (16)	G. CRISP WHITELEY, Esq. (3)

IVj.

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee on the Promotion of Teachers.

[Number of Meetings—25.]

EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (<i>Chairman</i>). (24)	Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (0)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (23)	JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (2)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (2)
Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (6)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (4)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (10)	HENRY LYNN, Esq. (7)
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (9)	Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (10)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (24)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (12)
Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (5)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)

V.

Bye-Laws Committee.

[Number of Meetings—20.]

Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (Chairman). (19)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (19)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)
 Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (4)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (17)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (14)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (1)
 Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. [Resigned
 16th Dec., 1896.] (3)
 HENRY GOVER, Esq. (13)
 Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (6)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (14)
 Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (16)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (17)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (16)
 General MOBERLY. (18)

BENJAMIN S. OLDING, Esq. (19)
 Colonel LENOX FRENDERGAST. (6)
 Captain CLIFFORD PROBYN. (6)
 JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. (16)
 Rev. W. SINCLAIR, B.D. [Appd. 27th Jan.,
 1897.] (9)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (8)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (5)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of
 voting, the Chairmen of other Standing
 Committees, viz.:—
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (1)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (3)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (1)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (8)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (1)

Va.

Sub-Committee of Bye-Laws Committee for General Business.

[Number of Meetings—15.]

Besides the Chairman of the Sub-Committee (Rev. John J. Coxhead, M.A.), the Chairman of the Board, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, and (in rotation) six Members of the Committee are summoned to attend.

Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (Chairman). (15)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (15)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)
 Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (2)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (5)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (11)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (1)
 Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. [Resigned
 16th Dec., 1896.] (0)
 HENRY GOVER, Esq. (3)
 Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (5)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (11)

Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (18)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (18)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (3)
 General MOBERLY. (6)
 BENJAMIN S. OLDING, Esq. (8)
 Colonel LENOX FRENDERGAST. (4)
 Captain CLIFFORD PROBYN. (7)
 JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. (12)
 Rev. W. SINCLAIR, B.D. [Appd. 27th Jan.,
 1897.] (7)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (3)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (4)

VI.

Industrial Schools Committee.

[Number of Meetings—19.]

HENRY SPICER, Esq. (Chairman). (14)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (18)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
 Sir JOHN BENNETT. (0)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHES, Esq. (0)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (8)
 Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (18)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (0)
 JAMES HART, Esq. (9)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (10)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (3)

Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (10)
 Colonel LENOX FRENDERGAST. (13)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (0)
 Mrs. WESTLAKE. (7)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of
 voting, the Chairmen of other Standing
 Committees, viz.:—
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (0)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)

Via.

**Industrial Schools Committee, as Managers of the Ship
 "Shaftesbury."**

[Number of Meetings—20.]

HENRY SPICER, Esq. (Chairman). (15)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (19)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
 Sir JOHN BENNETT. (0)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHES, Esq. (0)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (11)
 Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (19)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (0)
 JAMES HART, Esq. (9)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (11)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (7)

Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (11)
 Colonel LENOX FRENDERGAST. (14)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (0)
 Mrs. WESTLAKE. (8)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of
 voting, the Chairmen of other Standing
 Committees, viz.:—
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (0)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)

Vib.

*Industrial Schools Committee, as Managers of the
Brentwood Industrial School.*

[Number of Meetings—19.]

HENRY SPICER, Esq. (*Chairman*). (13)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (18)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
SIR JOHN BENNETT. (0)
JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (9)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (18)
CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (0)
JAMES HART, Esq. (9)
JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (12)
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (6)

Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (8)
Colonel LENOX PRENDERGAST. (12)
H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (0)
Mrs. WESTLAKE. (9)

And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz.:—
Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (0)
Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)

Vic.

*Industrial Schools Committee, as Managers of Upton House
Industrial School.*

[Number of Meetings—19.]

HENRY SPICER, Esq. (*Chairman*). (18)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (18)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
SIR JOHN BENNETT. (0)
JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (9)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (18)
CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (0)
JAMES HART, Esq. (9)
JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (11)
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (6)

Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (8)
Colonel LENOX PRENDERGAST. (12)
H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (0)
Mrs. WESTLAKE. (9)

And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz.:—
Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (0)
Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)

Vid.

*Sub-Committee of Industrial Schools Committee for Industrial
Schools Officers' Cases.*

[Number of Meetings—36.]

Besides the Chairman of the Sub-Committee (Henry Spicer, Esq.), the Chairman of the Board, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, and (in rotation) three Members of the Committee are summoned to attend.

HENRY SPICER, Esq. (*Chairman*). (19)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (36)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
SIR JOHN BENNETT. (0)
JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
Rev. J. J. COXHEAD, M.A. (11)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (34)
CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (0)

JAMES HART, Esq. (7)
JOHN LOBB, Esq. F.R.G.S. (9)
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (5)
Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (7)
Colonel LENOX PRENDERGAST. (24)
H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (0)
Mrs. WESTLAKE. (9)

Vic.

*Sub-Committee of Industrial Schools Committee on the Ship
"Shaftesbury."*

[Number of Meetings—9.]

The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (0)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (1)
Colonel LENOX PRENDERGAST. (6)

HENRY SPICER, Esq. (4)
H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (0)
Mrs. WESTLAKE. (5)

Vic.

*Sub-Committee of Industrial Schools Committee on the
Brentwood School.*

[Number of Meetings—10.]

Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (*Chairman*). (9)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (2)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (3)
SIR JOHN BENNETT. (0)
JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)

Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (4)
JAMES HART, Esq. [Appd. 14th Dec. 1886.] (5)
Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (6)
HENRY SPICER, Esq. (1)

Sub-Committee of Industrial Schools Committee on the Upton House School.

[Number of Meetings—10.]

THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (0)	CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (0)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)	JAMES HART, Esq. (7)
REV. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (0)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (5)
MISS DAVENPORT-HILL. (9)	HENRY SPICER, Esq. (1)

VII.

Minuting and Educational Endowments Committee.

[Number of Meetings—11.]

REV. C. D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (Chairman). (11)	MR. ALDERMAN SAVORY. (0)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (10)	H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (1)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (8)
EDRIC BAYLEY, Esq. (10)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (7)
SIR JOHN BENNETT. (0)	And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—
REV. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (6)	Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
REV. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (0)	WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (0)
J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (7)	HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)
HARRY SEYMOUR FOSTER, Esq., F.C.A. (4)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (0)
FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (7)	THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (1)
BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq. (9)	
HENRY LYNN, Esq. (9)	
Captain CLIFFORD PROBYN. (2)	

VIII.

Store Committee.

[Number of Meetings—29.]

JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (Chairman). (25)	BENJAMIN S. OLDING, Esq. [Resigned 31st March, 1887.] (10)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (27)	Captain CLIFFORD PROBYN. (12)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (2)	MR. ALDERMAN SAVORY. (0)
EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (26)	REV. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (14)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (13)	THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (9)
EDWARD NORTH BUXTON, Esq. (1)	And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—
MISS DAVENPORT-HILL. (27)	Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (0)	WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (7)
FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (5)	REV. JOHN J. COXHEAD, Esq., M.A. (1)
J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (15)	HENRY SPICER, Esq. (4)
PROFESSOR GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (12)	REV. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
HENRY GOVER, Esq. (12)	THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (2)
JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (22)	
SIR GUYER HUNTER, M.P. [Appd. 13th Jan., 1887.] (2)	

IX.

Evening Classes Committee.

[Number of Meetings—26.]

THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (Chairman.) (11)	JAMES HART, Esq. (7)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (24)	BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq. (18)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	HENRY LYNN, Esq. (16)
REV. CAON BARKER, M.A. (6)	BENJAMIN S. OLDING, Esq. (24)
EDRIC BAYLEY, Esq. (13)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (12)
REV. WILLIAM LEES BELL. (7)	And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—
SIR JOHN BENNETT. (0)	Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq. (10)	WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (0)
REV. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (1)	REV. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (0)
MISS DAVENPORT-HILL. (18)	HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)
FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (3)	REV. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
REV. PREBENDARY KYTON, M.A. (2)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (8)
HARRY SEYMOUR FOSTER, Esq., F.R.G.S. [Appd. 6th Oct., 1887.] (1)	

Salaries Committee.

[This Committee consists of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board, and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees and Standing Sub-Committees.]

[Number of Meetings—4]

Rev. JOSEPH R. DIGGLE, M.A. (<i>Chairman</i>). (4)	Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (2)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (0)
Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (0)	JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (3)
EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (2)	THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (2)
W. BOSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (2)	Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (2)	Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (0)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (0)
Rev. JOHN J. CORHEAD, M.A. (1)	FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (3)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (3)	General MOBERLY. [Appd. 6th Dec., 1886.
Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (0)	(0)
J. RUSSELL ENDREAN, Esq. [Ceased to be a	HENRY SPICER, Esq. (1)
Member, 14th June, 1887.] (1)	

NOTE.—In addition to the above 666 Meetings of the Board and of the Standing Committees and Standing Sub-Committees there have been 171 Meetings of Special Committees and Special Sub-Committees, making a grand total of 837 Meetings.

REPORT

OF THE

School Board for London,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 25TH MARCH, 1888.

INTRODUCTION.

THE duties and the powers of School Boards are mainly defined by the Elementary Education Acts of 1870, 1873, 1876 and 1880; and by the Industrial Schools Acts of 1866, 1879 and 1880. The Elementary Education Act of 1870 directed the immediate election of a School Board for London. The first election accordingly was held in November of that year. As the elections are held every three years, the current year is the third year of office of the sixth Board returned by the ratepayers.

Section 62 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, requires every School Board to print a half-yearly statement showing their receipts and expenditure in such form and with such particulars as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the Education Department, and to forward a copy of such statement to each member of the several Rating Authorities so soon as the Auditor of the Local Government Board shall have completed his audit. In addition to complying with this statutory obligation, the School Board for London have forwarded to the Rating Authorities, week by week, a printed copy of their Minutes of Proceedings, together with copies of all Reports presented by their various Committees.

The present Board decided two years ago that it would be useful to publish, in addition, an Annual Report of the work and expenditure of the Board, in a clear and concise form, and to issue it to the Public at a low price. The duty of preparing this Report, and of submitting it for the approval of the Board, has been intrusted to the Statistical Committee.

The following Report for the financial year ended the 25th March, 1888, is the second Report which has been prepared in compliance with the above decision. Whilst it deals mainly with the work of the year in question, it has been found necessary to make some brief references to the work of the Board in previous years.

Divisions of the Work of the Board.—The main divisions of the Board's work consist: (1) in determining the amount of school provision which is required for the Metropolis; (2) in providing accommodation to meet any deficiency which may be found to exist; (3) in enforcing the attendance of children at School; (4 & 5) in managing the Public Elementary Schools established by the Board, whether Day Schools or Evening Schools; (6) in bringing before the Magistrates children who are liable to be sent to an Industrial School, and in managing any Industrial Schools established by the Board; (7) in providing for the supply of books and apparatus to the schools of the Board; (8) in making enquiries with reference to any educational endowments which may be made available for the elementary instruction of the children of London, and, finally (9) in providing the funds or raising the loans necessary for the work of the Board.

These various duties have been delegated in the first instance, and subject to the ultimate sanction of the Board, to the following standing Committees; and it will therefore be convenient to deal with the work of the Board in corresponding sections:—

- (1.) Statistical, and Law and Parliamentary Committee.
- (2.) Works and General Purposes Committee.
- (3.) Bye-Laws Committee.
- (4.) School Management Committee.
- (5.) Evening Classes Committee.
- (6.) Industrial Schools Committee.
- (7.) Store Committee.
- (8.) Minuting and Educational Endowments Committee.
- (9.) Finance Committee.

I. STATISTICAL AND LAW AND PARLIAMEN- TARY COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The chief duty of this Committee is to report to the Board upon the School provision required for the Metropolis. The Committee have also to examine proposals for the transfer of Non-Board Schools; and to take charge of the Law and Parliamentary business of the Board so far as such business does not fall within the province of other Committees.

(A) SCHOOL PROVISION REQUIRED.

The Education Department in a letter dated the 20th April, 1871, directed the School Board to determine the School provision which was required in the Metropolis by ascertaining:—

- “1. The number of children within its limits for whom means of Elementary Education should be provided (a) between the ages of 3 and 5, and (b) between the ages of 5 and 13.”
2. The provision to meet the requirements of these children (a) already made by Efficient Schools, or (b) likely to be made by Schools contemplated or in course of erection.”
3. The deficiency (if any) in the supply of Efficient Elementary Education, as shown by comparing 1 and 2.
4. What Schools are required to meet this deficiency.
5. The localities in which such Schools should be provided.”

Number of children for whom Elementary Education should be provided.—The Committee, in preparing their first General Report, which was presented to the Board in March, 1872, and which was subsequently approved by the Education Department, were assisted by the census figures, specially furnished by the Registrar General. These figures, when analysed, showed that the number of children requiring Elementary Education was 574,693. The Committee in subsequent years have had to rely upon the Bye-Laws Visitors, who take an annual census of the children requiring elementary education. It was at first found that the number of children enumerated by the School Board Visitors was 10 per cent. below the estimated figures as calculated by the Registrar General. This percentage has been gradually reduced. The number of children enumerated at Lady-day last approaches to within about 4 per cent. of the

number estimated. The Registrar-General however states that his estimate is made "on the somewhat doubtful hypothesis that the rate of increase since 1881 has been maintained at the same rate that prevailed between the last two censuses in 1871 and 1881." This is a smaller percentage than in any preceding year, except the last, when it was within nearly 3 per cent.

The enumeration of children takes place at or about Easter in each year. Last year the Tables were drawn up so as to give the estimated ages of the children on the 1st July. This year it has been thought better to give the actual ages on the 31st March, and thus enable the Board to have the Statistical as well as the other Reports made up to the same period of the year. The following table shows the comparative numbers of children on the 1st July, 1887, and on the 31st March, 1888, respectively:—

Number of Children of the Elementary School Class Scheduled by the Visitors.				
	3 to 5.	5 to 7.	7 to 13.	3 to 13.
Easter, 1887 ... (Ages on 1st July)	166,536	161,916	433,511	761,963
Easter, 1888 ... (Ages on 31st March)	166,295	163,449	433,936	763,680

Provision of places in Efficient Schools.—When the Committee commenced their work there was no complete list of efficient elementary Schools of London in existence. Returns were obtained, however, which showed that in 1871 there were 312,925 places in efficient Schools, including Military and Workhouse Schools, Homes, &c. Upon a revision of these figures it was found that only 261,158 places were available for ordinary day Scholars.

Permanent School Provision at Lady-day, 1887, and at Lady-day, 1888.—Up to Lady-day, 1887, the Board, upon the recommendation of the Statistical Committee, had provided 385,171 permanent School places. The Non-Board School accommodation, reckoned at 8 square feet per child, at that date amounted to 260,270 places. The total number of existing places was therefore 645,441. The Board, moreover, had determined to provide 33,213 additional places, and also 17 sites for future population, which were reckoned at 13,600 places. The total number of existing and projected places was, therefore, 692,254.

During the year ended Lady-day, 1888, the Board opened new permanent Schools, with accommodation for 12,371 children.

The number of projected school places was thus reduced from 46,813 to 34,442, and this number was still further reduced to 30,691 by the abandonment of places in districts where the population had decreased, or had not increased so rapidly as had been anticipated. On the other hand 18,181 School places were projected in other districts. The total number of existing and projected School places was thus raised in March, 1888, to 707,597. It should be stated, however, that this total includes 14 sites upon which the Education Department have not yet been asked to sanction any specific number of School places. In each of these cases 800 places have been provisionally inserted, making, in all, a total of 11,200 places. The following table shows the amount of permanent school accommodation, existing and projected, at March, 1887, and March, 1888, respectively :—

	ACCOMMODATION.				
	Existing.			Projected.	Existing and Projected.
	Board.	Non-Board.	Total.	Board.	
March, 1887 ...	385,171	260,270	645,441	46,813	692,254
March, 1888 ...	396,703	262,022	658,725	48,872	707,597
Increase ...	11,532	1,752	13,284	2,059	15,343

Number of School Places Required.—In May, 1871, the Education Department issued instructions to H. M. Inspectors relative to the enquiries into the School supply of their respective districts. The general rules laid down were as follow :—

Taking a given population of all ages and of all classes, one sixth of the number would give the number of School places required. Or, taking a given population of the working classes alone and of all ages, one fifth would give the number of School places required. These rules represent a deduction from the children of the elementary School class between the ages of 3 and 13 of sixteen per cent. in the former case, or of thirteen per cent. in the latter case.

The Board in their earlier calculations (in 1872) adopted an independent enquiry and came to the conclusion that, for the time, at all events, it would be safe to make a deduction of twenty-one per cent. from the Census figures of 1871 in order to arrive at the estimated number of School places required. As

the date of that Census became more remote, the Board made their calculations upon the basis of the annual enumeration of the visitors. To these figures, however, they considered it necessary to add ten per cent. to represent the children who escaped enumeration; and from the total thus obtained they deducted 23 per cent. to represent all causes of absence.

The Board, in 1881, adopted, at the suggestion of the Education Department,* the plan of deducting $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the sum total of the children of the Elementary class actually enumerated by the School Board Visitors at their annual scheduling. This practice was followed until the present year.

In the year 1872 the number of children of the elementary School class, as stated above, was 574,693. For this number the Board estimated that 454,783 School places would be required. On the 1st July, 1887, the number of children was 761,963, and the number of School places required, according to the rule of the Education Department, was 666,718.

During the past year the Statistical Committee carefully reconsidered the question of the amount of deduction which should be made from the number of children between 3 and 13 scheduled by the Visitors. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Board, on the 15th March, decided to forward a letter to the Education Department, suggesting a deduction equivalent to an uniform deduction of 20 per cent., instead of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In replying to this letter, the Education Department, on the 10th April, stated that their Lordships understood that the question to which it referred was being carefully considered by the Royal Commission on the Education Acts, and added that they therefore thought it advisable to wait for the Report of the Commission before replying to the Board's letter. The Board, however, on the 2nd August decided to calculate the estimates in their forthcoming reports upon this new basis, and, as a consequence, the estimate of the total number of School places required has been reduced, this year,

* NOTE.—Extract from a letter from the Education Department, dated 9th April, 1881 :—"I am, therefore, directed to suggest that, in future, your Board should take the number enumerated to be the total number of children, and, from this total, should deduct $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., according to the rule adopted by this Department, after full consideration of all the circumstances, including the fact that a certain percentage of children (smaller in London than in the country generally) attend after 13 years of age.

"The practical result of this rule would be almost the same as that of the method proposed in your letter, while it would agree with the rule adopted by this Department without causing complaint in dealing with other districts."

by 57,276. The reasons for this alteration are set out at length in the letter of the Board to the Education Department, dated 2nd August, 1888.

Number of School places required at Midsummer, 1887, and at Easter, 1888.—The following table gives, for the 1st July, 1887, and 31st March, 1888, respectively, the number of children scheduled: the estimated number of School places required: and the accommodation existing and projected:—

	No. of children scheduled by the Visitors.	Estimated No. of School places required.	ACCOMMODATION.		
			Existing.	Projected.	Total.
1887	761,963	666,718	645,441	46,813	692,254
1888	763,680	610,944	658,725	48,872	707,597
	1,717 Increase.	55,774 Decrease.	13,284 Increase.	2,059 Increase.	15,348 Increase.

(1.) The above table does not include any children over the age of thirteen, of whom some attend School voluntarily, and others can by law be compelled to attend. As a matter of fact, 24,595 children over 13 years of age are at present attending Public Elementary Schools.

(2.) The above table includes all projected Schools, many of which cannot be opened for at least two years, and some of which are projected for future population; but the estimate of the places required is based on the child population of Easter, 1888. For purposes of comparison, therefore, it would only be right to add the growth of child population during the next two years, which would, according to the average increase, amount to about 25,000. It should, however, be stated that as the Visitors only scheduled 1,717 additional children from July, 1887, to March, 1888, it is not safe to calculate that the average rate of increase has been maintained.

(3.) There exists a large number of vacant places, which are reckoned as available, but which, owing to various causes, are of no practical use. Among these causes are the following:—School places in districts where, owing to the migration of the population or other causes, there is an excess of school accommodation; unused places in Roman Catholic, Jewish, or Foreign Schools; unused places in Schools where the fees are too high for the generality of parents, rooms in old non-Board

School buildings, which are practically useless, &c. It also must be borne in mind that in all Schools the calculated space exceeds more or less that which is really available : this arises partly from the fact that the number of children of the different standards can never be made exactly to fit the different class-rooms.

These considerations affect in a most important degree all calculations as to the necessity for further School accommodation, which must be determined by statistics, combined with consideration of the local circumstances in each case.

[For the Summary by Divisions of the School provision required for the Metropolis, see Appendix I.]

Local Managers to be consulted.—Before leaving the question of school provision, it should be stated that in January, 1886, the Board adopted the following resolution :—

“That it be an instruction to the Statistical Committee to give sufficient notice, before determining to provide additional accommodation in any district, to the Committee or other proper authorities of Voluntary Schools in the district, and the Managers of the Board Schools in the district, in order that they may be heard in reference thereto.”

In order to give effect to this resolution, the Committee decided that when School Managers, after the proposal of the Committee had been notified to them, protested by letter against the provision of further school accommodation, they should have an opportunity of attending as a deputation at a meeting of the Committee to support their protest, before it was finally decided to recommend the Board to provide such accommodation.

The Committee have during the past year applied to the Managers of 105 Non-Board and Board Schools for observations with regard to proposals for additional accommodation in 28 cases. These cases comprise 5 new Schools, with accommodation for 3,700 children, 21 enlargements of Schools with accommodation for 8,147 children, and 2 projected Schools for future requirements. From the Managers of 46 Schools no replies were received. The Managers of 38 other Schools stated that they had no objections to offer. The Managers of the remaining 21 schools, however, objected to the proposals of the Committee, and appeared by deputation to sustain their views. Taking the whole 28 cases, the result was that 5 were abandoned, 21 were forwarded to the Board unaltered, and 2 were deferred.

(B) TRANSFERS OF SCHOOLS TO THE BOARD.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 provided that where the Managers of Non-Boards Schools were unable, from lack of funds, or any other cause, to continue their Schools, they might propose to transfer them to the Board. Section 23 of that Act accordingly provides for the transfer of all buildings, which, having been erected with the aid of a Government grant, are legally secured for educational purposes. In these cases, the consent of the Education Department is required to the terms of transfer, and only a nominal rent for the buildings can be paid by the Board. Section 19 of the Act provides for the transfer of School buildings which are not so secured.

During the past year, the following School was transferred to the Board under Section 23 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870:—

St. John's, Woolwich, National School, having accommodation for 149 boys, 149 girls, and 202 infants. The numbers in average were 100 boys 107 girls, and 123 infants.

Since 1871, 143 Schools, accommodating 46,987 children, have been transferred to the Board, viz.:—

		Children.
51 Church of England schools	... accommodating	19,875
7 Church of England Ragged schools	"	1,356
37 British schools	... ..	11,827
5 Wesleyan schools	... ..	1,317
6 Congregational schools	... ..	3,229
23 Ragged schools	... ..	5,947
14 Miscellaneous schools	... ..	3,436
<hr/> Total 143 Schools		<hr/> accommodating 46,987

Of the above Schools, 124, accommodating 37,916 children have been closed, and the children, with two exceptions, drafted into new permanent Schools erected by the Board. The remainder are still open as Board Schools.

(C) LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY WORK.

System of Voting.—Electoral Divisions.—Number of Members.—
—On the 8th April, 1886, the Board requested the Committee to report upon the following subjects, viz.:—

(a) The present system of Voting in School Board Elections for the Metropolis.

(b) The size of the Divisions into which the Metropolis is divided for such Elections.

In discussing these questions the Committee were chiefly concerned to ascertain, for the consideration of the Board and

of the Education Department (1) whether the present system of Election by means of the Cumulative Vote should be retained, modified, or abolished, and (2) whether it would be advantageous to adopt for Electoral purposes the Parliamentary boroughs and their respective sub-divisions in substitution for the existing School Board divisions. On account of the growth of the Metropolis and the great increase in the number of Board Schools, and the consequent further demand upon the time of the Members, the Committee thought it necessary to consider, in addition, whether the number of the Members of the Board should be increased.

The Committee did not deem it advisable to recommend the entire abandonment of the present system of Cumulative Voting, but thought it would be sufficient to provide that in no division should more than 5 Members be elected by the Cumulative Vote.

With regard to the size of the Divisions, it was urged by some Members that the Parliamentary boroughs and sub-divisions of boroughs should be substituted for the School Board divisions. The Committee came to the conclusion that this change would be undesirable, firstly, because Parliamentary representation is based exclusively upon population, whilst the Elementary Education Act of 1870 requires that rateable value shall be taken into account in the election of Members of the School Board, and, secondly, because it appeared to be undesirable that any arrangements should be made which would in any way lead to the School Board elections being decided upon political rather than upon educational issues.

On the third point, as to the number of Members, the Committee came to the conclusion that there should be made an addition of at least 14 Members to the existing 55.

The following table sets out the proposals of the Committee:—

Present School Board Divisions, and Number of Members.				Suggested School Board Divisions, and Proposed Number of Members.			
City	...	...	4	CITY	...	...	4
Chelsea	...	...	5	CHELSEA ; KENSINGTON, North & South HAMMERSMITH ; FULHAM	...	...	3
Finsbury	...	...	6	FINSBURY, Central, East and Holborn	...	...	3
				ISLINGTON, North, South, East and West	...	...	4
Greenwich	...	...	4	WOOLWICH and GREENWICH	...	...	3
				DEPTFORD and LEWISHAM	...	...	3

Present School Board Divisions, and Number of Members.				Suggested School Board Divisions, and Proposed Number of Members.			
Hackney	...	...	5	SHOREDITCH, Haggerston and Hoxton ; BETHNAL GREEN, North East and South West	...	...	4
				HACKNEY, South, Central and North	...	...	3
East Lambeth	...	...	4	CAMBERWELL, Dulwich, Peckham, North Camberwell ; NEWINGTON, West and Walworth	...	...	5
West Lambeth	...	...	6	LAMBETH, North, Kennington, Brixton and Norwood	...	...	4
				CLAPHAM ; BATTERSEA ; WANDSWORTH	...	...	3
Marylebone	...	...	7	ST. PANCRAE, North, South, East and West ; Hampstead	...	...	5
				PADDINGTON, North, South ; MARYLE- BONE, East, West	...	...	5
Southwark	...	...	4	SOUTHWARK West, East or Rotherhithe, Bermondsey	...	...	4
Tower Hamlets...	...	...	5	TOWER HAMLETS, Bow and Bromley, Mile End, Poplar	...	...	3
				TOWER HAMLETS, Limehouse, St. George's East, Stepney and Whitechapel	...	...	4
Westminster	...	...	5	STRAND and WESTMINSTER	...	...	3
				ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE	...	...	3
Eleven Divisions.				55	Nineteen Divisions.		69

The Committee, moreover, thought it desirable that such alterations should be in the boundaries of the Divisions of Finsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, East Lambeth and Westminster, as would make their boundaries, as well as those of the other Divisions, exactly conterminous with the boundaries of the Parliamentary Boroughs.

The Board approved of the above suggestions, but with the substitution of "5" for "3" as the number of Members to be proposed for Chelsea and Kensington, thus raising the number of Members under the new scheme to 71. The Board also agreed to a recommendation of the Committee for the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, to urge upon the Education Department the desirableness of promoting a Bill in Parliament, for making the suggested alterations.

The Department, however, declined to promote such a Bill, as their lordships considered that, in the state of public business,

such a step would be premature. Colonel Hughes, M.P., the chairman of the Statistical Committee, was accordingly requested by the Board to introduce into Parliament a Bill dealing with the question. The Bill was duly drawn, approved by the Board, and read a first time in the House of Commons on the 10th February, 1888. It was put down to be read a second time on the 21st March last; but it was "blocked," and although a date was fixed for the second reading on no fewer than 22 occasions, it was found by Colonel Hughes to be impossible to pass the Bill in the present Session. In these circumstances no change can be made in either the System of Voting, the Electoral Divisions, or the number of Members, before the date of the next School Board Election. The question will accordingly remain to be dealt with by the new Board and the Government, or by the Government alone.

II. WORKS COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The chief duties of the Works Committee consist in the purchase of sites for schools; the erection or enlargement of school buildings, the provision of furniture, and the subsequent maintenance of both buildings and furniture in a proper state of efficiency; the hire of buildings for temporary schools; the appointment and control of schoolkeepers; the granting of Sunday and week-day tenancies; and the general care of all the properties of the Board.

The Committee were constituted by the Board on 25th January, 1871. Amongst their earliest duties was that of considering proposals for the transfer of schools, whether under section 23 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, in cases where building grants had been made by the Education Department; or under section 19, in cases where no such grants had been made. This work was, in May, 1872, handed over to the Statistical Committee. The principal duty of the Committee, however, was that of securing sites and building schools upon them. The first General Report of the Statistical Committee, giving a statement of the educational provision throughout the Metropolis, was presented to the Board in March, 1872, and so soon as it had been approved by the Education Department, it became the duty of the Works Committee to take steps to provide permanent accommodation in the districts indicated. Anticipating the report, however, the Board had, at an earlier date, decided to acquire compulsory powers over a few sites in districts where it was considered that the need for additional accommodation was most urgent. The proposals of the Board were approved by the Education Department, and the first Act of Parliament granting to the Board compulsory powers was passed in the Session 1871–2.

(A) SITES.

Sites purchased.—During the year ended the 25th March, 1888, the Board were engaged in purchasing interests in 36 sites. The amount agreed to be expended upon these 36 sites previous to 25th March, 1887, was £201,564 13s. 9d., and £24,975 18s. 6d. for costs; and the further expenditure sanctioned during the year ended 25th March, 1888, was £91,666 2s., and £4,246 16s. 8d. for costs; making a total of £293,230 15s. 9d., and £29,222 15s. 2d. for costs.

In the case of 18 of the 36 sites, the land was required for erecting new Schools, or for enlarging existing Schools; and in the case of the remaining 18, for completing Sites previously purchased, or for enlarging the playgrounds of existing Schools, or for general improvements. The following is the list of the 18 sites for New Schools or Enlargements of Schools.

Division.	Name of Site.	Accommodation provided or to be provided
<i>Chelsea—</i>	Everington-street (Enlargement) ...	200
<i>Finsbury—</i>	Chequer-alley (Enlargement)	594
	Church-street, Stoke Newington (New School)	800*
	Trinity-street (New School)	1,200
	"Hugh Myddelton" School (House of Detention Site) (New School)...	2,000
<i>Greenwich—</i>	Ennersdale-road (New School)... ..	800
	Trundleys-lane (New School)	800*
<i>East Lambeth—</i>	Sandford-row (New School)	1,200
	Victory-place (Enlargement)	250
<i>West Lambeth—</i>	Eardley-road (New School)	800
	Lavender-hill (New School)	798
	Plough-road (New School)	800
	Tooting Graveney (Enlargement)	400
	Waterloo-road (Enlargement)	194
<i>Marylebone—</i>	Prospect-terrace (New School)... ..	1,000
<i>Tower Hamlets—</i>	Cubitt Town (New School)	600
	Dalgleish-street (Enlargement)	200

*Where the accommodation to be provided on the site has not been settled, it is reckoned as 800.

The total number of sites for Schools which had been purchased, or were being purchased by the Board, at Lady-day, 1888, was 398. In the case of 311 of these sites, where the building accounts have been closed, the cost of the land has been accurately ascertained. According to a table prepared by the Finance Committee, the total cost (inclusive of legal and surveyors' charges, but exclusive of a few outstanding interests, which will not appreciably affect the cost) amounts to £2,239,888 9s. 2d.; and as the Schools erected upon them provide accommodation for 347,914 children, the cost per head is £6 8s. 9d.

Of the 36 Sites referred to above, interests in which have been purchased during the year, 15 are included in the 311 Sites on which the buildings have been completed. In the remaining 21 cases, and also in the case of 66 other Sites which make up the total of 398, the Schools, or enlargements of Schools, to be provided upon them, have not yet been completed.

Among the Sites which have been acquired is the Site of the House of Detention, in Clerkenwell, with the buildings upon it. The question as to what portion of these buildings shall be utilised for the purposes of the Board is still under consideration. It may be mentioned, however, that the Board have determined to erect a new School for 2,000 children on the Site.

Compulsory Powers of Purchase.—The Board in October and November last decided to schedule 11 sites for new schools, exclusive of two which were alternative. One of these sites, (viz., that in Anerley-road), is for a new Truant School, and three others are intended for future requirements, the amount of accommodation to be provided on them not having been settled. Seven of these sites have since been purchased, or Notices to Treat committing the Board to their purchase have been served; whilst the purchase of the remaining four is in abeyance. Compulsory powers have also been acquired over additional land for 19 existing schools.

Selection of Sites.—On the 10th December, 1885, the Board passed the following resolution:—

“That it be an instruction to the Works Committee that sufficient notice be given to the Committee or other proper authorities of voluntary Schools in the neighbourhood of any proposed site prior to the scheduling of the same in order that they may be heard in reference thereto.”

Previously to the scheduling of a new site, three weeks' notice is now given to the Managers of each Non-Board School in the neighbourhood, and where objections are raised by them to the acquisition of the site by the Board, such objections are carefully considered by the Committee before any further steps are taken.

Any School within a quarter of a mile of a proposed site is, as a general rule, considered in the “neighbourhood,” but Managers of Schools beyond this radius would, in special circumstances, also be consulted.

(B.) PERMANENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

When the erection of permanent Schools was first commenced, the Board were desirous of securing the greatest amount of

experience which was then available for planning the buildings, and with that view invited competitive plans from architects for each of the first thirty schools which were erected. At the same time the Board appointed a consulting architect, whose assistance was available in enabling them to decide upon the merits of the respective plans. This officer was, on 31st July, 1872, appointed as architect to the Board, and designed all the Schools which were subsequently erected by the Board, up to December, 1884, when the present Architect was appointed.

The number of permanent Schools which had been erected and opened down to Lady-day, 1887, was 349.

New Schools opened during the year.—The following is a list of the 8 new Schools which were opened for the admission of children during the year ended Lady-day, 1888 :—

Name of School.	Accom.	Cost of Site.	Cost of Buildings (including Superintendence), as far as ascertained.	Cost of Furniture charged to capital account (as far as ascertained).	Total.
FINSBURY.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pakeman-street	*720	6,632 5 7	6,988 7 7	368 7 2	13,989 0 4
GREENWICH.					
Dennett's-grove	800	3,505 13 11	9,088 15 3	398 19 5	12,993 8 7
EAST LAMBETH.					
Coburg-road ...	1,203	8,620 13 7	12,664 2 2	553 18 10	21,841 14 7
Dulwich Hamlet	240	2,727 14 8	3,514 15 6	114 2 7	6,356 12 9
Hackford-road ...	991	5,342 10 9	10,277 12 8	497 19 1	16,118 2 6
Upper Kennington					
lane ...	1,197	11,333 14 7	14,567 12 5	602 1 9	26,503 8 9
MARYLEBONE.					
Capland-street ...	1,197	10,791 4 6	14,740 5 10	597 5 5	26,128 15 9
TOWER HAMLETS.					
Highway School	1,197	14,658 18 6	16,698 3 0	514 14 11	31,871 16 5
TOTAL ...	7545	63,612 16 1	88,539 14 5	3,650 9 2	155,802 19 8
Average cost per head		8 8 7	11 14 8	0 9 8	20 12 11

* This School was erected for a Junior Mixed School for 720 children. It, however, has since been opened as a School for 795 Boys, Girls and Infants.

The above is the cost of the Site, Buildings, and Furniture, as far as it can be ascertained, up to the present date. It should be added, however, that in the case of some of these Schools, there are still additional items of expense, the cost of which has not yet been reported.

With regard to the furniture, it should be further stated that a loan is granted only for the articles of a more permanent

character, such as desks, cupboards, &c. The cost of these articles only is included in the above statement.

The total amount of the loans which the Education Department have authorised the Board to incur on account of the above Schools was £162,240 9s. 6d. This amount included a margin for extras, the cost of supervision, and all the furniture chargeable to capital account.

The total number of Schools which had been erected, or were in course of erection, at Lady-day, 1888, was 363.

The average cost per head of the 311 Schools, the accounts for which were completed at Lady-day, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
School Buildings. - - -	11	0	10
Furniture, (such portion as is chargeable to Capital Account) - -	0	10	8

Enlargements of Schools opened during the Year.—The following enlargements of Schools were also completed and opened during the year, the additional accommodation provided being as stated below:—

Name of School.	Additional Accommodation provided.
CITY.	
Gravel-lane	120
CHELSEA.	
Sherbrooke-road... ..	398
FINSBURY.	
Chequer-alley	594
GREENWICH.	
Pope-street	360
Regent-street (New Junior Mixed Department and Enlargement of Infants' Department)	442
HACKNEY.	
New Castle-street (New Junior Mixed Department and Enlargement of Infants' Department)	829
Rendlesham-road (New Junior Mixed Department and Enlargement of Infants' Department)	562
WEST LAMBETH.	
Addington-street	73
Effra-parade	392
Oldridge-road	793
MARYLEBONE.	
Hawley-crescent	52
SOUTHWARK.	
Hatfield-street	56
Southwark-park... ..	78
TOWER HAMLETS.	
Chicksand-street... ..	480
Woolmore-street... ..	396

The cost of these enlargements varies very considerably, depending to a great extent upon whether the School was originally planned for extension, and whether the first portion of it was provided with the adjuncts now considered necessary.

Tenders Accepted during the Year.—During the year ended Lady-day, 1888, the Board accepted Tenders for the following:—

	Total Accommodation.	Total Amount of Tenders. £	Average Cost per head of Tender. £ s. d.
2 New Schools with a total accommodation for	1988	22,079	11 2 1½
13 Enlargements by more than 100 places (including 3 Junior Mixed Schools)	4815	55,430	11 10 2½
2 Enlargements by less than 100 places including improvements to existing Schools	103	4,322	
Total	6,906	£81,831	

The Board have taken the opportunity in the case of many of the above enlargements of improving the existing Schools so as to bring them up to the requirements of the present day. This has necessarily increased the cost per head of these enlargements, but has enabled the Board to make the original Schools much more efficient.

Tenders have also been accepted for the following among other works:—

(a) Enclosing and tar-paving additional land acquired for 4 Schools.

(b) Providing covered playgrounds for 9 Schools.

(c) Erecting or enlarging of Schoolkeepers' houses.

(d) Erecting Infirmary and Drill-shed for the Upton House Truant School.

Work in hand at Lady-day, 1888.—On the 25th March, 1888, the following was the amount of accommodation in course of provision:—

7 new Schools were being erected and 14 Schools were being enlarged; the total additional accommodation thus being provided being 11,237 places. There were also 22 enlargements of Schools which had been sanctioned by the Board but had not been commenced, providing further accommodation for 7,825 children. There were moreover 22 sites purchased or being

* The average cost per head in these cases cannot be ascertained as the tenders for the enlargement include the carrying out of expensive improvements to the existing Schools,

purchased, capable of providing accommodation for 19,800 children, and 10 sites over which compulsory powers were acquired last Session, capable of providing accommodation for 7,700* children. In addition the Board had decided to secure a site in one other locality and to provide accommodation for 1,000 children upon it.

[For the details of the accommodation in course of provision on the 25th March, see Appendix II.]

It may here be mentioned that the Board have had to provide Cookery Centres in the playgrounds of some of the Schools, and have also, in certain cases, had to build Schools for the instruction of Deaf and Dumb children.

Cookery Centres.—The permanent Cookery Centres of the Board are at present built upon an uniform plan, and consist of a room about 21 feet by 18 feet, fitted with gallery to seat 30 children, and the necessary apparatus for demonstrating; a scullery with sink; and a lavatory and cloakroom; the whole being detached from the School building wherever possible. The Board have made arrangements, during the year to provide 10 such Cookery Centres at the following Schools:—

Chelsea—Edinburgh-road, Fox School and St. Dunstan's-road; *Finsbury*—Blackstock-road; *Greenwich*—Morden-terrace; *Hackney*—Canal-road; *West Lambeth*—Crawford-street and Upper Kennington-lane; *Southwark*—Galleywall-road; *Tower Hamlets*—High-street, Shadwell. The average cost of each of these Centres (based upon the amount of the tenders) was £347 12s. The Board have also agreed to adapt a portion of the old Chicksand-street Infants' School for a similar purpose.

Deaf and Dumb Centre.—The Board have further decided, to erect a Deaf and Dumb centre at the Park-walk School, the tender for which amounted to £590.

Pupil Teachers' Centres.—Tenders for the erection of two Centres for the instruction of Pupil Teachers have also been accepted during the year, viz.:—at Sumner-road, Peckham and Hackford-road, Brixton, at a cost of £7,143 and £6,230 respectively. Each of these centres contains 6 classrooms for the accommodation of mixed classes of 36 male and female students; a large hall, 44 feet 6 inches by 30 feet, which is not counted in the accommodation of the School, but which is fitted up with desks and used for examinations, &c.; a chemical laboratory; rooms for teachers and superintendent; and also a drawing class-

* This number has been arrived at by reckoning 800 places for each site where the accommodation has not yet been settled.

room, a covered gymnasium and an open gymnasium on the top of the building. It should be added that the Education Department sanction a loan of £1 for each superficial foot of floor space provided.

Technical Classes, &c.—The Schools which are now being planned are being provided with covered playgrounds, so arranged, that they can, by a small expenditure, be adapted as technical classrooms, workshops, &c. Similar provision has also been made in connection with some of the existing Schools where covered playgrounds have recently been added.

(C) TEMPORARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

It occasionally happens that it becomes necessary to provide temporary School accommodation before a permanent building can be erected, either where a previously existing School has been discontinued, or where there has been a rapid increase of population. In these cases the Board have either hired a building for a temporary School, or, where no such building could be acquired, have erected iron buildings. In the former case a rent of 4s. per annum for each school-place thus provided has been considered a maximum rent, except in special circumstances. Where iron buildings are erected, the cost per head is usually from £2 10s. 0d. to £3 per head. The following temporary Schools have been hired during the year:—The Sermon Lane School, Liverpool Road; the Great College Street School, Camden Town; an additional room adjoining the Hanbury Street Infants' School, Mile End Road; and an additional room in connection with the Barnsbury Street School for the instruction of deaf and dumb children. Five new iron buildings have been erected on the Sites in Basing Road, Peckham, and Ivydale Road, Nunhead. Tenders have also been accepted for transferring four iron buildings from sites where they were no longer required, and re-erecting them on the sites in Ancona Road, Plumstead; Belleville Road, New Wandsworth; and Hornsey Road, Holloway, where there was pressing need for additional accommodation.

The number of temporary Schools which were in operation at Lady-day, 1888, was 35, accommodating 10,933 children. Of these 14 Schools were being carried on in iron buildings, erected by the Board, accommodating 3,683 children.

(D) SCHOOLKEEPERS.

Great care is taken in the selection of Schoolkeepers, to secure candidates who are likely to prove efficient servants of

the Board. Each candidate who is nominated by the Managers of the School is required to attend before the Committee, accompanied by his wife, previously to appointment; and to produce certificates of birth, health and marriage. An annual report is obtained from the Managers of each School upon the conduct and efficiency of the Schoolkeeper. The instructions to Schoolkeepers have been revised, and each Schoolkeeper is now being furnished with an inventory of the articles of furniture for the safe custody of which he is held responsible.

(E) LETTINGS OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The buildings of the Board are now used for many purposes besides that of the day School, *e.g.*, Evening Classes, Advanced and Recreative Classes, Sunday Schools, etc., and, as the Works Committee have charge of these buildings out of School hours, and have the control of the Schoolkeepers, it was thought desirable to transfer from the School Management Committee to the Works Committee the letting of the Schools on week evenings and on Sundays, so that all such occupations might be dealt with on an uniform plan, and a record of them be kept in one ledger.

(F) GENERAL WORK.

Open Tendering.—The Board decided on the 17th December, 1885, that, for all contracts, the value of which exceeds £100, the tendering should be by open competition to be duly advertised. This resolution is being fully carried out, and where contracts are of less amount than £100, tenders are, as a rule, obtained by limited competition. Small repairs, however, for which tenders cannot be obtained, are entrusted to contractors appointed by the Committee, to each of whom certain Schools are allotted. The list of these contractors has recently been carefully revised. All the contracts of the Board have been thoroughly overhauled, and where tenders have not been recently obtained, fresh tenders have been invited, and new contracts entered into.

Repairs.—Managers of Schools are required to send in, three months previously to the Government Examination, a complete statement of all repairs required to each School under their charge. As it was found that delay sometimes occurred in dealing with small urgent repairs when an application had to be made to the Head Office in the first instance before such repairs

could be carried out, the Board decided to entrust the Managers of each School (subject to certain conditions), with the power to spend a sum not exceeding £4 per department per annum for this purpose. The list of contractors for repairs has been carefully revised, and all urgent repairs ordered by the Managers are carried out by these contractors.

Use of Playgrounds.—Application was made by the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association for the use of the Playgrounds of various Schools on Saturdays between 7 a.m. and dark, on the understanding that a Caretaker should be provided at the expense of the Association to maintain order in the Playgrounds, and that boys and girls under fifteen years of age should be admitted whether Board School scholars or not. On the above conditions, the Board have granted the Association the use of the Playgrounds of the following Schools:—

Buckingham Terrace, Portobello Road.

Cook's Ground, Chelsea.

Wornington Road, North Kensington.

Gifford Street, Islington.

Turin Street, Bethnal Green.

Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth.

Manchester Street, Gray's Inn Road.

Pocock Street, Blackfriars Road.

Broad Street, Ratcliff.

Dempsey Street, Limehouse.

Highway School, Shadwell.

(G) EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

The expenditure of the Works Committee is comprised under three heads. The greater part of the expenditure is incurred in the purchase of Sites, the erection of School buildings, and the provision of furniture, the cost of which is defrayed out of Loans. A second part of the expenditure is also incurred in connection with School buildings and furniture, but is defrayed out of current account. This may be either because the expenditure is such as should not be thrown upon future years, or, in a few cases, because the amounts are in excess of the Loans which the Department have agreed to authorise. In these latter cases, however, the whole of the expenditure may ultimately be charged to Capital Account, if the total cost of the School, after enlargement, is brought below the limit of cost per head for which the Department will authorise a loan. The remaining part of expenditure, which is chiefly for repairs to buildings and

furniture, and wages of Schoolkeepers, belongs to the maintenance account, and is included in the cost of School Management.

With reference to the first head, which is now met by money borrowed from the Metropolitan Board of Works, it appears that £235,613 5s. 4d. was expended in the year ended Lady-day, 1888, and £459,972 6s. 2d. in the year ended Lady-day, 1887.

With reference to the second head, the expenditure incurred in the year ended Lady-day, 1888, and which was paid out of current account, was £17,445 17s. 5d., which shows a decrease of £5732 1s. 4d. as compared with the previous year.

III. BYE-LAWS COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The chief duty of the Bye-Laws Committee is to enforce the attendance of children at efficient Schools, whether Non-Board or Board. The Committee also act for the Board as Local Authority under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1876.

By the Elementary Education Act of 1870, School Boards were empowered to make Bye-Laws, "requiring the parents of children of such age, not less than five years nor more than thirteen years, as may be fixed by the Bye-Laws, to cause such children (unless there is some reasonable excuse) to attend School." Under the powers thus conferred, the Board, on the 15th November, 1871, adopted a Code of Bye-Laws, which was subsequently approved by the Queen in Council. In these Bye-Laws half-time exemption was granted to children over 10 years of age, who were shown to be "beneficially and necessarily at work" and full-time exemption was granted to children who had passed the fifth standard. On the 2nd April 1879, the Bye-Laws were revised. It was made an additional condition for half-time exemption that the child should have passed the third standard, and the standard for full-time exemption was raised from the fifth to the sixth.

The Elementary Education Act of 1876 contained provisions the effect of which was to enforce compulsion in certain cases up to the age of 14, and it also contained provisions relating to the employment of children.

Summary of existing Law.—The following is a summary of the existing law relating to the attendance at School of children between 5 and 14 years of age, and to the employment of such children :—

A. As to Children between 5 and 13.

A child between five and thirteen years of age must attend a certified efficient School during the whole time for which such School is open.

Exceptions :—

(i.) A child between ten and thirteen years of age is not required to attend School for more than five attendances in each week, if such child shall be shown to the satisfaction of the School Board to be beneficially and necessarily employed, and shall have received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors that it has passed the *Third* Standard.

(ii.) A child between ten and thirteen years of age is not required to attend School at all, if such child shall have received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors that it has passed the *Sixth* Standard.

The following are reasonable excuses for the non-attendance of a child at School :—

(a) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.

(b) That the child is prevented from attending School by sickness or any unavoidable cause.

(c) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within two miles.

The parent, or guardian, of any child who ought to attend but does not attend School, is liable upon conviction, by a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding, with the costs, five shillings for each offence.

Moreover, the employer of any child who ought to attend but does not attend School, is liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence.

B. As to Children between 13 and 14.

No parent, or other person, may have in, or take into, his employment any child between thirteen and fourteen years of age, unless such child (a) shall have obtained a certificate that he has passed the *Fourth Standard*, or (b) shall have made 250 attendances in not more than two Schools during each year for five preceding years, whether consecutive or not.

The employer of a child between thirteen and fourteen years of age, who has not satisfied one of these two conditions, is liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings : and if such child is habitually absent from School, the parent is liable to successive penalties of five shillings each.

Divisional Committees and Sub-Committees.—When the Board first framed their Bye-Laws, they provided machinery for giving effect to them. Under the Arrangements then adopted, Committees were formed in the various Divisions of the Metropolis, consisting of the Members of the Board for the Division, and of such other persons as the Board might from time to time appoint, and such Committees were empowered to form Sub-Committees. The Arrangements were subsequently modified, and the Committees were restricted to the Members of the Board for the Division. It was further decided that the Sub-Committees which were necessarily to be formed in all the Divisions should consist of Local Managers of Board Schools or other suitable persons.

In June, 1887, the office staff of the various Divisional Committees was re-arranged, and at Lady-day, 1888, the Divisional Committees had the following staff under their control :—

DIVISION.	No. of Elementary School Children [3-13] Scheduled by the Visitors.	Superintendents of Visitors.	Assistants to Superintendents.	Clerks.	Visitors.	Office Youths.
City and Westminster	93,876	1	...	1	13	...
Chelsea ...	71,731	1	1	1	22	1
Finsbury ...	94,130	1	1	2	34	...
Greenwich ...	68,272	1	1	1	25	2
Hackney ...	93,209	1	1	1	32	2
East Lambeth	70,459	1	1	1	23	2
West Lambeth	102,572	1	1	1	35	2
Marylebone ...	80,937	1	1	1	25	1
Southwark ...	49,604	1	1	1	19	1
Tower Hamlets	98,890	1	1	1	34	2
TOTALS ...	763,680	10	9	11	262	13

School Attendance.—The tables drawn up by the Bye-Laws Committee, for the information of the Board, were formerly presented at Christmas and Midsummer. It has, however, been decided that these reports should be presented once a year, viz., at Lady-day. On the present occasion it will be necessary to institute a comparison between the figures for the nine months ended at Lady-day, 1887, and for the year ended at Lady-day, 1888. This comparison is shown by the following table:—

Efficient Schools.	Nine Months ended Lady-day, 1887.	Year ended Lady-day, 1888.	Increase or Decrease.
Accommodation—			
Board Schools	397,117	407,636	10,519
Non-Board Schools ...	260,270	262,022	1,752
Totals.....	657,387	669,658	12,271
Average number on the roll—			
Board Schools	408,337	420,914	12,557
Non-Board Schools ...	208,986	207,887	1,099
Totals...	617,323	628,801	11,458
Average Attendance—			
Board Schools.....	319,443	328,578	9,135
Non-Board Schools ...	165,099	162,349	2,750
Totals.....	484,542	490,927	6,385
Percentage of Average Attendance on Average number on the Roll—			
Board Schools.....	78.2	78.0	.2
Non-Board Schools ...	79.0	79.1	.9
Totals.....	78.4	78.0	.4

These figures show that, in the course of the year, the accommodation has increased by 12,271, that is, by 1.8 per cent.; the average number on the roll by 11,458, that is, by 1.8 per cent.; and the average attendance by 6,385, that is, by 1.3 per cent.

On the 2nd April, 1871, the Elementary School population of the Metropolis, according to the figures of the General Census, was 574,693. At that date, the accommodation in efficient Elementary Schools was 262,259; the average number on the roll, 222,518; and the average attendance, 174,301. At Lady-day, 1888, the Elementary School population, according to the Visitors' Schedules, was 763,680; the accommodation in efficient Elementary Schools, 669,658; the average number on the roll, 628,801; and the average attendance, 490,927. It will thus be

seen that whilst the elementary school population had increased by 32·8 per cent., the accommodation in efficient Elementary Schools had increased by 155·3 per cent.; the average number on the roll by 182·5 per cent.; and the average attendance by 181·6 per cent.

[Appendix III. shows the progress which has been made in School attendance since 1871.]

Mode of Procedure—Every parent who is guilty of a breach of the law, in not causing his child to attend School, receives a preliminary notice [Notice A]. If this notice meets with no attention, a second notice [Notice B] is served, inviting him to attend before the Divisional Committee. Only in the last resort is a summons taken out at the Police Court, and then by the direction of two Members of the Board.

Every employer who is guilty of the illegal employment of a child also receives a preliminary notice [Notice D]. This notice is generally sufficient; but where the employer continues to employ the child, proceedings are taken against him.

The following figures have reference to the proceedings which have been taken for the enforcement of compulsion or in consequence of the illegal employment of children, during the year ended at Lady-day, 1888:—

Proceedings against Parents:—

Notices issued.—Notice A, 91,252; Notice B, 86,648; Summonses issued, 12,696;

Convictions and Attendance Orders, 10,219; Summonses dismissed, 51.

Proceedings against Employers:—

Notices D issued 385; Summonses issued, 21; Convictions, 15; Summonses dismissed, 2.

Fees in arrear.—In July, 1886, the Board adopted a new Scheme for the remission of fees, and for the prevention of arrears of fees. This Scheme, except in the cases of some few Schools, came into force on the 4th October, 1886. The subject is referred to at greater length in the Section of this Report headed "School Management."

Difficulties in enforcing attendance.—The Board have for many years been hindered in their work by the difficulty of obtaining proper facilities for presenting their cases at some of the Police Courts. On the 11th December, 1886, the Board forwarded a Memorial on the subject to the Home Secretary, and requested him to receive a deputation from the Bye-Laws Committee; and on the 17th January, 1887, the Home Secretary stated that, as the Board had favoured him with so full an exposition of their views, and, as before the receipt of the Board's letter, the question of improvements in the arrangements of the Police Courts was under consideration, he did not

think any useful purpose would be served in affording the Board a personal interview.

During the year which ended at Lady-day, preliminary steps were taken by the Home Office to carry out the improvements above referred to, inasmuch as during the month of April last the Police Courts at Hammersmith and Wandsworth, which were previously half-day Courts, were made full-day Courts, and a new Court was also opened at Dalston, and consequently additional facilities were placed at the disposal of the Board.

It should be added, however, that in consequence of the opening of the new Court at Dalston, the arrangements, which were sanctioned by the Home Office in 1882 and 1885, for taking cases from a certain portion of the Finsbury Division lying within the district of the Clerkenwell Police Court, to the Bow-street Police Court for hearing, and which greatly assisted the Board, have been terminated by Sir James Ingham, the Chief Magistrate at Bow Street, and that therefore increased difficulties are experienced in obtaining the hearing of cases at the Clerkenwell Police Court.

The attention of the Board has also been called to the inconvenience and hardship caused to many parents residing in Bethnal Green, owing to the fact that all summonses under the Elementary Education Acts, from the Hackney Division, are required to be taken to the new Court at Dalston for hearing. The Board have since made some representations to the Home Secretary on the subject.

Summary Jurisdiction Act.—Another difficulty which the Board have to contend with is that caused by the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879, which require the Board to apply for distress warrants where the fines and costs cannot be recovered. As long ago as May, 1882, the Board presented a memorial to the Education Department, urging that the previous system of summary imprisonment for non-payment of fines should be reverted to as being more effectual and also more merciful. Mr. Mundella, the then Vice-president of the Council, stated that the Act of 1879 had proved to work unsatisfactorily as regarded Compulsory Education, and that he was strongly in favour of reverting, as far as possible, to the old system. And in 1883, Sir James Ingham, the Chief Metropolitan Police Magistrate, when giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Reformatories and Industrial Schools, strongly confirmed the contention of the Board as to the additional cost, as to the waste of time in attendance at the Police Courts, and as to the delay which must take place in the recovery of fines and costs.

In answer to the question "What has been the change caused by the passing of the Summary Jurisdiction Act?" he replied: "I should say, very great confusion and very great obstruction to the carrying out of our judgments, not only in the School Board Department, but in every other." As to the undesirable results which follow from the course of procedure, requiring the issue of Distress Warrants in the cases of non-payment of fines, Sir James Ingham said:—"This is a recurrence to the system that prevailed before the passing of the small Penalties Act, and, in my opinion, a recurrence to a system justly condemned by the Legislature in 1865. At all events, it has been a retrograde movement. * * * * *

I look upon a Distress Warrant as being a terrible thing to a working man; indeed, as the worst possible mode of enforcing a penalty." Further, the Report of the Royal Commission on Reformatories and Industrial Schools contained the following paragraph:—"We therefore recommend the adoption of a simple and summary process of recovering payment, with the alternative of prompt imprisonment, in the place of the existing cumbrous and ineffective systems of the English and Scotch law." The Board cordially concur in this recommendation.

Cost of the Department.—The following table shows the cost of the Bye-Laws Department for the years ended on the 25th March, 1886, on the 25th March, 1887, and on the 25th March, 1888, respectively:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of Officers ...	30,527 1 6	31,239 14 0	32,161 10 8	921 16 8
Legal Expenses ...	870 19 11	1,194 7 8	1,096 19 6	97 8 2
Rent, Rates, etc. ...	519 1 5	590 11 7	435 1 9	155 9 10
Furniture, Repairs, Cleaning, &c.	188 10 6	371 19 2	340 14 8	31 4 6
Fuel and Light ...	64 17 8	82 18 4	58 6 6	24 11 10
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising ...	876 17 8	1,244 9 2	1,132 8 0	212 1 2
Postage ...	666 10 0	608 0 0	676 8 3	63 8 3
Petty Disbursements ...	349 8 10	367 1 7	382 3 10	15 2 3
Salaries of Bye-Laws Department.—Head Office*	Nil.	Nil.	400 12 2	400 12 2
TOTALS ...£	33,963 7 6	35,799 1 6	36,684 5 4	885 3 10

* This expenditure was included until the present year in the ordinary Head Office Expenses, but, in accordance with the arrangements since made by the Board, an apportioned amount of the General Office Expenditure has been included in this year's statement.

[For details of the cost by Divisions for the past year, see Appendix IV.]

IV. SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The duties of the School Management Committee consist in the transaction of all business relating to the management and discipline of the Day Schools of the Board, and to the instruction given in the Schools. In addition to the ordinary Day Schools, the Committee have under their charge the Classes for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb, and also the Central Schools for the instruction of Pupil Teachers. The Committee also consider and report to the Board upon the appointment and removal of Teachers; upon the salaries of Teachers; and upon the fees to be paid by the Scholars in each School.

Local Managers.—The School Management Committee are assisted in their duties by local bodies of Managers, appointed under Section 15 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. The duties of the Managers are defined in Article 146 of the Board Code of Regulations and Instructions for the Guidance of Managers and Teachers, as follow :—

The duty of Managers is to foster the Schools under their care by every means in their power, to see that the rules laid down for the guidance of teachers are adhered to, to smooth down the difficulties of teachers by constant encouragement and sympathy, to have at heart the mental, moral, and physical welfare of the scholars, and to see that they are brought up in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also that the teachers impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act."

It was stated in the last Annual Report that the Board, on the 1st April, 1886, appointed a Special Committee "to enquire into the mode of Election and the present position of the Managers under the Board, and to report whether they would consider it desirable to give increased power to the Managers, and if so, to what extent, and in what direction."

The Special Committee examined Managers *visà voce*. The witnesses came from nearly all of the School Board Divisions,

and were selected generally for their length of service as Managers and for their recognised qualifications. The Committee also, in order to gather a wider range of opinion than would have been possible by a personal examination of Managers, addressed a circular letter to the Chairmen of Managers and obtained their opinion on the mode of management of Schools and on the best means of promoting the efficiency of the whole system of Local Management.

The Special Committee, after considering both the *viva voce* evidence and the replies to their circular, made to the Board several recommendations which were adopted in the following form:—

1. That there be a more careful revision of the Lists of Managers at the close of each year; and that those Managers who have during the year, failed to attend one-third of the Managers' meetings, and who have failed to make at least three visits to the Schools during school hours, be considered to have vacated their seats, but be eligible for re-appointment.

2. That there be kept at the Head Office a List of persons desirous of becoming Managers.

3. That there be not more than three, nor, except under special local circumstances, less than two Schools in a group.

4. That no person, in future, be appointed Manager of more than two groups of Schools.

5. That Local Managers be asked to see that application is made on behalf of efficient Teachers whose names should be placed upon the Promotion List.

6. That the School Management Committee be instructed to make it known that all Teachers possessing the requisite qualifications are eligible for the Promotion List.

7. That the Local Managers be invited to select for appointment Teachers whose names are on the Promotion List.

8. That the following proposed Resolution be referred to the Evening Classes Committee for consideration and report:—

“That the Managers of the Day Schools be also the Managers of the Evening Classes.”

9. That the following proposed Resolution be referred to the Bye-Laws Committee for consideration:—

“That the Superintendents of Visitors be instructed to comply, as far as possible, with the request of any Chairman of Managers who may desire to have a Visitor present at one of the Fee Meetings.”

10. That the Bye-Laws Committee be asked to consider how far it may be possible (i.) to attach the Visitors to Schools as

well as to Districts; and (ii.) to combine the Notice B Meetings with the Fee Meetings.

Provision of Board Schools.—The first new School erected by the Board was opened in the month of July, 1873. Previously to that date the only Schools “provided by the Board” were a few Schools which had been transferred to the Board and some Schools opened in temporary buildings, or in buildings which had been adapted for School purposes.

At Lady-day, 1887, there were 397 Schools under the management of the Board.

The following table shows the growth of School provision, Roll and Average Attendance during the years ended at Lady-day, 1887 & 1888 respectively:—

	Lady-day, 1886.	Lady-day, 1887.	Lady-day, 1888.	Increase or Decrease, 1887-8.
Number of Schools— (<i>at close of year.</i>)				
Permanent	334	349	356	7
Transferred	21	20	19	1
Temporary	29	28	18	10
Total ...	384	397	393	4
Number of { Boys ...	354	365	368	3
Departments ... { Girls ...	338	353	361	8
(<i>at close of year.</i>) { Mixed	33	30	28	2
{ Infants	344	360	369	9
Total ...	1,069	1,108	1,126	18
Accommodation { Boys	116,360	122,178	124,292	2,114
of Departments { Girls	110,548	118,086	120,896	2,810
(<i>at close of year.</i>) { Mixed	10,549	10,039	10,215	176
{ Infants	136,949	146,814	152,233	5,419
Total ...	374,406	397,117	407,636	10,519
Average number { Boys ...	121,027	129,156	132,546	3,390
on the Roll { Girls ...	114,308	123,599	128,123	4,524
(<i>for the year.</i>) { Mixed	10,137	10,071	10,735	664
{ Infants	132,216	143,717	149,271	5,554
Total ...	377,688	406,543	420,675	14,132
Average Attend- { Boys ...	99,634	107,016	109,494	2,478
ance { Girls ...	87,392	95,047	98,781	3,734
(<i>for the year.</i>) { Mixed	8,016	8,045	8,503	453
{ Infants	99,743	109,740	111,627	1,887
Total ...	294,785	319,848	328,405	8,557
Percentage of At- { Boys ...	82.3	82.8	82.6	.2
tendance as com- { Girls ..	76.4	76.8	77.0	.2
pared with Roll { Mixed	79.0	79.8	79.2	.6
{ Infants	75.4	76.3	74.7	1.6
Percentage for all Depts....	78.0	78.6	78.0	.6

(A) INSTRUCTION IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

Every School provided by a School Board must be a Public Elementary School within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act of 1870. It must therefore "be conducted in accordance with the conditions required to be fulfilled by an Elementary School in order to obtain an annual Parliamentary Grant." [Section 7, sub-Section (4).]

The subjects taught in the London Board Schools are, with one or two exceptions, those laid down in the Code of the Education Department.

In the senior departments these subjects are distinguished as follow: (a) Obligatory Subjects, (b) Class Subjects, (c) Specific and other Subjects.

[In the following paragraphs the figures given have reference to the Schools upon which reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors were received during the year ended at Lady-day, 1888.]

The *Obligatory* Subjects are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and (for Girls) Needlework, unless it be taken as a Class Subject. The percentage of passes on the number presented to Her Majesty's Inspectors for examination in Reading was 96·0 [in the preceding year 95·7], in Writing 91·1 [90·6], and in Arithmetic 89·0 [87·3]. The corresponding figures for the year ended at Lady-day, 1886,* were Reading 94·4, Writing 89·0, Arithmetic 86·0.

The *Class* Subjects, *i.e.*, the subjects taken by classes throughout the Boys' and Girls' Departments, which were recognised by the Code of the Education Department for the year under review, were English, Geography, Elementary Science, History, and Needlework† for Girls.

* In the figures for the year ended March, 1886, the number of children "absent without excuse" was not included in the "number of children presented," before calculating the percentage. In the figures for the year ended March, 1887, the number of children "absent without excuse" has been added before calculating the percentage. The increase, therefore, would have been greater than is here stated if the previous system of calculation had been adhered to.

† Needlework is taken as a Class Subject where it is not taken under the head of Obligatory Subjects.

It should be stated that on and from the 1st April, 1887, Drawing ceased to be a Class Subject under the Code of the Education Department, and reverted to the supervision of the Science and Art Department. In the case however of 86 Departments of the Schools reported upon during the year under review, Drawing was examined as a Class Subject owing to the school years in these cases coming under the operation of the Code of 1886.

For the purpose of examination in Class Subjects a School is divided into two divisions, and under the Code of the Education Department, 1887-8, not more than two Class Subjects could be taken in either division. Under that Code, if one subject was taken it must be English; if two subjects were taken, one must be English and the second subject must be selected from the remaining Class Subjects.

The number of Class Subjects taken depends in a great measure upon the capacity of the children. During the year under review, the Class Subjects reported upon in the Board Schools were English, Drawing, Geography and History for Boys and Girls, Elementary Science for Boys, and Needlework for Girls. For the purpose of comparison it may be stated that the number of Departments presenting children for examination in four Class Subjects was 6 [in the preceding year 11]; in three Class Subjects 112 [183]; in two Class Subjects 629 [510]; and in only one Class Subject 6 [7]. During the year under review, every Senior Department presented children in one or more Class Subjects, but in the preceding year two Departments did not present children in any Class Subject. The full grant for each Class Subject was 2s., and it was earned in 1,465 [1,443] cases; in 155 [170] cases the 1s. grant was earned; and in 4 [7] cases no grant at all was earned.

For the purpose of comparison it may be stated that, during the year ended at Lady-day, 1886, the number of Departments presenting children for examination in three Class Subjects was 39; in two Class Subjects 633; and in one Class Subject 7. In 3 Departments no children were presented in Class Subjects at all. The full grant of 2s. for each Class Subject was earned in 1,140 cases; in 238 cases the 1s. grant was earned; and in 15 cases no grant at all was earned. Of these 15 cases, 12 failed to earn a grant, and the remaining 3 have been already accounted for.

The following table shows, by Departments, the Class Subjects reported upon, and the Grant earned:—

BOYS' DEPARTMENTS.

Class Subject	2/- GRANT		1/- GRANT		NO GRANT		Total Number of Depts.
	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	
ENGLISH ... { 1887	310	89,488	38	11,045	...	...	348
... { 1888	382	99,142	87	10,403	1	117	370
*DRAWING ... { 1887	158	47,716	13	4,415	...	...	171
... { 1888	77	23,554	5	1,342	...	...	82
GEOGRAPHY ... { 1887	324	91,629	15	4,491	1	188	340
... { 1888	345	98,868	16	4,133	1	117	362
ELEM. SCIENCE { 1887	5	874	1	118	...	...	6
... { 1888	11	1,802	1	62	...	...	12
HISTORY ... { 1887	15	2,644	...	...	...	...	15
... { 1888	21	3,610	1	131	...	...	22

GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

Class Subject	2/- GRANT		1/- GRANT		NO GRANT		Total Number of Depts.
	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	
ENGLISH ... { 1887	272	71,987	69	16,719	5	1,127	346
... { 1888	299	82,169	69	16,042	1	107	369
*DRAWING ... { 1887	3	920	...	...	...	...	3
... { 1888	2	775	...	...	...	...	2
GEOGRAPHY ... { 1887	27	7,692	6	1,501	...	...	33
... { 1888	34	9,245	6	1,753	...	...	40
ELEM. SCIENCE { 1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HISTORY ... { 1887	3	497	1	150	...	...	4
... { 1888	3	508	1	169	...	...	4
NEEDLEWORK { 1887	288	74,721	23	4,753	...	...	311
... { 1888	313	83,279	16	3,257	1	107	330

MIXED DEPARTMENTS.

Class Subject	2/- GRANT		1/- GRANT		NO GRANT		Total Number of Depts.
	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	
ENGLISH ... { 1887	14	4,666	3	368	...	...	17
... { 1888	12	4,829	2	350	...	...	14
*DRAWING ... { 1887	5	2,109	1	117	1	61	7
... { 1888	2	283	...	...	...	...	2
GEOGRAPHY ... { 1887	11	2,647	...	...	...	...	11
... { 1888	8	2,304	...	...	...	...	8
ELEM. SCIENCE { 1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1888	1	60	...	...	...	...	1
HISTORY ... { 1887	4	832	...	...	...	...	4
... { 1888	1	107	...	...	...	...	1
NEEDLEWORK.. { 1887	4	844	...	...	...	...	4
... { 1888	4	1,268	1	129	...	...	5

* See preceding page, paragraph 1, as to the change in the treatment of Drawing as a Class Subject.

This table does not fully represent the results of the teaching of Needlework in the Senior Departments, as 46 Girls' and Mixed Departments took this Subject as part of the ordinary school work, instead of as a Class Subject. These Departments earned the 1s. grant.

The *Specific* Subjects, under the existing Code of the Education Department, of which not more than two may be taken by any one child in Standard V. and upwards, are as follow:—

Algebra.
Euclid and Mensuration.
Mechanics.
Latin.
French.
Animal Physiology.
Botany.
Principles of Agriculture.
Chemistry.
Physics—
 Sound, Light and Heat.
 Magnetism and Electricity.
Domestic Economy (Girls)

Any subject, other than those mentioned, may be taken as a Specific Subject, if sanctioned by the Department, provided that a graduated scheme of teaching it be submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector (Article 16, New Code). In article 109h of the New Code, instruction in Cookery is also specially recognised, but no grant is made on account of this latter subject in the case of any girl who is presented in more than one Specific Subject.

For the purpose of comparison it may be stated that during the year under review the number of passes in Specific Subjects, including the practice of Cookery, was—11,364 [in the preceding year 11,385] in 185 [187] Boys' Departments; 16,067 [13,641] in 324 [304] Girls' Departments, 1299 [1216] in 8 [10] Mixed Departments. The total number of passes in Specific Subjects (and Cookery) was 28,730 [26,242]. The number of passes in Cookery in Girls' Departments was 10,839 [8,754] and in Mixed Departments, 352 [392].

The following table gives in detail the passes in the various Specific Subjects and in Cookery for the years ended at Lady-day, 1886, 1887, and 1888 respectively:—

Specific Subject	Boys' Departments. Standards V. to VII.*			Girls' Departments. Standards IV. to VII.*			Mixed Departments. Standards IV. to VII.*		
	Lady-day, 1886	Lady-day, 1887	Lady-day, 1888	Lady-day, 1886	Lady-day, 1887	Lady-day, 1888	Lady-day, 1886	Lady-day, 1887	Lady-day, 1888
Average Attendance of Boys', Girls' or Mixed Departments, in which Specific Subjects (including Cookery for Girls and Mixed Departments) were taken	†	†	16,564	†	†	32,702	†	†	1,948
Algebra ...	3,046	3,327	3,708	7	6	—	221	213	202
Euclid & Mensuration ...	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics ...	197	838	745	—	—	—	—	6	23
Latin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French ...	347	413	436	97	125	213	170	141	133
Animal Physiology ...	4,688	4,764	4,869	566	365	468	15	80	117
Botany ...	474	420	205	62	28	42	141	170	223
Principles of Agriculture ...	514	315	265	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemistry ...	174	224	202	—	—	—	87	106	139
Physics—									
Sound, Light and Heat ...	178	268	199	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magnetism and Electricity ...	744	741	686	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic Economy ...	—	—	—	3,345	4,345	4,486	98	108	111
Hygiene ...	—	55	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Economy ..	15	20	15	—	18	19	—	—	—
Total ...	10,437	11,385	11,864	4,077	4,887	5,228	732	824	947
Cookery (Practice of)	—	—	—	6,578	8,754	10,839	408	392	352

* Ex-Seventh Standard children eligible for examination are included in this average attendance.

† Previously to the year under review only the total average attendance for *Departments* was obtained. The information for the Standards referred to cannot therefore be given for the years ended at Lady-day 1886 and 1887 respectively.

Special Instruction for certain Subjects.—In addition to the Instructors * in Special Subjects, which will be mentioned under their several heads, the School Management Committee have 5 Inspectors whose duties are—

- (a) To report week by week to the School Management Committee the results of the observations made during their visits of inspection, upon the state of the Schools, particularly as to tone, efficiency of staff, and the intelligence of the methods employed in teaching.
- (b) To give special attention to the Scripture instruction and to object lessons, and also generally to the weaker Schools.
- (c) To report upon matters referred to them by the School Management Committee, and to thoroughly examine and report upon such Schools as the Committee shall from time to time direct.
- (d) To visit the Pupil Teachers' Schools, and to superintend the general examinations held under the authority of the Board for Scholarships for Scripture Prizes, etc.

Vocal Music.—This subject, although not technically known as a "Class" subject, is taken throughout the Schools.

On the 22nd March, 1871, the Board resolved—"That the art and practice of singing be taught, so far as may be possible, in the Board Schools, as a branch of Elementary Education."

In the year 1872, it was decided that singing should be taught from note, and a Singing Instructor was appointed to direct and superintend the teaching of music. The Board further decided that either the staff notation or the tonic sol-fa notation should be used, at the discretion of the teachers. The Singing Instructor not only visits the Schools and examines the scholars, but he also superintends evening classes for the instruction of teachers.

The Education Department give a grant, calculated on the average attendance for singing, amounting (i.) to 1s., if the scholars are satisfactorily taught to sing by note, i.e., by the standard, or any other recognized, notation, or (ii.) to 6d. if they are satisfactorily taught to sing by ear.

During the year ended at Lady-day, 1888, 1,135 Departments were examined. Of these 1,128 Departments earned the full grant of 1s., 6 Departments earned the 6d. grant, and 1 Department failed to earn a grant.

* The School accounts may include part of the salary of an Organising Teacher, or a Teacher of drill, cookery, or any other special subject, employed by the Managers of the several Schools. [Education Department Code, Article 99.]

Drill and Swedish Exercises.—On the 1st February, 1871, the Board resolved:—"That it is highly desirable that means shall be provided for physical training, exercise and drill in public Elementary Schools, established under the authority of this Board."

A few months later the Board decided to appoint an Officer to superintend the instruction of Drill.

For eight years, however, the only exercises taught under the authority of the Board, either to boys or to girls, were drill and extension exercises.

In 1878, the attention of the Board was called to Ling's system of free standing exercises, which were already in general use in Sweden, Germany, and other countries of the Continent. The system is one well suited for Elementary Schools, as it requires no apparatus, and can be used in the ordinary school-room or playground. By systematised exercise of all the muscles in turn, a harmonious development of the whole body is secured, without violent exercise, and with a precision of movement as perfect as in any drill. In January, 1879 the Board, as an experiment, engaged Miss Löfving, a Swedish teacher, to train mistresses in these exercises, and to superintend their introduction into Girls' and Infants' Departments.

The Drill Instructor, who was originally appointed in June, 1872, died last February. The Board have therefore taken the opportunity of reconsidering the system of instruction in drill, with a view of securing a more complete method of physical instruction in the Boys' Departments of their Schools.

With regard to the question of physical exercises in the Girls' and Infants' Departments, the Board have at present two Superintendents, and it is proposed to provide them each with an Assistant Instructor.

The Superintendents of Physical Exercises hold Evening Classes for the Instruction of Teachers, and Certificates are awarded to those Teachers who pass a satisfactory examination.

A challenge banner was presented in January, 1876, by the Society of Arts, for annual competition in drill amongst Public Elementary Schools. At present it is held by the Gideon Road Board School, Battersea. The competition for this banner is open to the Non-Board as well as to the Board Schools.

The Non-Board Schools competed for the first time in 1887. The competition took place in the Lambeth Palace Field on the 22nd July, when the banner was re-awarded to the Gideon-

road Board School, the Lyndhurst-grove Board School, Peckham, and the St. Gabriel's Non-Board School, Pimlico, being second and third respectively.*

In May, 1887, a second challenge banner was presented by Mr. J. T. Helby, one of the members of the Board for the West Lambeth Division, "for annual competition in Physical Exercises by the various Girls' Departments of the Schools under the Board." It is a condition attaching to this banner that if it be won for three consecutive years by the same School it shall be permanently retained by that School.

The first competition was held on the 15th July, 1887, in connection with the Crystal Palace Fête, and the banner was awarded to the Surrey-lane School, Battersea.†

Simple Gymnastic Apparatus.—Simple gymnastic apparatus has been provided, in the playgrounds of nearly all the Schools, for the use of children during certain hours of the day.

Drawing and Modelling.—On the 7th October, 1874, the Board resolved:—"That systematised lessons in Drawing be given in all Board Schools, so that all scholars may have an opportunity of learning Drawing."

The Board also require that all their permanent teachers shall obtain the full (D) Drawing Certificate.

With a view of extending and improving the methods of imparting instruction, the Board on the 3rd August, 1882, decided to appoint a Drawing Instructor for one year. The appointment was twice extended, and was finally made permanent. The post, however, is at present vacant.

Drawing is now a compulsory subject of instruction in all Boys' Departments. In Mixed Departments it is a compulsory subject for boys, but an optional one for girls.

Special drawing classes for scholars have been established at the Saffron Hill School, Farringdon Road, and at the Monnow Road School, Bermondsey. Here selected boys and girls receive instruction in drawing, and also in modelling in clay.

Every year Local Exhibitions of Drawings are held in Board Schools at certain centres. From these centres are

* Since Lady Day, 1888, the date up to which this Report is made, there has been another competition at which the banner was awarded to the Bellenden-road Board School, Peckham, the Gideon-road Board School being second, and the St. Stephen's, Westminster, and the St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Non-Board Schools, being third and fourth respectively.

† Since Lady Day, 1888, there has been another competition at which the banner was awarded, for the second time in succession, to the Surrey-lane School, the Medburn-street, St. Pancras, and the Kender-street, Hatcham, Schools being second and third respectively.

selected Drawings for Exhibition at some central place where they may be conveniently viewed by the public.

The Senior Board Inspector reports "With regard to the exhibits this year, [May and June, 1888,] the consensus of opinion is that in the variety, quality, and practical character of the work—especially in original Design, Technical Drawing and Modelling—they show a distinct advance on those of any preceding year." He also states that "The superior teaching in the Art Classes has told with excellent effect, the work being decidedly of a higher grade than that of the ordinary School." "The Designs and Modelling in clay from these classes are particularly good"; and he adds that "the following Boys' departments—in addition to the Art Classes—deserve special mention:—William Street, Portobello Road, Crawford Street, Keeton's Road, Fleet Road, Berger Road, Heber Road, Carlton Road, and Mawbey Road."

Needlework.—In the first scheme drawn up for instruction in this subject the Board Inspectors were held responsible for the inspection of Needlework, and they were empowered to ask for the assistance of ladies on the management of the various Schools, and, where this was impracticable or inexpedient, to call in other efficient assistance.

On the 7th May, 1873, the School Management Committee reported that, after some experience, they were of opinion that to give real efficiency to the teaching of Needlework it was necessary that there should be a special officer whose sole duty it should be to examine this branch of work. On the 30th July, 1873, Mrs. Floyer was appointed Examiner of Needlework. At the present time two Examiners of Needlework are engaged by the Board.

Cookery.—The first suggestion that the teaching of Cookery should be introduced into the Girls' Departments under the London School Board, was made in June, 1874. In 1875 two classrooms were opened in which instruction in Cookery was given to Pupil Teachers and elder girls, and two more classrooms were added in the following year. In 1878 a more comprehensive scheme was adopted. It was decided to build Cookery classrooms, technically called "Centres," in the playgrounds of suitable Board Schools, in which pupils from the Board Schools within a convenient distance from the centre were to receive instruction in Cookery. The first of these classrooms was erected at the Stephen Street School, Lisson Grove. At Lady-day, 1888, there were fifty-five such classrooms, and the provision of

others was at that time sanctioned by the Education Department. There were also two old schoolrooms—Charles Street, Horselydown, and British Street, Millwall, which had been adapted for the purposes of Cookery Centres. Finally, in two Schools, viz. :—Melvin Road, Penge; and Oldridge Road, Balham; so near the limits of the School Board area as to be beyond the range of any centre, Cookery was being taught in one of the classrooms fitted up for that purpose. The staff connected with these Cookery Centres consisted, at Lady-Day last, of two Superintendents and 57 Instructors, who generally hold diplomas for proficiency in Cookery. The centres, are, as a rule, open during the morning and afternoon daily (Saturdays excepted). The food cooked, is sold, and during the last year the receipts from this source exceeded the cost of materials for Cookery by about £70. At Lady-day, 1888, there were 11,069 on the roll for cookery instruction. This represents about half the number who receive instruction during the year.

[With reference to the construction of the Cookery Centres, see under the Section headed "Works Committee."]

Mechanics.—Among the Specific Subjects in the Code of the Education Department is Mechanics. On the 18th December, 1884, the Board passed the following resolution:—"That the peripatetic plan of teaching 'Mechanics' be tried in some district or districts of London."

The teaching of Mechanics according to this plan, was commenced on 1st June, 1885, in twenty schools in the Hackney and the Tower Hamlets Divisions. The Science Demonstrator gives a lesson fortnightly to the boys in the fifth and higher standards, the lesson being illustrated experimentally by specimens and apparatus carried from School to School. Between the visits of the Demonstrator instruction is given to the same class by a teacher who was present at the Demonstrator's lesson. In consequence of the success of this plan, the Board, in March, 1887, extended the plan to other parts of London, and three additional Demonstrators were appointed, as an experiment, for three years.

Kindergarten (Infants' Departments).—On the 26th November, 1873, the Board appointed Miss Bishop as an "Instructor in Kindergarten Exercises."

In the year 1878, the Board, finding that teachers too frequently regarded Kindergarten rather as a subject of instruction, like Reading, Writing, etc., than as a principle to

be applied where possible in every lesson, abolished the title of "Instructor in Kindergarten Exercises," and substituted for it the title of "Superintendent of Method in Infants' Schools."

The Board also defined the duties of the Superintendent, in addition to the duty of visiting Schools, as follow:—

To secure, wherever practicable, the application of Kindergarten principles to the teaching of ordinary subjects.

To give occasional model lessons to the children illustrative of the mode in which the above object may be secured.

To report once a quarter, or oftener if necessary, the progress made in the extension of Kindergarten methods.

Since the Education Department Code of 1882, Her Majesty's Inspectors, in reporting upon an Infants' Department, have been required to have regard to the provision made for (1) suitable instruction in the elementary subjects, (2) simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature and of common life, and (3) appropriate and varied occupations.

On the 27th March, 1884, in consequence of the work of the Superintendent being considerably greater than one Superintendent could be reasonably expected to perform, the Board appointed an Assistant Superintendent.

Evening Classes for the Instruction of Teachers are held at five centres.

Other Subjects of Instruction.—Article 17 of the Code of the Education Department is as follows:—

"Instruction may be given in other secular subjects, and in religious subjects; but no grant is made in respect of any such instruction. (*Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 97 (1).*)"

Bible Instruction and Religious Observances.—The following are the regulations of the Board with reference to Bible Instruction and Religious Observances:—

(a) "In the Schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children, in accordance with the terms of the resolution of the Board passed 8th March, 1871: provided always—

(i.) That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in sections VII. and XIV. be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such Schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

(ii.) That, in regard of any particular School, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers,

parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for exception of the School from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

Such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing regulation shall be given by the responsible teachers of the School. In this Article the term "responsible teachers" does not include pupil teachers.

(b) "In all schools provision may be made for giving effect to the following resolutions of the Board, passed on July 26th, 1871:—

(i.) That, in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary Schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in Schools provided by the Board at the "time or times" when according to section VII., sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, "religious observances" may be "practised."

(ii.) That the arrangements for such "religious observances" be left to the discretion of the teachers and managers of each School with the right of appeal to the Board by teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district.

Provided always—

That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in sections VII. and XIV. be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects."

In the first instance the examination of Schools in Bible knowledge was conducted by the examiners at the time of their annual visits to the Schools.

In 1876 Mr. Francis Peek (who at that time was a Member of the Board) informed the Board that he had made an agreement with the Religious Tract Society "for the purpose of providing a permanent fund to supply, yearly, prizes to the scholars under the control of the London School Board, who may show excellence in Biblical knowledge at a voluntary examination."

For the award of these prizes there has been an annual examination in two parts. The first or preliminary part is conducted, *viva voce*, by the teachers of the Schools. A proportion of the children in Standards IV. and upwards are then selected, and, with the Pupil Teachers and Pupil Teacher Probationers compete in an examination on paper. Although this

examination is a purely voluntary one, it is found that very few children, Pupil Teachers or Pupil Teacher Probationers abstain from presenting themselves.

The following table shows, for each Standard, the number of children who presented themselves at the last three preliminary examinations :—

STANDARD.	12th Febr., 1886.	17th Dec., 1886.	25th Nov., 1887.	Increase (Dec., 1886— Nov. 1887).
Standard I. ...	62,785	66,086	68,407	2,371
" II. ...	45,280	46,603	49,186	2,583
" III. ...	41,208	41,200	43,379	2,179
" IV. ...	31,552	33,511	35,033	1,522
" V. ...	20,084	21,585	24,211	2,626
" VI. ...	9,416	10,726	12,367	1,611
" VII. ...	972	2,360	2,871	511
Total ...	211,297	222,021	235,454	13,433

The following table shows, for each Standard, the number of Scholars, and Pupil Teachers and Pupil Teacher Probationers, who were selected for the last three competitive examinations on paper :—

STANDARD	5th March, 1886.	21st Jan., 1887.	16th Dec., 1887.	Increase or Decrease, (Jan. 1887— Dec. 1887).
Standard IV. ...	4,170	4,473	2,314	2,159
" V. ...	3,192	3,474	3,087	337
" VI. ...	1,927	1,826	1,911	85
" VII. ...	304	338	378	40
Pupil Teachers and Pupil Teacher Probationers }	1,594	1,806	2,071	265
Total ...	11,187	11,917	9,761	2,156 *

The Board, on the 10th June, 1886, had before them a report of the School Management Committee, stating that the Committee were of opinion that the present system of examination was in no way complete, and that "a correct idea of the result of Scripture instruction throughout the School is not thereby obtained." Consequently the Board resolved, on the 24th June, 1886, that, in addition to the annual examination for the

* In the December, 1887, examination, the Board reduced the percentage of the number of children on the Roll eligible to take part in the written examination, from 12½ per cent. in all Standards to 5 per cent. in Standard IV., and 10 per cent. in each of the Standards V., VI. and VII. The decrease here shown is therefore only apparent.

prizes given by Mr. Francis Peek and the Religious Tract Society, there should be a detailed examination held by the Board Inspectors, at least once in three years. The Inspectors began their examinations in November, 1886. During the year under review, 54 Schools were reported upon; the reports were carefully considered, and the attention of the Managers was called to any defects. This action has had a good effect, the results of the examinations being found to be more satisfactory than they were under the old system.

Object Lessons.—When the course of instruction in the Schools of the Board was first laid down in June, 1871, it included "Systematised Object Lessons, embracing in the six school years a course of elementary instruction in Physical Science, and serving as an introduction to the Science Examinations which are conducted by the Science and Art Department."

In December, 1874, the Board decided that certificates should be given to children who passed an examination by the Board Inspector in such "essential" subjects.

In November, 1878, the Board adopted a scheme for Object Teaching, and the School Management Committee issued certain instructions to their Teachers.

At this time Object Lessons were not recognised in any way by the Education Department. The words first appear in a note in the Code of 1880.

In June, 1881, the Board forwarded to the Education Department a memorial, praying "that in the contemplated modifications of the New Code, Object Lessons should be fully recognised, that they should be considered an essential part of the instruction in Infant Schools, and that their introduction into the upper Schools should be facilitated." The Code of 1882 laid it down that, in assessing the Merit Grant in Infants' Departments, regard was to be had "to the provision made for * * simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature and of common life." In the upper Departments the Code moreover recognised as a Class Subject Elementary Science, which was defined as "a progressive course of simple lessons * * adapted to cultivate habits of exact observation, statement and reasoning."

Upon the appearance of these regulations the School Management Committee revised their instructions to Teachers, and a graduated scheme of Object Lessons up to Standard VII. was suggested. These suggestions are now set out in detail in

Appendix V. of the Board Code of Regulations and Instructions for the Guidance of Managers and Teachers. The Board also encourage this intuitive instruction by providing rarer objects, and by offering a Museum Cabinet to any School in which a good commencement of a collection has been made.

These Object Lessons were regularly reported on by the Board Inspectors in their Annual Report of each School, till the discontinuance of such detailed reports in 1885. It is now part of the business of the Board Inspectors to give special attention to Object Lessons.

(a) *Deaf and Dumb, and (b) Blind Children.*—It is the duty of the Board to provide elementary instruction for *all* children for whom efficient and suitable instruction is not otherwise provided. The Board have therefore had to provide special instruction for a considerable number of deaf and dumb, and blind children.

(a) *Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.*—In September, 1874, the Board appointed an Instructor, who had had 30 years' experience in teaching deaf mutes, to initiate a system of deaf mute instruction at the Wilmot-street School, Bethnal Green. At first there were only five children in attendance, but this number soon increased. It was then found necessary to open at successive periods, additional classes in other parts of the Metropolis. The deaf and dumb children are collected and taught at Centres, of which, at Lady-day last, there were 13. The number on the roll at these Centres was 351, and the average attendance 286. The instruction was upon a system described by the Superintendent as a combined system (articulation and finger alphabet) until July, 1877, when the oral system, which is now in force, was adopted.

The deaf and dumb children cannot be taught with the other children. They are consequently taught in classes apart, and are not examined by Her Majesty's Inspectors.

At Lady-day, 1888, the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 16 Women and 8 Men Assistants, 5 Women Ex-Pupil Teachers, and 8 Girl Pupil Teachers.

(b) *Instruction of the Blind.*—In April, 1875, the Board appointed an Instructor of the Blind (Mr. Finchard) who, with an Assistant, acted until the year 1879, when the Board engaged a lady, who had been trained at the Royal Normal College at Upper Norwood, as Superintendent of the Instruction of the Blind.

The Blind children usually attend the ordinary day Schools, and share, as far as possible, in the instruction there given; but they also, on specified days, receive special instruction at Centres, of which there are 18. The attendance at these Centres ranges from 3 to 15. The total number under instruction at Lady-day, 1888, was 132. At the Centres the children are taught reading and writing by means of the "Braille" system, and by the aid of Moon's type; written arithmetic by means of Taylor's arithmetic boards; and geography by the aid of relief maps and globes. Special attention is given to the teaching of mental arithmetic.

The children are examined with the other scholars at the annual Government examinations of the ordinary day Schools which they attend.

At Lady-day, 1888, the staff consisted of a Superintendent and 5 Women Assistants.

No grant is awarded by Government for the distinctive instruction which is given either to the blind, or to the deaf and dumb.

Manual Training.—The Board, being desirous of making an experiment in some School in the instruction of boys in the use of tools, began the experiment in September, 1885, in the Beethoven Street School, Queen's Park Estate. The School-keeper of that School having been a carpenter by trade, has given the practical instruction under the superintendence of the Head Master. The boys are selected from the Seventh Standard, and taught on two afternoons a week. The instruction is given in a shed that has been erected in a corner of the playground. An attempt is now being made "to develop some regular system of working, by which a boy can first draw and then, from his own drawing, make a series of joints of increasing difficulty." The boys have made some articles which are used in Board Schools, but the aim is "to give the boys the best possible course of practice, and to keep the question of utility in the background, only employing it to add a little zest or encouragement when the working of exercises seems likely to pall." The auditor of the Local Government Board surcharged the payments in connection with this experiment, and an appeal against his decision was made to the Local Government Board; the Local Government Board, however, confirmed the opinion of the auditor. This decision has prevented the opening of five

additional classes, the establishment of which had been sanctioned by the Board.

An application has been addressed to the Education Department that manual training should be regarded as a Specific Subject under the Code of the Education Department, but their Lordships have replied that they must reserve their decision until the question of Technical Education shall have been fully considered by Parliament.

The Board have never abandoned the idea that in the Code of the Education Department some alterations may be made, which will enable them to open classes of this description as part of the ordinary School curriculum. When therefore it was proposed by the Birmingham School Board to form a Deputation from various School Boards to wait upon the Lord President and the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education to urge the re-introduction and amendment of the Technical Education Bill, the School Board for London, readily consented to be represented on the Deputation.

Manual Training under Joint Committee of Board and City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.—In May, 1887, a letter was received from the City Guilds asking the Board to appoint a Deputation to consult with a number of their Members for the purpose of considering a Scheme for the equipment and maintenance, for one year, of four Schools of Elementary Technical Education, at a cost of about £1,000.

A Special Committee was accordingly appointed by the Board, which Committee met the Representatives of the Guilds Institute. After a consultation, the appointment of a Joint Committee was agreed upon, consisting of eighteen members, of whom nine were appointed by the School Board, and nine by the Institute.

The representatives appointed by the School Board were:—

The Rev. Joseph R. Diggle (Chairman of the Board).

Mr. Bousfield (Chairman of the Works Committee).

Mr. Edric Bayley.

Rev. Andrew Drew (Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Technical Education).

Professor Gladstone.

Mr. Heller (Chairman of the Evening Classes Committee).

Rev. Charles D. Lawrence (Chairman of the Minuting and Educational Endowments Committee).

Mrs. Webster.

Mr. Foster (since resigned).

Mr. Reginald Saunders (appointed in the place of Mr. Foster).

The Representatives appointed by the City Guilds Institute were :—

Mr. Herbert C. Saunders, Q.C.

Mr. (now Sir) Owen Roberts.

Mr. (now Sir) G. B. Bruce (President of the Institute of Civil Engineers).

Mr. R. P. Barrow

Sir Henry Doulton.

Mr. B. B. Woodd.

Mr. P. Crellin.

Mr. John Watney.

Mr. W. P. Sawyer.

The Rev. Joseph Diggle was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Herbert C. Saunders, Q.C., Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee. A Sub-Committee (for various purposes of an administrative character) was constituted, of which the Rev. Charles D. Lawrence was appointed Chairman.

The Joint Committee resolved to establish six Centres, at which classes should be conducted—three on the north side, and three on the south side of the Thames—subject to their obtaining from the School Management Committee of the School Board permission to use, for a period of not less than one year, such classrooms or premises as might be asked for by the Joint Committee, and might be suitable for their work.

The School Board could not legally render pecuniary aid out of the public rates, but they agreed to grant the necessary premises, free of charge; the expense of maintaining the classes being undertaken out of the sum of £1000 given by the City Guilds Institute. The Joint Committee ultimately selected six Centres, at each of which a class was to be held. The Head Masters of the surrounding Public Elementary Schools—both Board and Non-Board—were invited to hold a conference with the Committee as to the best methods of securing the attendance of boys from such Schools, and also as to the number of the scholars in proportion to the several School Rolls. The Head Masters very cordially entered into the project, and have since manifested considerable interest in the progress of the work.

As to the details of the method of instruction, the Committee deemed it advisable, for a time, to abstain from giving specific

direction to the Instructors who should be appointed, and to leave the Instructors to frame their own methods, subject to the broad lines laid down under the following

SYLLABUS.

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| <p style="text-align: center;">I.</p> <p>WOODS COMMONLY USED—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Conditions of Growth. (b) Felling and Seasoning of Timber. (c) Properties of Woods. (d) Heartwood, Sapwood, &c. (e) Geographical Distribution. <p>Museum of prepared specimens of Woods to be formed in each Centre.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">II.</p> <p>TOOLS—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Boy's Set.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Description. (b) Manipulation. (c) Sharpening. 2. <i>"Centre" Set.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a, b, c) As above, less of detail. 3. <i>Nails and Screws.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Kinds. (b) Uses. 4. <i>2 ft. Rule.</i>
To be specially treated. | <p style="text-align: center;">III.</p> <p>PRACTICAL WORK (A).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring and Sawing to line. Squaring piece of wood. Nailing and Screwing. <p><i>Simple Joints.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Exhibition of Model of Joint. (b) Explanation of Drawing of Joint. (c) Connection between Model and Drawing (d) Preparation of Working Drawings. <p style="text-align: center;">IV.</p> <p>PRACTICAL WORK (B).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Construction of Simple Joints according to Model and Drawing. (b) Construction of Simple Objects founded on Simple Joints. <p style="text-align: center;">V.</p> <p>PRACTICAL WORK (C).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Glueing. (b) Hingeing. (c) Knots—Tying, &c. |
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With a view of securing the best possible results, as well as of testing the characteristics of two classes of teaching, the Committee determined upon engaging at least one Assistant Schoolmaster who should hold a Certificate of having been trained in manual work. The School Management Committee of the School Board consented to allow the permanent position of such teachers, as might be selected by the Joint Committee, being kept open for them. Applications, by circular, were therefore invited from Assistant Teachers under the Board who had experience in the class of work above described. There were thirty-three applications made by such Teachers.

The Committee also decided that two practical artisans should be engaged to assist the Instructors, and advertisements were published in the leading trade newspapers for candidates to fill the post of Assistant Instructor, in answer to which thirty-two applications were made. The Committee being of opinion that

there might possibly be among those who applied for the post of Assistant Instructor some candidates with the necessary qualifications for the post of Instructor, examined these candidates with a view to their suitability for the higher post. One of such candidates appeared to possess such qualifications, and he was transferred to the other list.

Ultimately, Mr. John C. Pearson, Assistant Master at the William-street, Hammersmith, Board School, and Mr. S. Barter, who had already had twelve years' experience in Science and Art teaching, and who held various high-class Certificates, were appointed Instructors, each at a salary of £105 a year. Mr. C. W. Boxall, and Mr. A. Whillier, carpenters and joiners, were appointed Assistant Instructors, each at a salary of £80 a year.

Two plans of withdrawing the boys from their respective Schools to attend the Manual Training Classes were suggested. One of these was that of holding the Manual Training Classes at such hours of the day as would enable the pupils to give up about one hour of the regular school time, twice a week, and to extend their manual training into a period beyond the usual school hours. The other was that of attending the Manual Training Classes, once a week, during the whole of a morning or afternoon, and thus give up one school attendance per week, in order to devote a complete half-day to the work of manual training. This latter plan offered the advantage of withdrawing each boy from his ordinary lessons once, instead of twice, in each week; and, also, that of making his lesson in manual training more continuous. On the recommendation of the Head Masters, who conferred with the Committee, this course was adopted and has been fully justified by the result.

Under this plan, a class is conducted at a particular Centre from 9 to 12 in the morning, and is attended by about thirty boys, who are drawn from surrounding Schools within a radius of about a mile. In the afternoon of the same day, a second class is conducted, and it is attended by another set of scholars; thus, about sixty boys receive instruction at the one Centre during the day on the north of the river, and about sixty others at another Centre south of the Thames; which equals about 120 each day. The following Time Table shows the Centres occupied during the five working days—from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 1.45 to 4.30 in the afternoon:—

	North of Thames.	South of Thames.
MONDAY ...	BROAD-STREET, RATCLIFF .. [60](Tower Hamlets Division)	ST. ANDREW'S - STREET, WANDSWORTH-ROAD [48] (West Lambeth Division)
TUESDAY ...	SUMMERFORD-STREET, BETH- NAL GREEN [60] (Hackney Division)	"ALMA," BERMONDSEY (Southwark Division) [64]
WEDNESDAY	VITTORIA-PLACE, BARNSBURY (Finsbury Division) [60]	SUMNER-ROAD, PECKHAM (East Lambeth Division)[60]
THURSDAY...	BROAD-STREET, RATCLIFF... [60](Tower Hamlets Division)	ST. ANDREW'S - STREET, WANDSWORTH-ROAD [48] (West Lambeth Division)
FRIDAY ...	SUMMERFORD-STREET BETH- NAL GREEN [60] (Hackney Division)	"ALMA," BERMONDSEY (Southwark Division) [64]

The figures within square brackets indicate the possible attendances at the Centres. One half the number stated attend in the morning and the other half in the afternoon.

The Centres vary, to a trifling extent, in the accommodation afforded. St. Andrew's-street accommodates twenty-four boys, "Alma" thirty-two, and each of the other four Centres thirty.

The actual attendance varies month by month, but may be taken as ranging from about ninety to ninety-six per cent. of the possible attendances.

The workshops, in each case, consist of a single room. The one at St. Andrew's street was planned at the time of the School being built, with a view to its being ultimately used as a Technical Room. At Broad-street, Ratcliff, and Sumner-road, Peckham, outbuildings in the playgrounds have been utilised and fitted up. At Vittoria-place School a disused building, belonging to the Board, was occupied. At Summerford-street, part of the premises provided for the ordinary School accommodation has been used for a Manual Training Class, subject to being given up whenever the Education Department should deem it necessary. A classroom at the "Alma" School was similarly occupied; after it had been used for several months, the Board, upon the requirement of the Education Department, withdrew the permission given by them to the Joint Committee

The School Board granted the use of an iron building, not at present required for other purposes; this building is now erected, adjoining the School.

For the equipment of each of the six Centres, the Committee had carpenters' benches erected, fitted with vices and other necessary attachments. The sizes of the benches vary in proportion to the number of scholars which the room will accommodate, but are about 14 feet long and 2 feet wide.

As the aim of the Committee is to employ 30 boys, as nearly as possible, at one time, the approximate arrangement is to have five benches with six vices to each. Each boy has a set of tools which cost 15s., or about £22 10s. for these tools at each Centre.

In addition, there are the general tools which have to be used in common, the cost of which is about £10 16s. for each Centre. The benches (five, more or less) cost from £4 16s. to £6 3s. 6d. each, according to size. There are also tool-baskets, tool-cupboards, sawing-stools, and some trifling additions, the cost of which is comparatively nominal. To assist in giving the pupils an intelligent idea of the instruction which they receive, the Committee have instructed Mr. Barter to collect suitable specimens of wood, to form two museums—one for the Centres on the north, and one for those on the south, of the Thames. These specimens have been suitably labelled, and have cost £4 in all.

The regularly recurring expenses include monthly salaries, which will amount to £370 during the year, for the Instructors and their Assistants; also timber, which is estimated to cost not exceeding £2 per month for each Centre.

A current expenditure, the average of which cannot be exactly struck at present, is that of timber which is cut up in the process of being made into joints; there are, also, sundry minor expenses which are not of regular occurrence.

The Instructors furnish the Committee with a Report at the end of each month, and also with a Table of Attendances. The Reports, so far, have given satisfaction, and evince a strong earnestness on the part of the Instructors and their Assistants, as well as deep interest and steady progress on the part of the boys. Several gentlemen have paid visits to some of the Centres, and have expressed approval of the instruction. Among these visitors may be noted Sir Bernhard Samuelson, M.P.; Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P.; Mr. G. W. Atherton, of the State College, Pennsylvania; Mr. Edward Coombes, President of the Board of Technical Education, New South Wales; The Rev. Dr. Dale (of Birmingham); The Hon. Lyulph Stanley;

together with Head Masters of neighbouring Middle Class and Public Elementary Schools. In addition, it is pleasing to note that parents express great satisfaction with the influence exercised by this instruction in Manual Training upon their boys, and the zeal manifested by them in connection with it. There appears to be a healthful spirit of emulation among the pupils, the benefit of which will, it is hoped, be exceedingly gratifying when the Committee make a more complete assessment of the results achieved.

The classes were commenced early in January of the present year, and will, therefore, be continued under the existing arrangements until next Christmas. The Committee propose to hold in the ensuing Autumn, an examination, and to offer prizes for competition, the nucleus of a fund to defray the expenses having already been kindly offered by a member of the Joint Committee.

The following Analysis of Expenditure shows the cost, so far as can at present be ascertained, of furnishing the Centres for:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Benches	144	8	0			
Tools for working-place (176 sets)	132	0	0			
General tools for Centres (shop tools)	64	16	0			
Cupboards	11	2	0			
Tool baskets	8	16	0			
Sawing stools	2	17	0			
Specimens of woods (two sets)	4	0	0			
Sundries	2	11	6			
				870	10	6

The distribution per head for the pupils, according to the above statement, is only approximate; and, as regards equipment, this is an initial expenditure which will not occur again.

		s.	d.
Equipment ... per head	about	12	8
Salaries	"	12	8
Timber	"	3	4

The Joint Committee will not have expended the whole of the sum granted by the City Guilds, but will probably have an unexpended balance of—say—£150, more or less. The satisfactory working of the scheme, so far, has encouraged the Board, on the recommendation of the Committee, to appeal to the Council of the City Guilds to render further pecuniary aid for continuing the experiment for another year. As the cost already incurred for equipment will not have to be repeated, except partially in order to effect repairs rendered needful by wear and tear, it is estimated that a further sum of £500, added to the estimated balance likely to remain out of the sum already

granted, will meet the requirements of the Joint Committee for another year; and application to the City Guilds has been made accordingly, with a view to the continuance, during the year 1889, of the six Manual Training Classes for Boys already established.

Owing to the success already attending the Manual Training Classes for Boys, the Special Committee on Guilds—appointed by the Board to act as a link between the Board and the Joint Committee of the Board and the City Guilds—deemed it advisable to endeavour to extend the advantages of Instruction in Manual Training for Girls. The benefits accruing to Girls from special instruction in Cookery in Board Schools may be cited in favour of this view. It is therefore desired, as an experiment, in the first instance to establish two or three classes for instructing a limited number of Girls in Laundry work, the details of a scheme to be hereafter formulated by the Joint Committee on Manual Training. The Board, therefore, on the recommendation of the Joint Committee, addressed a letter to the Council of the City Guilds of London, respectfully requesting that Body to grant a sum of £250 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining, as an experiment for one year, two or three classes for giving instruction in Laundry work for Girls, the classes to be superintended by the Joint Committee on Manual Training.

Slöjd.—A class for instruction in the Slöjd system of handicraft was held last Autumn on Saturday mornings at the Medburn Street Board School, St. Pancras, by Miss Clarke, Head Mistress of the Infants' Department of that School. The course of instruction, which was conducted gratuitously by Miss Clarke, occupied three months. The class at first consisted of 18 boys and 2 girls, but this number was subsequently reduced to 12, the number recommended by Herr Saloman, of Nääs. Some of the boys were most successful, and reached the stage at which they could go on without supervision, but others progressed very slowly. The girls worked equally well with the boys. At the expiration of the period of three months the class was discontinued, as the decision of the Local Government Board in regard to the surcharge for instruction in Manual Training prevented the Board from incurring any expenditure in connection with the class. The continuance of the class has however been sanctioned for a further period of three months, a member of the Board having consented to become responsible for the paying of the teacher's salary for that period.

Subjects and Modes of Instruction.—It was stated in the last yearly Report that the Board, on the 17th March, 1887, appointed a Special Committee “to consider the present Subjects and Modes of Instruction in the Board’s Schools, and to report whether such changes can be made as shall secure that children leaving School shall be more fitted than they now are to perform the duties and work of life before them.” The Committee, after an enquiry extending over 12 months, after taking “evidence from representatives of various classes of persons able to throw light on the present instruction in Board Schools, on its effect upon the children, and on reforms of school work, which were necessary and practical,” and after a full consideration of the whole question as contained in the reference, made to the Board several recommendations, which have been adopted in the following form :—

1. That the methods of Kindergarten teaching in Infants’ Schools be developed for senior scholars throughout the Standards in Schools, so as to supply a graduated course of Manual Training in connection with Science and Object Lessons, but not so as to include teaching the practice of any trade or industry; and that the Method of Kindergarten in the Senior Schools be tried at first in a few special Schools throughout London.

2. That the teaching of all subjects be accompanied, where possible, by experiments and ocular demonstration, and that the School Management Committee be authorised to supply the necessary apparatus.

3. That the Board encourage Modelling in Clay in all Departments of Schools, both in connection with Drawing as a training of the artistic faculties, and for the illustration of the teaching of Geography and other subjects.

4. That all manual instruction should be given in connection with the scientific principles underlying the work, and with suitable Drawing and Geometry.

5. That, as soon as the Board are permitted by law to give special instruction in manual work, the School Management Committee bring up a Scheme for giving such instruction.

6. That classes for instruction in Slöjd be established in three selected Schools approved by the School Management Committee.

7. That the instruction in the classes for manual work and Slöjd be only given by such teachers as have qualified for that purpose.

8. That, as opportunity offers, accommodation shall be provided in connection with each Boys’, Girls’, and Senior Mixed

Department in which instruction in manual and other practical work shall be given.

9. That the experiments referred to in the Resolution* of the Board of 5th May, 1887, be tested in Schools selected by the School Management Committee and approved by the Board.

10. That greater attention be paid to the teaching of Mechanics as a Specific Subject, and that models for illustrating the instruction be placed on the Requisition List.

11. That instruction in Practical Geometry be included in the teaching of Drawing, and that Mechanical Drawing to scale with actual measurements, be encouraged in all Boys' Departments.

12. That instruction in Drawing be given in all Girls' Departments, though it be not necessarily taken as a subject of examination.

13. That instruction in Cookery be given only to Girls over 11 years of age without regard to Standard, unless the express permission of the School Management Committee has been previously obtained, and that the necessary additional Cookery Centres be provided.

14. That the time now given for Dictation be reduced in all Standards, and that in substitution for the part omitted in the lower Standards the reproduction by children in their own words of passages read out to them, and in Standard IV. and upwards, original composition be usually taken.

15. That the teaching of Reading should be specially directed to give children an interest in books, and to encourage them to read for their own pleasure, and that Reading books should be used for imparting a knowledge of Geography, History, Social Economy, and facts of common life to all children, who may not be able to take such subjects for examination.

16. That, in order to allow time for experimental teaching and manual work, the time now given to Spelling, Parsing, and Grammar generally, be reduced.

17. That the Board authorise the appointment of one or more additional Instructors, who shall give instruction on the

* *The Resolution referred to reads as follows :—That, subject to the sanction of the Education Department being given to the general principle, the instruction to children in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Standards may, with the consent of the School Management Committee, be given in one School only in each Group of Schools. [The Education Department, in assenting to the general principle of the proposal, asked that the arrangements proposed in each particular case should be submitted for the approval of the Department.]*

peripatetic plan in the Science subjects authorised by the New Code as the necessity arises.

The following recommendations are still [1st November, 1888] under the consideration of the Board:—

18. That Head Teachers of all Departments be required to forward, before the commencement of each school year, for the approval of the School Management Committee, (a) a scheme of Object Lessons; (b) a copy of the Time Table before being submitted to Her Majesty's Inspector.

19. That Teachers be informed that the Board do not pay so much attention to the percentage of passes obtained at the Government Inspection as to the general tone and character of the school work, as set out in the remarks of Her Majesty's Inspector.

20. That the number of Mixed Schools be increased in suitable districts, and that the staff of such Mixed Schools, be arranged so that the number of women teachers shall not be less in proportion to the men teachers than the girls to the boys.

21. That in each Mixed Department under a Master an appointment be made of a Head Assistant Mistress, who shall be responsible for the teaching of Needlework to girls.

22. That advanced Evening Classes be established at the various Pupil Teachers' Schools, for instruction in Science and Drawing, Commercial Subjects, and Modern Languages.

23. That the playgrounds attached to Schools be used for the formation of clubs for hardy sports, gymnastic exercises and drill, and that the School organizations be used for the establishment of field clubs and swimming classes.

24. That the Chairman of the Board be asked to convene a meeting of Local Managers and others to consider the question of organized physical education out of school hours, and to request personal help in the work.

25. That with a view to secure the improvement of Kindergarten in the Schools of the Board, the Education Department be requested to grant certificates to teachers after examination, showing that they have been trained in the principles and sound practice of Kindergarten.

26. That application be made to the Education Department that the New Code be revised as follows:—

(a) By postponing the individual examination in Spelling till the Third Standard. (*Schedule I.*)

(b) By applying to Senior Departments the regulation made with regard to Infants' Departments in Article 106 (b) of the New Code, viz.: that the award of a Merit Grant should have "regard to the provision made for . . . simple lessons on objects, and on the phenomena of nature and of common life."

(c) By providing that more freedom of choice may be given to Managers and Teachers in the selection of Class Subjects, in order that the first Class Subject need not necessarily be English.

(d) By providing that Shorthand shall be recognised as a Specific Subject under Article 15 of the New Code.

(e) By providing for the payment of a grant of 4s. a head in the case of all girls of 11 years of age below Standard IV., who have received efficient instruction in Cookery.

(f) By rendering it obligatory upon Pupil Teachers to exhibit a knowledge of elementary science in some form at their annual examinations. (*Schedule V.*)

(g) By providing that in Evening Classes additional subjects may be taken by scholars who have passed the Standard of exemption from Elementary Schools, or exceed the age of 14, without requiring such scholars to pass an individual examination in the elementary subjects.

27. That application be made to the Science and Art Department that their syllabus be remodelled, so as to supply a greater stimulus to Drawing being taken in combination with Geometry and Measurements, in preparation for manual work.

The two following recommendations were superseded by the *previous question*.

28. That the Board authorise the appointment of an Organizer of Teaching, whose duties shall be to assist and advise teachers in the instruction of manual work, and in an improved method of instruction by the development of Kindergarten training.

29. That the Board authorise the appointment of an Officer whose duties shall be to give instruction in, and to organize, the methods of teaching Mechanical and Geometrical Drawing.

Government Grants earned.—

(1) GRANTS UNDER THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—It remains to state the results of the instruction in the Board Schools, so far as they can be estimated from the grant awarded on the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors at their annual examinations of the Schools.

Merit Grant.—The following Table shows the Merit Grant earned for the years ended at Lady-Day, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively:—

Number of Departments.	Year.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Nil.
1,039	1886	281	575	130	3
Percentage		31.86	55.35	12.51	.28
1,127	1887	422	627	76	2
Percentage		37.45	55.63	6.74	.18
1,134	1888	504	572	56	2
Percentage		44.45	50.44	4.93	.18

* The grant per head, on the average attendance, in the Senior Departments is 3s. for Excellent, 2s. for Good, and 1s. for Fair; and in the Infants' Departments, 6s. for Excellent, 4s. for Good, and 2s. for Fair.

As compared with the results for the year ended Lady-day, 1887, the figures for Lady-day, 1888, show an increase of 7 per cent. in the Departments which obtained the Excellent grant; a decrease of 5.19 in the Departments which obtained the Good grant; and a decrease of 1.81 in the Departments which obtained the Fair Grant.

Average Grant per Child earned.—The following table shows the average grant per child which was earned during the year ended at Lady-Day, 1887, and Lady-Day, 1888, in Boys', Girls', Mixed, and Infants' Departments respectively:—

Department	Grant on Average Attendance, Specific Subjects and Pupil Teachers.	Grant on Average Attendance and Specific Subjects (excluding Grant on Pupil Teachers.)	Grant on Average Attendance (excluding Grant on Specific Subjects and on Pupil Teachers.)
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Boys	20 7	20 5½	20 0½
Girls	20 4	20 2	19 6½
Mixed	20 8½	20 7½	19 8½
Infants	16 1½	15 11½	15 11½
Total Grant, 1888	18 11½	18 9½	18 5½
Total Grant, 1887	18 11½	18 10½	18 6½
Decrease	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½

The decrease in the total grant per child in 1888 as compared with 1887 is apparent only, owing to a falling off in the Grant for Drawing as a Class Subject under the Education Department. In the year ended at Lady-day, 1887, Drawing was reported upon as a Class Subject in 181 Departments. In the year ended at Lady-day, 1888, owing to the subject being removed from the supervision of the Education Department, it was reported upon in only 86 Departments. (*See also page 34 para. 1*).

For purposes of comparison with the third column of the above table, it may be stated that the highest possible grant which could be earned for each child in average attendance in a Boys' Department was £1 0s. 10d.*; in a Girls' Department, £1 1s. 10d.*; and in an Infants' Department, 17s. These grants are independent of the grant of 4s. for each pass in Senior Departments in Specific Subjects and in Practical Cookery, and of the grant of £3 or £2 made in respect of Pupil Teachers who pass a good or a fair examination respectively.

(2) AMALGAMATED GRANTS UNDER THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND UNDER THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.—

A Grant per child of 2s. for Excellent, of 1s. 6d. for Good, and of 1s. for Fair, may be earned for passes in Drawing under the Science and Art Department.

The following Table shows the Amalgamated Grants under the Education Department and under the Science and Art Department:—

(No Grant for Pupil Teachers is included in the following Average Grants.)

Total Average Grants per child, including	{ Boys ...	21 7½
Grant for Drawing under the Science	{ Girls ...	20 2½
and Art Department ...	{ Mixed ...	21 2½
No Grant is received from the Science and		
Art Department for Infants ...	Infants (see above).	
Total General Average Grant per child (Boys, Girls, Mixed, and		
Infants' Departments) ...		19 2½†

* It should be remembered that when Drawing was taken as a Class Subject it was possible for Senior Departments to earn from the Education Department 2s. more than is here stated (*See also page 34 para. 1*).

† In 23 departments children were examined *individually* in Drawing and a Total Grant of \$231 7s. 8d. was earned. If this amount were included in the Total General Average Grant *per child*, the result would show a Grant of 19s. 2½d. instead of 19s. 2¼d.

A Grant (under the Science and Art Department) for Drawing is earned by Pupil Teachers, but, as their instruction has nothing to do with the ordinary instruction in the Day Schools, the amount has been excluded in calculating the Grants shown in this Table.

No Grant is paid for children under three years of age, nor for Infants for Class or Specific subjects, nor for children who have passed well the Seventh Standard.

(B) TEACHING STAFF.

Number of Adult Teachers.—The Board had in their Schools at Lady-day, 1883, 1887, and 1888, respectively, the following number of Adult Teachers :—

		Lady-day, 1886.	Lady-day, 1887.	Lady-day, 1888.	Increase or Decrease. 1887-88.
Masters	Head Teachers—				
	Boys' Departments ...	354	364	366	2
	Mixed " ...	11	9	9	—
	Total of Hd. Masters...	365	373	375	2
Mistresses	Girls' Departments ...	335	352	358	6
	Mixed " ...	21	18	19	1
	Infants' " ...	343	359	369	10
	Total of Hd. Mistresses	699	729	746	17
Total of all Hd. Tchrs.		1064	1102	1,121	19
Masters	Assistant Teachers				
	Boys' Departments ...	1670	1771	1793	22
	Mixed " ...	41	41	39	2
Total of Ast. Masters..		1711	1812	1832	20
Mistresses	Boys' Departments	1	6	11	5
	Girls' " ...	1576	1649	1698	49
	Mixed " ...	113	106	113	7
	Infants' " ...	1677	1798	1791	7
	Total of Ast. Mstrresses.	3366	3559	3613	54
Total of all Ast. Tchrs.		5077	5371	5445	74
Total of Hd. & of Ast. Tchrs.		6141	6473	6566	93

Salaries of Adult Teachers—The teachers are paid fixed salaries—i.e., salaries irrespective of the amount of Government Grant earned, under two scales, viz. (1) a scale passed by the Board in December, 1883, and (2) a scale calculated on the several bases of salaries of teachers appointed previously to the adoption of the new scale.

The following table shows the amounts of Salaries payable at Lady-day, 1886, 1887, and 1888, respectively, to Head and to Assistant Teachers; and the average Salaries of Head and of Assistant Teachers; distinguishing the Masters from the Mistresses :—

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

	1886.					1887.					1888.				
	New Scale. (1)	Average Salary.	Commuted Salaries. (2)	Average Salary.		New Scale. (1)	Average Salary.	Commuted Salaries. (2)	Average Salary.		New Scale. (1)	Average Salary.	Commuted Salaries. (2)	Average Salary.	
Head Teachers—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Masters ...	71,330 0 0	257 10 2	27,557 0 0	313 2 11	77,264 0 0	262 16 0	24,840 0 0	322 11 11	80,144 0 0	268 0 9	24,097 0 0	321 5 10			
Mistresses ...	98,853 0 0	184 1 8	35,618 0 0	220 0 11	107,319 0 0	185 19 10	34,661 0 0	228 0 7	115,039 0 0	188 17 11	31,566 0 0	230 8 2			
Assistant Teachers—															
Masters ...	105,143 4 0	102 1 7	87,348 0 0	128 5 3	141,443 0 0	106 8 7	62,646 0 0	130 4 9	172,946 0 0	111 18 9	38,325 0 0	133 10 8			
Mistresses ...	186,696 0 0	78 16 6	90,964 0 0	105 0 9	233,447 0 0	80 19 5	70,775 10 0	106 2 2	254,527 0 0	84 9 8	51,054 10 0	107 14 2			
Total Head Teachers ...	170,183 0 0	209 1 4	83,205 0 0	253 16 4	184,533 0 0	211 18 4	59,501 0 0	259 16 7	193,183 0 0	214 19 2	55,668 0 0	263 11 2			
Total Assistant Teachers ...	301,739 4 0	85 12 5	178,312 0 0	115 5 3	374,893 0 0	89 0 1	133,421 10 0	116 4 4	437,473 0 0	93 11 1	89,379 10 0	117 9 0			

Pupil Teachers.—In addition to the adult teachers there are especially in 'Girls' and in Infants' Departments, the pupil teachers, who are not only teachers in the Schools, but are also indentured to the Board as apprentices. The numbers at Lady-day, 1886, 1887, and 1888, respectively, are given below :—

				Lady-day, 1886.	Lady-day, 1887.	Lady-day, 1888.	Increase or Decrease 1887-8.
Pupil Teachers	{ Boys	{ Boys' Departments		245	267	400	133
		{ Mixed " "		1	...	—	—
	{ Girls	{ Girls' " "		307	400	533	133
		{ Mixed " "		12	21	39	18
		{ Infants' " "		433	516	772	256
Total of Pupil Teachers				998	1,204	1744	540
Candidates	{ Boys	{ Boys' Departments		160	104	—	104
		{ Mixed " "		1	1	—	1
	{ Girls	{ Girls' " "		192	127	—	127
		{ Mixed " "		13	8	—	8
		{ Infants' " "		279	185	—	185
Total of Candidates				645	425	—	425
Total of Pupil Teachers and of Candidates				1,643	1,629	1744	115

Many boys and girls who formerly ranked as candidates are now ranked as pupil teacher probationers. This alteration has the effect of showing an abnormal increase in the number of pupil teachers and decrease in the number of candidates. No distinction is made in the above table between pupil teachers and pupil teacher probationers.

Salaries of Pupil Teachers.—The salaries of pupil teachers range from 5*s.* to 16*s.* per week for boys, and from 3*s.* to 10*s.* per week for girls.

Instruction of Pupil Teachers.—The Board have established twelve Central Schools for the instruction of pupil teachers. The senior pupil teachers, *i.e.*, those in the third and fourth years of apprenticeship, attend these Schools on two half days and on Saturdays, and the juniors, *i.e.*, the first and second year probationers and the second year pupil teachers, and candidates, attend on part of each day and on Saturday mornings. While

the pupil teachers thus receive their instruction at centres, the head teachers of their own Schools "are required to exercise a strict moral supervision over their pupil teachers; to see that they attend regularly and punctually the Pupil Teachers' Schools for instruction, and that they give proper attention to the preparation of their lessons and to their private studies; to correct their notes of lessons; to direct and supervise their methods of teaching; and to examine, sign, and date, each week, the pupil teachers' report book, and to see that it is properly kept."

Every pupil teacher who completes his, or her apprenticeship under the Board must sit at the Scholarship Examination.

The following table shows the results of the examination for the Queen's Scholarships held in July, 1887—the results for all England are given for the purpose of comparison:—

MEN.

	All P.T.'s and Ex-P.T.'s engaged in London Board Schools who sat at the Examination.	P.T.'s and Ex-P.T.'s who were in attend- ance at P.T.'s' Schools.	P.T.'s in Service of Board who sat at the Ex- amination for the first time.	All England, excluding London Board.
Passed in 1st Class ...	33=56.9	33=63.4	32=66.7	261=21.7
„ 2nd „ ...	22=37.9	17=28.7	14=29.2	712=59.1
„ 3rd „ ...	3=5.2	2=3.9	2=4.1	251=19.2
Totals ...	58	52	48	1204

WOMEN.

Passed in 1st Class ...	115=47.3	111=47.9	106=54.9	482=25.
„ 2nd „ ...	108=44.4	108=44.5	75=38.9	1132=58.7
„ 3rd „ ...	20=8.3	18=7.6	12=6.2	313=16.3
Totals ...	243	232	198	1927

The percentage of pupil teachers in the service of the Board who sat for the first time and failed was 7·3.

The percentage of failures for all England and Wales, excluding pupil teachers in the service of the Board who sat for the first time, was 36·2.

The following table gives the expenditure and receipts in connection with the Pupil Teachers' Centres for the year ended Lady-day, 1888 :—

EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.			
By	£	s.	d.	To	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Teachers	10,668	14	10	Grant earned by Pupil Teachers :—			
Schoolkeepers and Cleaning ...	262	12	0	Education Department ...	2,351	10	0
Fuel and Light ...	153	16	6	Science and Art Department ...	2,280	4	0
Furniture ...	130	6	3	Sundries ...	58	5	6
Repairs to buildings	27	6	5	Nett charge upon the Rates ...	8,401	15	9
Rates and Rents ...	400	16	5				
Travelling Expenses	976	1	0				
Books, Apparatus, etc.	371	2	1				
Sundries ...	100	19	9				
	<u>£13,091</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£13,091</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>

The Nett cost per Pupil Teacher in average attendance was £3 17 7

[With reference to the construction of the pupil teachers' Central Schools, see under the section headed "Works Committee."]

Annual Staffing of the Schools.—Since March, 1886, regulations adopted by the School Management Committee for the annual staffing of the Schools have been in force. These regulations contemplate the adjustment of the staff, in each School, at the end of each school year, for the ensuing year.

Promotion of Teachers.—A series of regulations for the promotion of Head and Assistant Teachers has been adopted by the Board, and the School Management Committee issue from time to time a revised list giving the names of the teachers whom they have approved as eligible for promotion. The regulations are set out in detail in Art. 23 of the School Management Code of Regulations and Instructions for the Guidance of Managers and Teachers.

Unattached Teachers.—For the provision of suitable teachers to fill vacancies caused by the occasional enforced absence of married mistresses, the Board appoint teachers who are desig-

nated "unattached" teachers. The employment of these teachers is regulated directly from the Head Office. These teachers are also available for employment in such Infants' Departments as become unduly crowded towards the end of the school year, and elsewhere when occasion requires.

Women Teachers in Boys' Departments.—An experiment of employing women teachers for Standards I and II., in the Boys' Departments of a limited number of selected Schools has been in operation since June, 1886.

The School Management Committee in October, 1887, reported that the experiment had proved satisfactory, and the Board, on the recommendation of the Committee, decided to continue the experiment and to extend it to other Schools.

A few other matters in connection with the management of the Boards Schools may be here mentioned.

Arrears of Fees.—For some time previous to the year 1886 the Board had experienced considerable difficulty in recovering arrears of fees. Teachers were not permitted to refuse admission to children under any circumstances whatever, the supposition being that arrears of fees, where the parents were able, but unwilling, to pay, could be recovered in the County Court. This course, however, on a case which was carried to the Court of Appeal, proved to be inapplicable. The Board, therefore, by a Scheme which was adopted in July, 1886, determined to revert to the original plan of February, 1876 of refusing admission to children of parents who came within the above description. The New Scheme also provided that meetings of Managers should be held weekly for the purpose of seeing parents, where the fees were in arrear, and of remitting the fees, subject to the approval of a Divisional Member, in all suitable cases. The result is that, where the parent is unable to pay the fee he can readily obtain remission, and in all other cases the child is refused admission and the parent dealt with for a breach of the Bye-laws. The Scheme came generally into force on the 4th October, 1886.

For the year ended Lady-day, 1887, during the last five months of which the Arrears of Fees Scheme was in operation, the amount actually received from School fees was £117,442 2s. 8d., the number of School weeks in the year being 45. If the increase in the average attendance (8,557) for the year ended Lady-day, 1888, be taken into account the

amount received from fees would, on the same basis, have reached £120,584 2s. 0d. The amount actually received for the year under review was £121,111 13s. 3d. As, however, in this latter year the Schools were closed during the Jubilee week, a sum of £2,752 10s. 9d., being the amount corresponding to the average receipt of fees for one week, should be added in order to institute a comparison on an equal basis and for the same number of weeks as for the preceding year. There would then be an amount of £123,864 4s. 0d., which would give an increase of £3,280 2s. 0d., or of 2·4d. per child more for the year ended Lady-day, 1888, than for the year ended Lady-day, 1887. The improvement which has taken place, and which may fairly be attributed to the operation of the Fee Scheme, would have been greater than is here shown if it were not that the remissions of fees have been more freely granted, and that the average weekly fee chargeable has been reduced from 2·23d. to 2·19d., a reduction equal to about a penny halfpenny per child per year.

Annual Supply of School Material.—The system of supplying the Schools with books, apparatus, and stationery on quarterly requisitions was, in 1886, altered by the substitution of a supply on yearly requisitions. The head teachers are required to take stock of all books, apparatus, and stationery in the School within the fortnight following the Government Examination, and then to make out requisitions for the goods required for the ensuing school year. These requisitions are then examined by clerks in the School Management Department, instead of, as formerly, by the Board Inspectors and the Needlework Examiners.

Sanitary Condition of Schools, and Infectious Diseases.—Every care is taken to secure a perfectly sanitary condition of the Schools; and regulations, which have been carefully revised with the assistance of Mr. Shirley Murphy, have been placed in the hands of the Managers and the Teachers for their guidance in dealing with cases of infection.

Scholars' Lending Libraries.—It would be useless to teach children the mechanical art of reading unless they were inspired with a love of reading. The Board have sought to promote this object by providing lending libraries for the children attending Board Schools. These libraries, which consist of books carefully selected for the use of children, circulate amongst the Schools by groups.

At Lady-day, 1888, there were 393 sets of books in circulation in the Schools of the Board.

Thrift.—The School Management Committee having come to the conclusion that an increased effort should be made to promote thrift among the scholars, submitted, on the 27th February, 1887, a recommendation to the Board upon the subject. The Board adopted the following resolution:—

“That it be an instruction to the Finance Committee to supervise and report upon the working of Penny Banks in Board Schools.”

The further steps that have been taken in connection with this subject are described under the Section headed “Finance Committee.”

Certificates, Reward Cards, Prizes and Medals.—Certificates are given in the senior Departments to all Standard children who have passed the Government examination in all the elementary subjects. A scheme has also been adopted for the award of Reward Cards, Prizes and Medals, for regular and punctual attendance; the Medals being given only in cases where children have attended punctually during the school year every time the School has been open.

The Board have occasional gifts of money to be employed in the purchase of prizes, *e.g.*, the National Health Society have provided the means of awarding a certain number of prizes to girls after examination in the laws of health and domestic economy.

The following table shows the number of Reward Cards, Prizes and Medals awarded for regular and punctual attendance during the year ended Lady-day, 1888:—

Department	Reward Cards.		Prizes.		Medals.	
	Number.	Percentage on average attendance*	Number.	Percentage on average attendance.	Number.	Percentage on average attendance.
Boys ...	95,141	88·4	15,160	14·1	2,763	2·6
Girls ...	53,217	55·4	7,560	7·9	1,204	1·3
Mixed ...	3,042	46·9	500	6·	36	·4
Infants ...	44,586	40·4	4,814	4·4	439	·4
TOTAL ...	196,886	61·	28,034	8·7	4,442	1·4

* It should be pointed out that a child can obtain four Reward Cards in one year, and that consequently the percentages given in this column do not show the proportion of children as compared with the average attendance, but merely the percentages of *Reward Cards* as compared with the average attendance.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.—The Board have no power to incur any expenditure on account of secondary education. Private benefactors have, however, placed at the disposal of the Board sums of money for the purpose of founding Scholarships and Exhibitions intended to connect Public Elementary Schools of the Metropolis with Schools of a higher grade. The scholars are selected after an examination, held by the Board. The Examination is open to children from all Public Elementary Schools, except where otherwise indicated in the following table. The scholars are supported out of the interest arising from the capital sums which have been invested by the donors themselves or by the Board for the donors.

The following is a list of these ten recurring Scholarships:—

Name of Scholarship.	For a Boy or a Girl.	When Founded.
Mortimer Memorial	B.	1672
Lawrence	B.	1373
"	G.	1573
Watson	{ B. and G. alternately }	1875
Numa Hartog	B.	1874
Tabram (for Finsbury Division only)	B.	1876
Bennett (for Board Schools only)	B.	1878
Tyler*	B. or G.	1886
Lady Alderson (for Marylebone Division only)	B.	1886
Blackwell (for Westminster Division only)	B.	1887

* To be held by a boy or a girl who has attended the Graystoke-place School or, in lieu thereof, by a boy or a girl who has attended any London Board School.

There are also four other recurring Scholarships, two of which, the Fox Scholarships, were founded out of an endowment originally connected with the Holland Park Farm School; and two others, the Orchard Street Scholarships, were created out of an endowment in connection with the Orchard Street School; the two former being open to all scholars, and the two latter limited, in the first instance, to scholars attending the Orchard Street School.

In addition to these fourteen recurring Scholarships, several terminable scholarships, *i.e.*, Scholarships for a single period, have been placed at the disposal of the Board. The chief donors have been the Drapers' Company, the Clothworkers' Company, and the Trustees of the Mitchell City of London

Charity. The Gardner's Trustees, who have given Scholarships to blind children, may also be specially mentioned.

The annual value of these Scholarships varies from £10 to £40 a year, and the period of their tenure between two and four years.

Down to Lady-day, 1888, 223 awards had been made—78 to boys and 56 to girls from Board Schools; and 64 to boys and 25 to girls from Non-Board Schools. Of these awards 15 have been Scholarships to blind children, and 4 have been technical Scholarships.

The Rev. William Jowitt, M.A., who for three consecutive years has conducted the examination for the awarding of Scholarships placed at the disposal of the Board, in his last report, states that, notwithstanding the fact the Board had excluded the wholly unfit children from examination by allowing only such children as had passed the Fifth Standard to compete, a larger number of children sat for examination this year than last year, and that "the competition this year is more severe than before, and the average of work sent up is distinctly higher."

The following Scholarships have been awarded to the under-mentioned scholars on the results of the Examination held in December, 1887 :—

Scholarship for award.	Name of Scholar.	School hitherto attended by Scholar.	Annual Value and period of Tenure.
BOYS—			
Drapers' Coy., No. 52	Reeves, Gustavus	Fleet-road [Board]	£30 for 4 years.
" " No. 53	De Bank, Henry	Fleet-road [Board]	"
" " No. 54	Walter Hunt, George	St. Mark's, Notting- hill	"
Fox	Leney Hickman, Edward	Fairfield-road [Board]	"
Mortimer Memorial	Harold Hill, Llewellyn ...	Burghley-road [Board]	£26 for 4 years.
St. Mildred's Trust ...	Walker, Robert	Fleet-road [Board]	£35 for 3 years.
Numa Hartog ...	Alfred Wood, Thomas	Fleet-road [Board]	£25 for 4 years.
Mitchell No. 34 ...	James Faithful, Chen-	Beethoven-street, [Board]	£30 for 3 years.
" " 35 ...	oweth Brown, Henry ...	Thornhill-road, [Board]	"
" " 36 ...	Hardwick, Geo. B.	Wandsworth, British	"
" " 40 ...	*Ashdown, John W.	Peckham, Wes-	£10 for 2 years.
" " 41 ...	leyan *Grafton, Thomas	Goodrich-road [Board]	"
" " 42 ...	V. *Marks, Ernest ...	Warple Way [Board]	"

Scholarship for award.	Name of Scholar.	School hitherto attended by Scholar.	Annual Value and period of Tenure.
GIRLS—			
Clothworkers' Company (Hitchin's Trust) No. 13	Dixon, Mary Isabel Dixon	Thomas-street [Board]	£30 for 4 years.
Drapers' Coy., No. 55	Slatter, Eleanor Elizabeth	Beethoven-street [Board]	"
" " " 56	Ellis, Edith	Gideon-road [Board]	"
Skinner's Coy., No. 4	Harms, Alice	Olga-street [Board]	"
St. Mildred's Trust, No. 14	Grassie, Maria Elizabeth Jean	Bellenden-road [Board]	£35 for 3 years.
St. Stephen's Trust, Coleman-st., No. 6	Knight, Myra Gertrude	Thomas-street [Board]	£30 for 3 years.
Mitchell, No. 37	Farr, Nellie R.	Fleet-road [Board]	"
" " 38	Fox, Annie L.	Graystoke-pl. [Bd.]	"
" " 39	Edwards, Amy F.	Goodrich-rd. [Bd.]	"

* The parents of these scholars, for various reasons, declined to allow the Scholarships to be taken up.

The Scholarships which will probably be available for award upon the results of an Examination to be held this year are the following:—

	Name of Scholarship.	Value.	No. of years tenable.
<i>For Boys—</i>			
1	Fox	£ 30	4
2	Drapers' Coy. No. 57	" 30	4
3	" " 58	" 30	4
4	" " 59	" 30	4
5	Blackwell (<i>For Westminster Division only</i>) ...	" 30	4
6	Tylor*... ..	" 30	3
7	St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, No. 7 ...	" 30	3
8	Mitchell, No. 40	" 30	3
9	" " 41	" 30	3
10	" " 42	" 30	3
11	" " 46	" 10	2
12	" " 47	" 10	2
13	" " 48	" 10	2
14	" " 49	" 10	2
15	" " 50	" 10	2
16	" " 51	" 10	2
<i>Technical Scholarship.</i>			
17	Clothworkers' Coy. Technical No. 5	" 26	5
<i>For Girls—</i>			
18	Drapers' Coy., No. 60	" 30	4
19	" " 61	" 30	4
20	Clothworkers' Coy. No. 14 (Hitchin's Trust) ...	" 30	4
21	St. Dunstan's, No. 4	" 30	4
22	" " 5	" 30	4
23	" " 6	" 30	4
24	Fox	" 30	4
25	Mitchell, No. 43	" 30	3
26	" " 44	" 30	3
27	" " 45	" 30	3

* To be held by a boy or a girl who has attended the Graystoke-place School or, in lieu thereof, by a boy or a girl who has attended any London Board School.

There are also prizes and exhibitions as follow, for ex-pupil teachers who enter a Training College:—

Four *White Prizes* annually, created out of a bequest by the late Mr. Edward White. These prizes are of the value of about £7, and are for the ex-pupil teachers who, having been apprenticed as pupil teachers under the Board, shall have been placed highest in the list of passes at the Scholarship Examination, and who shall have entered a Training College, two being for men and two for women.

Four *Shakespeare Walk Exhibitions* annually, the income from the Shakespeare Walk foundation. These exhibitions are of the value of about £10, and are for the women ex-pupil teachers—whether from Board or Non-Board Schools—who stand highest in the list of passes at the Scholarship Examination.

(C) COST OF SCHOOL MAINTENANCE.

The following table gives the total expenditure and receipts, and the average expenditure and receipts per child, for School Maintenance for the years ended at Lady-day, 1886, 1887, and 1888, respectively:—

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.	Expenditure and Receipts for the year ended at Lady-day, 1886 (Corrected by Audit).			Expenditure and Receipts for the year ended at Lady-day, 1887 (Corrected by Audit).			Expenditure and Receipts for the year ended at Lady-day, 1888. (Subj. to Audit).			Increase or Decrease per child 1887-8
	Per child	Total.		Per child	Total.		Per child	Total.		
<i>Expenditure—</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Salaries of Teachers ...	40 9	733,326 2 4	48 1	768,932 11 8	40 0	804,953 8 4	0 11			
Instruction of Pupil Teachers ...	0 11	13,946 16 2	0 7	9,734 13 4	0 8	11,138 5 4	0 1			
Books, Apparatus and Stationery ...	3 2	46,063 13 11	2 8	42,466 12 2	2 5	38,967 17 7	0 3			
Furniture ...	0 9	10,756 7 5	0 8	10,308 3 4	0 11	15,378 1 1	0 3			
Wages of Schoolkeepers and Cleaners ...	2 8	39,679 13 4	2 7	41,906 18 8	2 8	44,124 0 5	0 1			
Rates, Rents, etc. ...	3 11	58,278 17 3	3 11	62,473 0 9	3 11	64,515 0 7	—			
Fuel and Light ...	1 5	20,628 10 4	1 5	22,217 12 2	1 4	21,301 8 5	0 1			
Repairs to Buildings ...	2 6	37,180 8 4	1 11	31,153 1 9	1 11	30,732 17 11	—			
Sundries ...	1 2	17,791 2 2	1 2	18,887 15 7	1 3	21,063 4 3	0 1			
	68 3	977,651 11 3	63 0	1,007,980 9 5	64 1	1,052,224 3 11	1 1			
<i>Receipts—</i>										
Government Grants ...	17 11	264,053 6 0	18 4	292,319 8 0	19 3	316,198 7 4	0 11			
School Fees ...	7 5	108,565 0 11	7 4	117,442 2 8	*7 5	121,111 13 3	0 1			
Sundries (including Grants from the Science and Art Department)	0 5	6,451 14 2	0 3	4,266 9 4	0 4	6,177 6 3	0 1			
	25 9	380,070 1 1	25 11	414,526 0 0	27 0	443,467 6 10	1 1			
<i>Nett cost chargeable to rates ...</i>	40 6	597,581 10 2	37 1	593,452 9 5	37 1	608,736 17 1	—			
Average attendance during the Year ...		294,785		319,948		328,405				

* It should be stated that in consequence of the Queen's Jubilee, the Schools of the Board were closed during the week ended 24th June; and that the amount received per child for fees would have been about 7s. 7d. instead of about 7s. 6d. if the Schools had been opened 45 instead of only 44 weeks.

[A comparative statement of the Income and Expenditure per child for School Maintenance for each of the last ten years is given in Appendix V.]

Address to the Queen.—In connection with the subject of Education in Public Elementary Schools it is desirable to make mention of an Address to the Queen, which was presented on behalf of the London and other School Boards, and which dealt with the educational progress made during the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign.

On the 17th March last, the Board appointed a Special Committee, and instructed them to communicate with the other School Boards of England and Wales, and to invite their co-operation in presenting a joint address to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty upon the progress made in the work of Public Elementary Education.

The Committee prepared a draft address, and forwarded a letter to all the School Boards in England and Wales enclosing a copy of the draft, and asking if they would be willing to join the School Board for London in its presentation.

1,238 Boards comprising 7,499 Members, representing a population of over 12,000,000, accepted the invitation. The address, a copy of which is subjoined, was presented to the Queen by the Chairman and the Vice-chairmen of the School Board for London on behalf of the School Board for London and the other Boards referred to:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

I. We, the undersigned, being the official representatives of twelve hundred and thirty-eight School Boards in England and Wales, desire to offer to Your Majesty our loyal and dutiful congratulations upon the completion of the Fiftieth Year of Your Majesty's reign.

We do so on the ground that we have been engaged as Administrators in a work which we believe posterity will recognise as one of the most important of those undertaken during Your Majesty's long and beneficent rule; and we are encouraged to take this step because we are convinced that Your Majesty has at all times warmly sympathised with the efforts which have been made to promote the Elementary Education of the People.

3. Up to the time of Your Majesty's accession, the whole charge of Elementary Education was left in the hands of private persons, their efforts being, in most cases, directed and aided by the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society. The meritorious work of these Agencies was not only recognised by a grant from the Treasury shortly before Your Majesty's accession, but it was also greatly aided and promoted by the gracious patronage and support which Your Majesty at that time was pleased to bestow upon it.

4. In the second year of Your Majesty's reign, however, a most important step was taken, which laid the foundations of the existing system of Public Elementary Education. Your Majesty appointed a Committee of the Privy Council "to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting Public Education." The first meeting of this Committee was held on the 3rd June, 1839; and from that time must be dated the organized progress which in Fifty Years has achieved such great results. To the official support accorded to Voluntary Effort by the establishment of the Education Department it is mainly due that the average attendance of children in schools aided by Parliamentary grants had, in the year 1870, reached 1,226,034. The cost of educating these children for the year ended 31st August, 1870, was £1,525,411, of which sum £528,040 was voted from the Consolidated Fund; £502,022 was paid in fees by the parents of the children; and £495,349 was contributed by the supporters of the Schools.

5. At this period, however, it became very evident to all engaged in this work that voluntary effort, though thus aided, could not cope with the growing population and special difficulties of large cities, and with the varied requirements of less populated districts; and accordingly on the 12th August, 1870, Your Majesty's Assent was given to a Bill the object of which was to secure a school-place for every child by the creation of School Boards in Districts where "a sufficient amount of accommodation in Public Elementary Schools" could not otherwise be provided. Owing to this further important step, and to the increasing efforts of Voluntary Agencies, the average attendance of children in Public Elementary Schools has nearly trebled, the number in 16 years having risen to 3,470,509. The cost of educating these children for the year ended 1885 was £6,827,189, of which sum £2,866,699 was voted from the Consolidated Fund, £1,812,917 was paid in fees, and £2,147,573 was contributed from Voluntary Sources or from the Rates.

6. The nature of the progress which has thus been made may also be judged from the fact that, taking into account only those Schools which have received aid from Government, the percentage of the population on the rolls of such Schools has risen from less than 5 per cent. in 1860, to more than 16 per cent. in 1886.

7. It is, moreover, a subject of congratulation that, side by side with this increase in the number of children gathered into Public Elementary Schools, there has been a general improvement in the methods of instruction, in the training of Teachers, in the provision and use of School appliances, and in the planning of School buildings. We also rejoice to know that the Holy Scriptures are used daily, with scarcely an exception, in all the Public Elementary Schools.

8. We are persuaded that a great proportion of the recognised improvement which has taken place in the moral and intellectual character of the people during Your Majesty's reign, is due to the good work thus done in Public Elementary Schools.

9. We may be allowed to recall to mind the firm support which was given by Your Majesty's Honoured Father, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, to Joseph Lancaster, in the early efforts made by him for the promotion of elementary education; and also the warm interest which the late lamented Prince Consort took in this, as in all other educational questions.

10. We venture, therefore, whilst offering to Your Majesty our loyal and dutiful congratulations upon the completion of the Fiftieth Year of Your Reign, respectfully to congratulate Your Majesty also on the advance which, under Your Majesty's gracious countenance, has thus been made in the education of the people, and we earnestly pray that Your Majesty may live for many happy years, and may be permitted by the Almighty to watch with satisfaction the ever increasing prosperity and welfare of your subjects.

The Home Secretary subsequently addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Board, stating that he had been commanded by the Queen to return Her Majesty's thanks for the loyal and dutiful Address which had been thus presented.

Children's Fête in Hyde Park.—It may also be here mentioned, that on the 22nd June, 1887, the Children's Fête in Hyde Park was held. The duty of selecting the children was performed under the supervision of the Chairman of the Board. The children came from both Board and Non-Board Schools, and numbered in all about 26,000. The children upon entering

the portion of the Park set apart for their use, were served with refreshments, many and varied games were provided for their amusement, and a great number of toys, &c., distributed. A memorial medal and a cup were also presented to each child. The children were visited by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and by many other royal personages.

V. EVENING CLASSES COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The duties of the Evening Classes Committee are to manage the Elementary Evening Classes which have been established by the Board, and to exercise a general supervision and control over the Recreative and Advanced Classes held in connection with the Elementary Classes.

Elementary Classes.—Previously to the year 1882, no Elementary Evening Classes were held in the Schools of the Board excepting some which were opened, as an experiment, by the Board, and which were soon afterwards closed; and also excepting some which were conducted by persons who were only responsible to the Board for the rent charged for the rooms used by the classes. But in 1882, the Board, feeling that there was a growing need for the provision of elementary instruction in the evening, opened, in the Autumn of that year, Elementary Evening Classes in 83 schools situated in various parts of the Metropolis. These classes are conducted in accordance with the Elementary Education Acts and the Government Code, and they provide instruction in the same subjects as in the Day Schools. The following table shows the growth of this branch of the work of the Board:---

Session.	No. of Pupils Admitted.	Average No. on the Rolls.	Average Attendance.	*No. presented at the Government Examinations.
1882-1883	9,064	2,692	1,707	1,155
1883-1884	5,568	2,394	1,440	1,168
1884-1885	9,346	4,642	2,932	2,080
1885-1886	13,968	7,292	4,659	3,402
1886-1887	16,050	8,695	5,671	4,158
1887-1888	16,320	9,077	5,805	4,325

The classes are in session only in the winter months. The session is divided into two terms, the first term commencing, as a rule, in the last week of September, and ending in the week immediately preceding that in which Christmas Day falls, and the second term commencing, as a rule, in the second week of January and ending in the week immediately preceding that in which Good Friday falls. The classes are generally held on three evenings a week, between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30. The two sexes are not taught in the same building at the same time. The fee (except in a few classes) is 3*d.* a week, or 2*s.* a term—consisting of about 13 weeks—or 3*s.* 6*d.* for two terms.

* The great difference between the average attendance and the number presented is caused principally by the fact that the average attendance has included a large number of persons over 21 years of age who could not be presented for examination.

Young persons over 14 years of age and children under that age, who are exempt from the legal obligation to attend day school, may attend the Classes. With the view of inducing children to attend the classes on, or as soon as possible after, leaving the Day School, the Board, on the 6th August, 1886, decided that there should be kept in every Boys', Girls', and Mixed Department of a Day School a book to be entitled "Old Scholar's Book." In this book, a scholar exempt from the legal obligation to attend a Day School is, when leaving such School, requested by the Head Teacher to enter his or her name, address, Standard last passed, date of leaving School; and also to say whether he (or she) desires to attend Evening Classes. It is also the duty of the Head Teacher to see that these entries are properly made and to urge the scholar to attend the Classes. Immediately before, and frequently during the Session, the Teachers of the Classes extract from the books the names and addresses of the scholars entered therein, and send them an invitation to join the classes.

With the view also of encouraging the pupils to attend regularly and to sit at the Government Examination, the Board award Prizes of books and certificates. The Prizes are awarded to pupils who make attendances at the rate of 85 per cent., or more, of the number of times that the Classes are open in a session; who sit at the Government examination; and who conduct themselves to the satisfaction of the responsible teacher of the Classes. The Certificates are awarded to pupils who pass in two or more subjects of the Government examination.

During the last session (1887-8) 128 classes were opened. The number of pupils admitted was 16,320 (11,306 male pupils, and 5,014 female pupils); the weekly average number on the rolls was 9,077 (6,147 male pupils, and 2,930 female pupils), and the weekly average attendance was 5,805 (3,804 male pupils, and 2,001 female pupils). These figures, compared with those for the preceding session (1886-7), show an increase of 270 in the number admitted; of 382 in the weekly average number on the rolls; and of 134 in the weekly average attendance.

Special classes for instruction in French are opened in connection with the Elementary Classes, where twelve pupils present themselves; but it is a preliminary condition that all pupils shall pay a special fee, viz., an additional 2s. 6d. for each term in the case of those pupils of the Elementary Classes, who undertake to sit at the Government examination, and 4s. for each term in the case of other pupils. In the past session (1887-8) 21 of these classes were

opened. The weekly average attendance in the first term was 271 (142 male pupils, and 129 female pupils), and in the second term it was 129 (74 male pupils, and 55 female pupils). These classes were not so well attended as in the previous session.

Special classes for instruction in practical Cookery were also opened as an experiment during the past session at four centres in different parts of the Metropolis. The pupils received two hours instruction on one evening a week, and were charged a fee of 1d. per lesson. The number of pupils admitted to the Classes was 113, the average number on the rolls was 71, and the average attendance was 45. It will be seen from these figures that the experiment was not successful. The non-success of the Classes has, in the opinion of the Committee, been chiefly caused by the unfavourable conditions of the Code of the Education Department. According to these conditions, only pupils belonging to the Elementary Classes could attend the special Classes; the pupils were obliged in order to earn a grant to make a certain number of attendances at both kinds of Classes; and it was necessary that the special Classes should be held on an evening when the Elementary Classes did not meet, which necessitated the absence of pupils from their homes on four evenings a week.

At the Government Examinations 4,325 pupils were presented, chiefly in the upper standards. The following table shows how many pupils have been presented in each Standard during the past three Sessions:—

Session.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total
1885-6	289	436	822	1006	849	3402
1886-7	306	515	997	1103	1237	4153
1887-8	222	470	1064	1243	1326	4325

Of the number presented in the past Session, 4,262 passed in Reading; 3,852 in Writing; and 2,917 in Arithmetic; or, in other words, 98·5 per cent. passed in Reading; 89·0 per cent. passed in Writing; and 67·4 per cent. passed in Arithmetic. The following number of pupils also passed in one or more of the undermentioned "additional" subjects:—*Class Subjects*—English, 900; Geography, 525; Drawing, 379; Elementary Science, 53; History, 36. *Specific Subjects*—Book-keeping, 156; Algebra, 130; Domestic Economy, 96; French, 77; Animal

Physiology, 58; Magnetism and Electricity, 22; Chemistry, 15; Mechanics, 8; Cookery, 7; Physical Geography, 5. The total amount of Grant earned was £2,888 16s., which was at the rate of 11s. 2d. per pupil.

Recreative Classes.—Whilst the figures of attendance given in the above table were, up to 1885, considered fairly satisfactory, it was believed by many persons interested in the work of Evening Classes that a much larger attendance of pupils would be secured if different methods and subjects of instruction were introduced in connection with the Classes. On the 23rd July, 1885, the Board received from the London Trades Council a Memorial urging that there might be introduced in connection with the Classes, instruction in recreative and practical subjects (such as Musical Drill, Singing, Drawing, Modelling, Wood Carving, Cookery and Sewing, &c.), and oral teaching and Object lessons illustrated by the Magic Lantern. They also asked that entertainments might be occasionally given. The Memorialists further asked the Board to accept the services of an Association which was about to be formed for the purpose of giving effect to their suggestions. On the 6th August, 1885, the Board received from the Archbishop of Canterbury a letter stating that a Provisional Committee, of which he was the President, had been formed with the object of supporting the Memorial of the London Trades Council and of providing the necessary funds, voluntary teachers and apparatus for giving effect to their suggestions. The Board consented, on certain conditions—one of which was that all extra expenditure that might be involved should be borne by the proposed Association—to adopt the views of the London Trades Council, and they also decided to cordially accept the services of the Association. Soon afterwards the Recreative Evening Schools Association was formed, and H.R.H. the Princess Louise became its President. In the following Session (1885-6), the Association commenced operations in a few classes, and have since greatly extended their scheme. It may be here pointed out that about the time when the Association introduced their classes, the attendance at the Elementary Classes largely increased.

On the 15th July, 1886, the Board, after conference with the Association, adopted certain regulations for the conduct of the classes. One of the regulations provided that only pupils in Elementary Classes should be allowed to attend the Recreative Classes. The effect of these Regulations has been to bring about a closer connection between the Recreative and Elementary Classes.

Until the end of the Session of 1886-7 the operations of the Association were chiefly confined to carrying on Classes during the winter months, but in the summer of 1887 the Board granted to the Association the use of playgrounds, rooms, &c., of a few schools for the purpose of gymnastic exercises, musical drill, organised play, business meetings of cricket and swimming clubs, and Classes for instruction in various subjects. A charge sufficient to cover the cost of fuel and light was made by the Board for the use of rooms. The Classes were open to all young persons who had left day school, and were the means of keeping touch with the pupils of the Classes held in the winter and also of inducing others to join.

During the past Session, the work of the Association consisted, mainly, in illustrating by means of the Magic Lantern the lessons in Geography, History, &c., given in 36 Classes, and in teaching Musical Drill in 74 Classes. The following subjects were also taught in connection with the number of Classes indicated in brackets :—(a) *Subjects taught on evenings when the Elementary Classes met*:—Drawing (5), Singing (3), Object Lessons (1), Domestic Economy (1), Magnetism and Electricity (1), Physiology (2), Physical Geography (1), Chemistry (4), French (2). (b) *Subjects taught on evenings when the Elementary Classes did not meet*:—Needlework (6), Book-keeping (1), Literature (1), Science Lectures (1), Wood Carving (5), Modelling (3), Fretwork (1), Carpentry (1), and Flute (1). In one Class a Mutual Improvement Society was formed.

Advanced Classes.—The foregoing remarks refer to the Elementary Classes. The Board have not, however, confined themselves solely to the establishment of those classes. In October, 1883, the Board thought it desirable to put into operation a scheme, adopted by the Board in 1882, for the encouragement of classes for instruction in the subjects recognised by the Science and Art Department, and the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, and also in the subjects of Book-keeping and Shorthand. The scheme provided that the Board should grant, at a charge sufficient to cover the expense of fuel, light, &c., the use of their Schools to teachers willing to conduct, under the control of the Board, classes for instruction in the above-mentioned subjects. Since its adoption in 1882, the scheme has been altered in many respects. It now provides that only Responsible Teachers of Elementary Classes may conduct the Advanced Classes. It also provides that Classes for

instruction in Singing, and for the preparation of candidates for the Civil Service, may be conducted.

The following table shows the attendance at the Classes open during the Summer Session of 1887: (i.e.:—Easter, 1887, [but in the case of the Art Class, May, 1887], to end of September, 1887.)

Subject.	Average Number on the Rolls.			Average Attendance.		
	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.
Art	—	7	7	—	6	6
Civil Service	13	27	40	10	20	30
French	5	—	5	4	—	4
Shorthand	206	1	207	162	7	162·7
TOTAL	224	35	259	176	26·7	202·7

The following table shows the attendance, &c., at the Classes in the session which commenced at the end of September, 1887, and ended at Easter, 1888, in the cases of the Shorthand, Singing, and Civil Service Classes, and at the May Examinations in the cases of the Science and Art Classes. All the subjects were taught in connection with the Science and Art Department, excepting (1) the subjects of Carpentry and Plumbing which were taught in connection with the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, and (2) the subjects taught in Classes for the preparation of Candidates for the Civil Service and (3) the subjects of Bookkeeping, German, and Shorthand.

Subject.	Number on the Roll.			Average Attendance.		
	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.
Agriculture	13	36	49	10	28	38
Animal Physiology	15	19	34	13	16	29
Art	33	51	84	23	34	57
Book-keeping	1	11	12	1	10	11
Botany	10	...	10	7	...	7
Building Construction	102	...	102	58	...	58
Carpentry	10	...	10	6	...	6
Chemistry, Inorganic	90	...	90	66	...	66
" Organic	40	...	40	22	...	22
" Theoretical & Practical	15	1	16	9	1	10
Civil Service	16	2	18	14	1	15
Geometry, P., P., & S.	159	...	159	107	...	107
German	12	8	20	8	5	13
Hygiene	9	3	12	7	2	9

Subject.	Average Number on the Roll.			Average Attendance.		
	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.
Machine Construction	130	...	130	106	...	106
Magnetism and Electricity	225	6	231	170	3	173
Mathematics	108	2	110	77	2	79
Mechanics	81	1	82	58	1	59
Physiography	87	32	119	68	25	93
Plumbing	16	...	16	9	...	9
Shorthand	850	39	889	690	37	727
Sound, Light, and Heat	79	...	79	55	...	55
Steam	20	...	20	16	...	16
TOTAL	2121	211	2332	1600	165	1765

At the examinations held by the Science and Art Department, and by the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, 967 pupils were presented. 163 passed in the first class, 464 passed in the second class, and 340 failed.

Local Managers.—The Committee are assisted in their work by special bodies of local managers, composed of ladies and gentlemen residing in the locality of the classes. One of the managers acts as honorary correspondent.

The regulations of the Board for the conduct of the classes were, on the 5th August, 1886, arranged in the form of a code for the guidance of the managers and teachers, and have been amended from time to time.

Cost of Maintenance of the Classes.—It has been already stated that the Recreative and Advanced Classes involve no extra expenditure on the part of the Board. The following table shows the Income and Expenditure of the Elementary Classes for the year ended 25th March, 1888 :—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
To—	£	s.	d.	By—	£	s.	d.
Grant from the Committee of Council on Education	2,726	2	0	Salaries of Teachers	5,685	17	0
School Fees	1,929	14	9	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery	417	1	6
Nett charge upon the Rates	3,124	8	1	Wages of School-keepers and Cleaners	484	11	1
				Fuel and Light (Estimated)	983	11	0
				Portion of Salaries of Head Office Staff (from 29.9.87) ..	157	10	0
				Sundries	51	14	3
	£7,780	4	10		£7,780	4	10

From these figures, it will be seen that the nett cost of conducting the Classes was £3,124 8s. 1d., or 10s. 9½d. per pupil. In the previous year it was £3,034 15s. 11d., or 10s. 8½d. per pupil. The figures for the past year, compared with those for the previous year, show therefore an increase of £89 12s. 2d., or of ½d. per pupil in the nett cost of conducting the Classes. It should, however, be stated that, in the previous year, no amount was apportioned to the Evening Classes for Salaries of Head Office Staff. Omitting the amount of £157 10s. 0d. apportioned under this head, the figures for the past year, compared with those for the preceding, show a decrease of £67 17s. 10d., or 5½d. per pupil, in the nett cost of conducting the Classes. It may be added that the increase in the receipts was due to the increase of the Government Grant and fees consequent upon the larger number of pupils who were in attendance as compared with those in attendance during the previous Session.

VI. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The Industrial Schools Committee have been entrusted by the Board with the duty of bringing before the magistrates children who are liable to be sent to Industrial Schools; of naming the Schools to which they shall be sent; and also of managing the Industrial Schools established by the Board.

Powers of School Boards.—By the Elementary Education Acts of 1870 and 1876, School Boards (1) may contribute to the maintenance of children sent at their instance to voluntary Industrial Schools, (2) may contribute towards the cost of the establishment, or the alteration, enlargement, or rebuilding of voluntary Industrial Schools, (3) may establish Industrial Schools of their own.

They are also empowered to appoint officers to bring children before a Magistrate in order to their being sent to an Industrial School.

Children Eligible for Industrial Schools.—The following are the classes of children who may be sent to Industrial Schools:—

	Section XIV.	Section XV.	Section XVI.
Age.	Under 14.	Under 12.	Under 14.
Description of Offence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Begging or receiving alms. 2. Found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode. 3. Found destitute, either being an orphan or, having a surviving parent undergoing penal servitude. 4. Frequenting the company of reputed thieves. 	Where the child is charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment, but has not been convicted of felony.	Where the parent or step-parent represents that he is unable to control the child, and that he desires that the child be sent to an Industrial School.

By the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1880, there are added to the above descriptions of children liable to be sent to Industrial Schools under Section XIV. of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, the following descriptions, namely:—

Lodging, living, or residing with common or reputed prostitutes or in a house resided in or frequented by prostitutes for the purpose of prostitution.

Frequenting the company of prostitutes.

A child may also be sent to an Industrial School under Sec. 12 of the "Elementary Education Act of 1876" where an attendance order has not been complied with, and where the parent satisfies the Court that he has used all reasonable efforts to compel the child to attend school.

[The Reports of the Industrial Schools Committee used to be made up to Midsummer and Christmas in each year, but, as with other Committees, there is now only one Report which comes down to Lady-day of each year. The following figures therefore account for the fifteen months between the last Christmas Report and the Report for Lady-day.]

Children sent to Industrial Schools.—Children sent during Fifteen months ended Lady-day, 1888.—The following table shows the number of children sent to Industrial Schools under sections of the Industrial Schools Acts and of the Elementary Education Act of 1876, during the fifteen months ended Lady-day, 1888 :—

Industrial Schools Act, 1866.		Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act, 1880.	Elementary Education Act, 1876.	TOTAL.
Sections XIV.—XV.	Section XVI.			
520	68	16	552	1,156

These figures include the children sent to Board Industrial Schools, as well as to Schools under voluntary management.

Children sent since 1871.—The following table shows, for each calendar year since 1871, the number of children who have been sent under the above named sections :—

YEAR.	Industrial Schools Act, 1866.		Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act, 1880.	Elementary Education Act, 1876.		TOTAL.
	Sections XIV.—XV.	Section XVI.		Section XII., following upon XI. (1).	Section XII., following upon XI. (2).	
1871	176	4	—	—	—	180
1872	287	22	—	—	—	309
1873	527	138	—	—	—	665
1874	442	154	—	—	—	596
1875	422	286	—	—	—	708
1876	510	288	—	—	—	798
1877	573	199	—	6	2	780
1878	519	170	—	54	2	745
1879	491	129	—	244	1	865
1880	386	68	—	239	—	693
1881	417	59	7	315	1	799
1882	341	75	7	240	10	673
1883	447	97	50	279	14	887
1884	397	74	47	238	2	758
1885	369	50	28	508	—	955
1886	388	52	7	525	1	973
	520*	68*	16*	541*	11*	1,156*
TOTALS	7,212	1,933	162	3,189	44	12,540

* Fifteen months ended 25th March, 1888.

Industrial Schools Act, 1866:—

Sections XIV. and XV.	7,212
Section XVI.	1,933 — 9,145

Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act, 1880:—

Section I.	162
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Elementary Education Act, 1876:—

Section XII., following upon Section XI. (1)	3,189
Section XII., following upon Section XI. (2)	44 — 3,233

Grand Total 12,540

Of this total number there remained in the Schools at Lady-Day last 2,556 children.

In addition to the 12,540 cases which have been sent to Industrial Schools at the instance of the Board, the Committee have inquired into 12,068 further cases, which have been mainly disposed of as follow:—some were sent to Industrial Schools, irrespectively of the Board; some were referred to parish authorities; some were referred to the Reformatory and Refuge Union; and some were referred to the Divisional Committees of the Board for action under the Bye-Laws or the Elementary Education Act of 1876, &c.

Contributions to Voluntary Industrial Schools (Maintenance).—

Before the Board send a child to a School under voluntary management, there must be an arrangement with the Managers of the School. The Board have agreements with forty Industrial Schools for Boys and with twenty-three Industrial Schools for Girls in various parts of the country.

[A list of these Schools and also a copy of the usual form of Agreement are given in Appendices VI. and VII.]

The following table shows the scale of payments made to the Voluntary Industrial Schools for the various classes of children. Briefly, it may be stated that, as a general rule, the Board contribution supplements the Treasury contribution, so as to make a total grant to the School of 7*s.* per child per week, except in the cases of Training Ships, where the total grant is made up to a sum of 8*s.* per week per child:—

*Board Contributions.**Treasury Contributions.*

	Industrial Schools Act, 1866.			Elementary Education Act, 1876.		Industrial Schools Act, 1866.			Elementary Education Act, 1876.	
	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XI. (1.)	XI. (2.)	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XI. (1.)	XI. (2.)
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Age 6 to 10	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	3 6	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 6
„ 10 „ 15	3 6†	3 6†	5 0	5 0	3 6	3 6*	3 6*	2 0	2 0	3 6
Over 15 ...	3 6†	3 6†	5 0	5 0	3 6	3 6*	3 6*	2 0	2 0	3 6
„ „ having completed 4 yrs. of detention	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	3 6	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 6

* In cases of Schools certified before 1872, this amount is five shillings.

† In cases of Schools certified before 1872, this amount is two shillings.

Contributions to Voluntary Industrial Schools (Buildings).—During the earlier years of the Board it was found that the number of places available in Voluntary Industrial Schools was insufficient. The Board accordingly took advantage of the power to contribute towards the establishment, alteration, or enlargement of Voluntary Industrial Schools, so as to secure places to which children might, at their instance, be sent by the Magistrates. The total amount so contributed has been £8,450 to 12 Schools, with the result that, at present, 740 places are reserved for the Board.

Industrial Schools under the Management of the Board.—The Board have established three Industrial Schools, namely :—

(a) The School at Brentwood, Essex. (b) The Training Ship "Shaftesbury," lying off Grays, Essex. (c) The School at Upton House, Urswick Road, Homerton.

The Brentwood Industrial School.—This School is certified for 100 Protestant boys, who must be between the ages of 6 and 14 on admission, and is quite full. The average age of boys on admission is 9 years and 9 months, and the average period of detention is 4 years and 9 months. The boys are employed in shoemaking, tailoring, wood-chopping, laundry-work, house-work, gardening, and baking. Some of the boys are taught instrumental music and form a brass band.

During the year ended at Lady-day, 1888, 20 boys were admitted to the School, and 17 boys left the School. Of these 17 boys, 13 were placed with tradesmen, 1 entered the army, 2 were claimed by their relatives, and 1 was discharged as medically unfit.

The last report of the Government Inspector states that the School continues to carry on its important work with fidelity and success. The health of the boys is very good.

The following are the particulars of the annual cost per head for the year ended on the 25th March, 1888.

Average number maintained	105	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	Gross	28	9	0½
	Nett	16	8	4½
Average Weekly cost for provisions ..	Officers	0	11	0½
	Boys	0	2	7

The "corresponding" figures for the previous year were as follow :—

Average number maintained	101	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	Gross	26	16	2½
	Nett	18	15	7½
Average Weekly cost for provisions ...	Officers	0	9	8½
	Boys	0	2	3½

The above figures show an increase in the annual gross cost

per head of £1 12s. 10½d. On the other hand the nett cost has decreased by £2 7s. 2½d. per head, this result having been brought about by the more profitable working of the Industrial departments.

The "Shaftesbury" Ship.—This ship is certified for 500 boys (of which number 100 may be Roman Catholics), who must be between the ages of 12 and 14 on admission. There were 340 boys on board on the 25th March, 1888. The average age of the boys on admission is 12 years and 6 months, and the average period of detention is 2 years and 8 months. The boys are instructed in the subjects necessary to make them efficient sailors, and of the 340 boys on board at Lady-day, 1888, 180 were able to swim. An efficient band, which is formed by the boys, is maintained, and some of the boys on leaving enter the Army bands.

During the year ended at Lady-day, 1888, 124 boys were admitted to the ship, and 154 boys left the ship. Of these 154 boys, 55 entered the merchant service, 4 joined the Navy, 8 enlisted in Army bands, 5 were discharged on account of being medically unfit for training, 4 were placed with tradesmen, 76 were claimed by their friends, 1 was discharged to the Workhouse, and 1, whose time had expired, was still on board the ship at the end of the year.

The last report of the Government Inspector states that the ship carries out its objects very effectually. The health of the boys generally is very good.

The following are the particulars of the annual cost per head for the year ended on the 25th March, 1888:—

Average number maintained ... ..	...	353	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	...	Gross	27	8	6
		Nett	19	2	1
Average weekly cost for provisions ... ..	...	Officers	0	11	0
" " " " "	...	Boys	0	3	0½

The corresponding figures for the previous year were as follow :—

Average number maintained	377	£ s. d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	Gross	27 16 0
	Nett	19 17 1
Average Weekly cost for provisions	Officers	0 11 0
" " " " "	Boys	0 2 11

The annual gross cost has decreased by 7s. 6d. per head, and the nett cost by 15s. per head. This is in spite of the fact that a less number of boys has been maintained on board, during the year in question, than during the previous year.

Upton House.—This school has been established to enable the Board to deal with cases of truant boys, of whom 112 may at present be received at the school; but when a new Infirmary and Drill-shed shall have been provided, the Infirmary rooms to be vacated in Upton House will give an increase of accommodation for 28 boys, making a total of 140. It has been decided that part of the extra accommodation shall be devoted to Roman Catholic boys. The age of admission is between 6 and 14, and the school is generally quite full.

The plan adopted by the Board for dealing with the truants is as follows:—Boys are sent to Upton House by the magistrates generally until they shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, but in some cases for short periods only, viz. for six weeks, or for two, three, or four months. The usual course, when the term of detention is for a sufficiently long period, is to license the child out, at the expiration of about ten weeks, on condition that he attends a certified efficient school regularly. It then becomes the duty of the teacher of the school at which he attends, to send a post card to the Head Office, on every Friday afternoon, giving particulars of the boy's attendances. If his attendances continue to be perfectly satisfactory for a period of nine months, application is made to the Home Secretary that the boy may be discharged. If, however, the teacher's report shows that the boy has not attended regularly, an officer is at once sent to visit the boy's home, and to warn the parents that if the boy does not attend with perfect regularity the licence will be revoked. In many cases this warning is effectual. But should the boy continue to be irregular in his attendance, his licence is revoked, and he is taken back to the school. On this occasion his period of detention extends to about three months, after which the boy is again licensed out. If his licence is revoked a second time, his next period of detention is still longer. Boys are usually cured of their habits of truancy without any necessity for the revocation of their licences; but if, as happens in a few cases, three or four revocations of a boy's licence are ineffective, an application is made for the boy's discharge, and fresh proceedings are taken in order that he may be sent by a magistrate to an ordinary Industrial School. Originally the Home Secretary was in the habit of agreeing to the *transfer* of such cases—a plan which acted most satisfactorily—but latterly applications for the transfer of boys from Truant Schools to Ordinary Industrial Schools have been declined.

The subsequent attendance of the boys who have undergone the discipline of Upton House, bears very strong testimony to the efficacy of the system in curing truancy. The average attendances of the boys licensed out, for the calendar years 1879 to 1886, inclusive, and for the 15 months from the 1st January, 1887, to the 25th March, 1888, are as follow:—

1879	88·80	per cent.	1884*	74·80	per cent.
1880	84·07	„	1885	95·19	„
1881	91·73	„	1886	94·27	„
1882	90·97	„	1887-8	91·61	„
1883	90·96	„			

During the year ended Lady-day, 1888, 299 boys were admitted to the School. Of this number 260 were licensed out, and in only 62 of these cases was it necessary to revoke the licence and to order the boy back to School.

The last report of the Government Inspector states that the School is well organised and is carrying out its special work carefully and effectively.

The following are the particulars of the annual cost per head for the year ended on the 25th March, 1888:—

Average number maintained	112	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	Gross	24	6	5
	Nett	16	9	6½
Average weekly cost for provisions	Officers	0	10	6
" " " " " " " " "	Boys	0	2	2½

The corresponding figures for the previous year were as follow:—

Average number maintained ...	...	95	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	...	Gross	23	17	2
		Nett	18	13	10
Average weekly cost for provisions ...	...	Officers	0	11	8
" " " "	...	Boys	0	2	5½

The above figures show that the annual gross cost per head has increased by 9s. 3d. This is to be accounted for, in the same way as last year, by the exceptional expenditure connected with the enlargement of the school. The nett cost has, however, decreased from £18 13s. 10d. per head to £16 9s. 6½d., viz., £2 4s. 3¼d., a result which is partly due to profits made in the wood-chopping department.

Cost of the Department.—The following table gives the total cost of the Industrial Schools Department for the years ended

* In this year Upton House was closed for rebuilding.

on the 25th March, 1886, 25th March, 1887, and 25th March, 1888, respectively:—

	Year ended 25th March, 1886.			Year ended 25th March, 1887.			Year ended 25th March, 1888.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(i.) Maintenance of children in Schools under Voluntary Management ...	20,204	8	7	18,354	12	4	17,252	12	1
Salaries of Officers	748	19	1	746	6	11	751	11	2
Advertising, Travelling, and other expenses ...	244	18	8	267	3	10	319	5	11
*Proportion of Salaries of Head Office Staff from 29th Sept., 1887.	Nil.			Nil.			408	19	6
			21,198	6	4		18,732	8	8
(ii.) Management of the Board Industrial Schools—									
Brentwood ...	2,486	13	6	2,707	18	4	2,619	19	2
"Shaftesbury"	11,457	10	5	10,480	10	3	9,659	19	9
Upton House ...	1,854	5	8	2,266	12	2	2,417	7	10
Do. Furniture for new building ...	284	19	2	Nil.			Nil.		
Transfer by Auditor from Capital Account (New School). Amount expended in excess of Amount authorised to be borrowed....	Nil.			2,083	11	9	Nil.		
			16,083	8	9		14,697	6	9
			37,281	15	1		33,429	15	5

* This expenditure was included up to the 29th Sept., 1887, in the ordinary Head Office Expenses, but, in accordance with the arrangements since made by the Board, an apportioned amount of the General Office Expenditure has been included in this year's statement.

Comparing the figures for 1888 with those of 1887, the above table shows a decrease of £635 14s. 5d. in the expenditure connected with the payments to voluntary Industrial schools. This continued reduction is due in a measure to the action of the Police Magistrates, who now more frequently than before send children charged by the Police to the County Industrial Schools independently of the Board. It is also due to the extension of the truant school system; and to the fact that the Board now command more accommodation for truants in their own school at Upton House. It may be anticipated that a further reduction will take place under both these heads when the new truant school, which the Board have decided to establish, becomes an accomplished fact.

VII. STORE COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The duties of this Committee consist in the purchase and supply of books and apparatus for the use of the Board Schools.

Origin of Store.—At the beginning of the year 1873, the Board entered into a contract with a firm for the supply of books, stationery, and small apparatus to their Schools; the terms being that books should be furnished at a discount of 30 per cent., and all other articles at certain nett prices which were agreed upon. In June, 1874, this arrangement was re-considered, and the Board determined to establish a store of their own. The grounds of this conclusion were as follows:—

“1stly. That the proposed plan would be more economical, partly because the Board would be able to enter into direct negotiations with the various publishers and manufacturers, and so obtain the goods on better terms; and partly on the ground that they would thereby dispense with the payment of profit to an intermediate agent. 2ndly. That the goods would be supplied with greater expedition to the Schools, there being no necessity to send an order through a third party, and the goods being always in stock in the Store Department ready for delivery. 3rdly. That the Board would be able more satisfactorily to check the quality of the goods supplied.”

Administration of Store Department.—The Store Department was, in the first instance, administered by the Books and Apparatus Sub-Committee, under the control of the School Management Committee; and its duties were gradually increased by handing over to it the work of the Libraries, the Needlework, and the Stocktaking Sub-Committees. In the year 1884, the control of the Store Department, so far as the purchase and supply of goods was concerned, was transferred to a Standing Committee. The officers of the Store Department continued, however, to transact the business of the above Sub-Committees down to the 1st January, 1887, at which date, in consequence of a resolution of the Board, all work which was not connected with the supply and delivery of goods was re-transferred to the School Management Committee.

Consequently, the accounts for the year ended at Lady-day, 1888, cover the first complete year since the last mentioned change was effected.

Accounts of Store Department for past year.—The stock in hand on 25th March, 1887, was valued at £8,126 8s. 11d., and additional stock was purchased during the year ended 25th March, 1888, at a cost of £39,508 16s. 1d. Of this stock, goods to the value of £39,620 17s. 11d. were issued to Schools, as nearly as possible, at cost price. There remained in hand at the close of the year goods to the value of £8,313 16s. 1d. But, in addition to the new stock issued to Schools, there was also issued old or surplus stock, which had been returned from Schools, to the value of £1,786 12s. 3d., this value being arrived at by charging the goods when unused, to the School accounts, as nearly as possible, at cost price, and when second hand, at reduced rates. The waste paper which had been collected from the Schools was sold, and realised £786 12s. 7d. The turnover therefore appears to be £41,407 10s. 2d.

The cost of administration, including the supply and the delivery of goods, the collection and sale of waste paper, and the clerical work connected with the Store Committee, was £4,909 16s. 10d. The amount under this head is charged to the Schools at the close of each half-year, and is included in the cost of books and apparatus in the School expenditure.

[The details of the accounts will be found in Appendix VIII.]

VIII. MINUTING AND EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—In the earlier years of the Board no regular inquiry was made into the Educational Endowments of the Metropolis; but as attention was called from time to time by members of the Board to some special groups of Trusts, a Committee was appointed to deal with such cases. In the early part of 1875, the Board appointed a Select Committee with instructions “to consider and report whether, and in what degree, Endowments available for the purposes of Education within the area of the jurisdiction of the Board can properly be rendered instrumental in providing for the higher education of scholars in Elementary Schools, and especially for the development of Technical Instruction; and what measures can be taken by the Board to bring under the consideration of the governing bodies of Endowed Schools and of the Charity Commissioners the claims of the Metropolitan Elementary Schools in this respect.” The Select Committee of 1875 were constituted a Standing Committee in November, 1876, and were directed to “examine the various schemes for the revision of Educational and Industrial Endowments in the Metropolis which may, from time to time, emanate from the Charity Commissioners or from other sources; and to ascertain the facts with regard to any endowments which may be made available for Public Elementary Education, or the Higher Education of the class of children receiving Elementary Education within the area of the jurisdiction of the Board.”

In November, 1886, the Board placed in charge of this Committee the work of superintending the Minuting Department; and the Committee from that time have been designated the Minuting and Educational Endowments Committee.

(A) WORK OF THE EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT.

City Parochial Charities.—The Committee, at their constitution as a Standing Committee, commenced their work by an examination into the condition of the Parochial Charities of the city of London. At that period [November, 1876] there was no public document in existence which threw any extensive light on the

charities of the City of London. Except in three cases, not one of the 106 parishes, which possess Charities, afforded any information in reply to questions from the Board. The most immediate channels of information being thus closed to the Board, the Committee then examined the various published facts with regard to City Endowments, which were scattered through various Reports and Returns, and also inspected (by courtesy of the Charity Commissioners) the annual accounts which Trustees are bound to furnish to the Commissioners. The result of this investigation was the publication of a Report with Appendices of about 500 pages, containing a concise history, together with a statement of facts as to the amount and sources of income, modes of investment of capital, method of appropriation of income, etc., relating to 1,330 charities with a gross income of £104,000 per annum. The communication made by the Committee to the City Parochial Authorities soon became public. When the Committee had done about two thirds of their work—a year and nine months after the Committee had been constituted—a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the condition of these same Charities; and the Report of the Royal Commission was published in the year following the issue of the Report of the Endowments Committee.

There is reason to believe that the knowledge that the Committee were engaged in such investigation, quickened the movement which led to the appointment of the Royal Commission and to the advantages which followed. The result was the passing of the City Parochial Charities Act, 1883, for applying "general charity property" [*i.e.*, all, with the exception of ecclesiastical charity property] to (a) the promotion of the Education of the poorer inhabitants of the Metropolis, by means of exhibitions, technical instruction, secondary education, art education, evening lectures, or otherwise, at the discretion of Commissioners; (b) the establishment and maintenance of libraries, museums, art collections, etc., so as to be useful to the poorer inhabitants; (c) the preservation of open spaces and recreation grounds or drill grounds; (d) the promotion of provident institutions and of institutes for working men and women of the poorer classes; (e) the establishment of convalescent hospitals; (f) and generally the improvement of the physical, social and moral condition of the poorer inhabitants of the Metropolis. The Commissioners have since completed a record of the properties belonging to the Parochial Trusts, prior to framing schemes for the re-appropriation of the funds.

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On the 19th April, 1888, the Board adopted the following Resolution :—

That the promotion of Technical Education is an object to which preference should be given in the application of the large funds now in the hands of the Charity Commissioners, which, under the City Parochial Charities' Act, 1883, section 14, are to be devoted to the benefit of the poorer inhabitants of the Metropolis, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Charity Commissioners.

City Companies' Charities.—Arising out of the Reference of the Board already stated, the Committee made a similar investigation into the Trusts (1,028 in number) which were in the care of 78 Guilds. The income arising from these Trusts was shown to be about £186,000 per annum. This does not constitute a part of the income of the Guilds, but applies only to Charities which have been left to be administered as trusts by the Companies. The Report of the Committee, together with a concise history of the facts of these Charities, constituting a Report with Appendices of about 340 pages, was published by the Board in February, 1881. When this return was nearly completed (in July, 1880), a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire not only into the Charities of the City Companies, but also into the affairs of the Companies themselves.

That Commission reported in 1884, and made the following comment on the Report issued by the School Board, a copy of which Report had been forwarded to the Royal Commission :—

"In concluding this summary of the results of our inquiry as regards the first four parts of Your Majesty's Commission, we must not neglect to thank the School Board for London for their valuable report on the subject of the Charities administered by the Companies. It is exceedingly elaborate, and we have much pleasure in testifying to its excellence, and in acknowledging the assistance which we have derived from it. We conceive, however, that it is not necessary for us to express an opinion on the very numerous questions raised by it as to a better application of the Companies' trust income, and in particular as to the effect of Section 30 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, on some of the endowments, which is a question of law."

The Government have not, at present, taken action on the Report, in the sense of introducing a Bill into Parliament.

Schedule of Endowed Schools and Educational Endowments in aid of Schools.—In the month of March, 1886, the Board instructed the Committee to prepare a Return of the number of Elementary School places in Endowed Schools of the Metropolis, together with the fee charged; also of the Endowed Schools in the Metropolis which have ceased to provide Elementary Education under Schemes sanctioned by the Endowed Schools and the Charity Commissioners since 1869; and of Endowed Schools in the

Metropolis, in regard to which schemes have been proposed for reducing the number of places for Elementary Education.

The Committee attempted only to obtain information respecting such Schools as had an Endowment of over £100 per annum. It was felt that to obtain particulars of smaller Educational Endowments would be a very difficult and an almost endless task. If, at any time, the Board desire such information, it can take the form of a supplement to the Return in question.

The Committee were confronted with great difficulties in their search for information on some of the points of the Reference, there being no authorised public documents in existence which would yield all the required information. It was not thought desirable in every case to consult the Trustees or Governors of the Schools mentioned in the Return. At the same time (with a view to obtain the benefits of local experience), one member, at least, representing each School Board Division of the Metropolis, was furnished with a copy of the Draft Return for his consideration, prior to its final correction.

The Charity Commissioners were applied to by the Committee for special information regarding Schemes either in operation or likely to be put in operation; and the reply was to the effect that the Commissioners were unable to offer any assistance to the Committee, as the office did not afford the materials for supplying with any approach to exactness the information desired by the Educational Endowments Committee with regard to the past reduction of Elementary School places.

The Committee have found it difficult to discover whether the Education in many cases was of an Elementary character, but the results show that a large number of School places still exist which are distinctly used for Elementary purposes. At the same time, many Endowments originally intended for the Education of the children of the poor are now largely used by others; and this is, in many cases, due to the action of the Charity Commissioners.

The Committee hope that the publication of this Return of 174 trusts (each having an income of over £100 a-year) may, by making these Endowments better known, be the means of preserving them in the interests of those for whom they were originally intended.

Educational Charities (more fully recorded) in School Board Divisions.—In accordance with instructions from the Board, the Committee have been engaged in preparing a concise history and statement of existing facts regarding all the Educational

Charities in the Metropolis, in a more extended and detailed form than that of the Schedule previously referred to. Returns have already been made to the Board of the Educational Trusts known to exist in the divisions of Greenwich, East Lambeth, and West Lambeth; and further Returns are in course of preparation. When the list of Educational Trusts shall have been completed for all the School Board Divisions, the Board will be in possession of material which the Committee hope and believe will be of great value.

St. Mildred's Charities.—On a Reference from the Board, in the year 1878, the Committee prepared a Memorial which was forwarded to the Attorney-General, asking that in the readministration of dormant City Charities, the foundation of Scholarships and Exhibitions to be competed for by children in Public Elementary Schools in London might be favourably considered in the application of the funds. It is satisfactory to note that in the Scheme, dated 1880, which dealt with the dormant Charities in the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street, provision was made for the establishment of Scholarships of £20 to £40 per annum each, absorbing a gross annual sum of about £223 for competition among children in all Public Elementary Schools, in an examination by the School Board for London.

Mitchell's Trust.—In the year 1878, the Committee, knowing that this Trust (nearly £100,000) had been founded for the benefit of the City of London, but without any defined object, waited as a deputation upon the Law and City Courts Committee, to which body the Corporation had referred the question of appropriation, with a view to making suggestions to the Court of Chancery. The deputation urged the application of a portion of the fund in the interest of various artistic trades, by granting Scholarships and Apprentice Fees as prizes to both boys and girls in the Public Elementary Schools of the Metropolis. They, also, urged in respect of an Endowed School for girls, that a certain proportion of the Scholarships should be set apart to be competed for by girls in attendance at Public Elementary Schools within the Metropolis. The interest manifested by the Board appeared to have had its influence on the Attorney-General, who, prior to laying his scheme before the Vice-Chancellor, communicated with the School Board, asking the Board to state their views on the question of the appropriation of the funds, or part of them, for the purposes of Education in the City of London, on the understanding that such appropriation should not be in aid of the rates. The Board presented a petition in

favour of Technical Schools for boys and girls, the provision of Apprenticeship Fees of not exceeding £50 in each case, and of the establishment of Scholarships of an average value of not exceeding £30 per annum, to be held at some Middle Class School connected with the City of London. The result was the establishment of a scheme which provided that the School Board should be represented by three members on the governing body, and that (after deduction of expenses of management) two-thirds of the income should be devoted to the advancement, education, or benefit of children (by Scholarships, Exhibitions, Apprenticeship Fees, etc.) whose parents are or have been resident or employed in the City of London, or whose children attend Public Elementary Schools in the City.

Technical Education.—In the month of April, 1886, the Committee expressed to the Board an opinion that Technical Classes might be established, with great advantage to the public, in certain suitable Board Schools, without charging the cost upon the rates.

A list of unused buildings and class rooms, suitable in respect of accommodation and locality, which buildings and class-rooms appeared not to be required at present for ordinary School purposes, was prepared.

The Committee being aware that the Board have no funds at their disposal, which could be diverted to this use under existing circumstances, and being of opinion that some of the principal City Guilds were in sympathy with the object the Committee had in view, recommended the Board to appeal to the Guilds, and to express the hope that those bodies would be willing to make grants towards the costs of maintaining the proposed Technical Schools; the use of suitable class-rooms being provided by the Board. The Committee called the attention of the Board to the fact that in the case of children drawn from ordinary instruction given in Public Elementary Schools during School hours, in order to attend the proposed Technical Schools, such attendance at Technical Schools would probably not count as School attendance, inasmuch as the subjects to be taught were not defined as "Specific Subjects" under Article 16 of the New Code.

The Committee recommended the Board to address a communication to the Education Department, asking their lordships to recognise Technical Instruction as a "Specific Subject" under the last paragraph of Article 16 of the New Code, which paragraph reads as follows:—

"Any other subject than those [*i.e.*, Obligatory and Optional] mentioned in this Article, may, if sanctioned by the Department, be taken as a Specific Subject, provided that a graduated scheme of teaching it be submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector."

The Board acted on these recommendations, and instructed the Committee to prepare and forward to each of the City Guilds and to the Education Department respectively, the letters on the subject of Technical Instruction which had been authorised by the Board in the month of April, 1886.

The Committee accordingly forwarded the letter to each of the City Guilds informing them that the Board had, in various parts of London, class-rooms and some unused buildings in which Manual Instruction might be given; submitting that the classes might be made available (*a*) for children in attendance in Board Schools, and (*b*) in the evening for young persons who are free from the obligation of attending School; submitting, further, that the Board had no funds by means of which they could provide fittings for such classes or supply them with the necessary tools and apparatus, and that even if the Education Department should ultimately consent to award a grant in aid of the classes attended by children from Board Schools, such grant would be applicable only to current expenditure. The letter, however, expressed on behalf of the Board the hope that each Company might be ready to co-operate with the Board in promoting the establishment of such classes, by making a grant towards their establishment and maintenance; the Board being prepared to submit a list of rooms which might be made available in various parts of the Metropolis, and also to submit a list of subjects in which it was proposed to give technical instruction; but adding, on the latter point, that the Board would be glad to receive any suggestions from the Guilds.

A letter was also forwarded to the Education Department on behalf of the Board enclosing a copy of the communication which had been sent to each of the City Guilds, asking, with reference to the last paragraph of Article 16 of the New Code, whether the subjects taught in such classes would be sanctioned by the Department as "Specific Subjects" with the understanding that a graduated scheme of teaching would be submitted to, and approved by, Her Majesty's Inspector. The letter further stated that the Board proposed that, as in the case of the Cookery classes, children from various schools should be collected together at classes for Manual Instruction, and it was desired by the Board to ask whether attendance at such

classes could be reckoned as attendances at the schools, on whose registers the children were, as in the case of the Cookery classes.

The Department replied that, in accordance with the statement made by the Vice-president in Parliament, Their Lordships must reserve their decision on the question thus raised until the question of Technical Education should have been fully considered by Parliament.

A letter was also addressed by the Chairman of the Board to the Chairman of the Council of the City of Guilds of London Technical Institute for the advancement of Technical Education. The result of this correspondence was a reference of the subject, from the larger and more prominent City Guilds, to the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, with one of whose Sub-Committees a Deputation of members of the School Board were invited to confer, with the view of ascertaining more fully the exact nature of the proposal of the Board.

In the month of July, 1886, a Deputation, appointed by the Educational Endowments Committee, waited upon the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of the City Guilds of London, and were received very courteously.

The City and Guilds Institute granted a sum of £1000 to defray the costs of making an experiment for one year, the Board providing the necessary class rooms without any cost to the ratepayers. Six centres were selected, and classes were established in January, at which nearly 600 boys have been receiving one lesson per week under competent Instructors. [For details of this work, see the section of the Annual Report headed "School Management Committee," page 49].

The Technical Education Bill (Sir Henry Roscoe's) was reported to the Board on the 16th Feb., 1888. The Bill was subsequently withdrawn.

A Deputation of various School Boards waited on the Education Department urging the introduction of the Technical Instruction Bill.

The Clothworkers' Company have given to the Board five Technical Scholarships tenable at the Finsbury Technical College, and the Central Institution, both belonging to the City and Guilds Technical Institute. [This, however, is a School Management question.]

Schemes promoted by the Endowed Schools Commissioners and the Charity Commissioners (Endowed Schools Department).—The Endowed School Commissioners during a period of three years, and afterwards the Charity Commissioners (Endowed Schools De-

partment), have been in the habit of courteously forwarding to the Board copies of Draft Schemes for the readministration of Educational Trusts in the Metropolis, and inviting the criticism and suggestions of the Board, who usually refer the schemes to this Committee for consideration. These schemes, when published by either the Commissioners or the Education Department, have been examined from time to time, and the recommendations of the Board in many instances have resulted in securing the extension of the area of competition for Exhibitions and Scholarships to Children in Public Elementary Schools, and obtaining other advantages.

Several of the larger Educational Trusts have proved to be very complicated in character and have called for a great amount of research in respect of their history and financial details. Some very extensive records, with analytical statements, both as to the histories of the Trusts and the provisions of the Schemes have been issued from time to time respecting Christ's Hospital, Dulwich College, etc. [These are included in the Schedule of Schemes which is set out in Appendix IX. to this Report.]

A Scheme for the re-administration of Christ's Hospital has been approved by the Committee of Council on Education. On the recommendation of the Endowments Committee, the Board have presented a Petition to the Committee of Council, pointing out that on former occasions the Board had expressed opinions that no body of Trustees for the administration of endowments should be permitted to audit their own accounts, and praying that the accounts of Christ's Hospital (as an earnest of other cases of the kind) should be subject to the examination of a public auditor, who should be empowered to raise questions as to the legality of any particular item as is the case in connection with the accounts of the School Board for London.

(B) WORK OF THE MINUTING DEPARTMENT.

Board Minutes and Index.—The superintendence of this work was placed in the hands of the Educational Endowments Committee in November, 1886.

Return of Contracts.—The Board have, during the present year, instructed the Committee to present to the Board, during the month of October, annually, a Return, stating all contracts and agreements in operation on the 1st of October (with the exception of those for buildings and repairs), showing name of Contractor, date of Contract, description of Goods contracted for, price of Goods, and length of Contract.

Annual Return of Board Schools and of Managers of Board Schools.—The work connected with keeping the registers of the schools, and the groups of schools; with the appointments, resignations, changes of addresses, deaths, disqualifications for office through insufficient attendance, re-appointments, &c., of Managers: and the necessary correspondence arising thereout, has been for some years in the charge of this Department. During the year 1887, the preparation and the printing of the Annual Return of Managers, which had formerly been in the hands of the School Management Department, have been transferred to the Minuting Department; and the Return now contains, in addition, two alphabetical Indices—the first comprising the whole of the schools, both singly and in groups; and, the second, the names of the Members in charge, the Managers, and the Correspondents.

IX. FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The main duties of the Finance Committee are to prepare the Annual Estimates; to advise the Board upon the accuracy of any estimate of additional expenditure not included in the Annual Estimates, and as to the existence, or otherwise, of funds to meet it; to examine the School Accounts; to settle the schedules for the Stationery, Printing, and Coal Contracts; to report to the Board as to the necessity of providing funds and raising loans; and to check all bills for payment as to (a) order of Committee, (b) arithmetical accuracy, and (c) correctness of price charged.

During the year the Committee have continued their examination into the possibility of instituting a greater check on the accounts of tradesmen and contractors, and, in conjunction with the other Standing Committees, they have made several changes which have had the effect of giving the Finance Committee a larger control in this direction. The system, however, has not yet been thoroughly completed.

COST OF BOARD WORK DURING THE YEAR.

The operations of the Board during the last financial year have been described in the previous sections. It remains to state the aggregate cost at which these operations have been carried out.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The following tables show the receipts and expenditure of the Board, on Current Account, on Capital Account, on the Insurance Fund Account, and on the Scholarships Fund Account.

Under the head of "Current Account" are included all the Board's ordinary receipts and expenditure, including the repayment of loans, and the payment of interest on outstanding loans. Under the head of "Capital Account" is included expenditure for the purchase of land and the erection of Schools, which is defrayed by loans, the repayment of which is spread over a term of years. The "Insurance Fund" is a separate fund which the Board have established to take the place of the payments previously made to Insurance Companies for the insurance, from fire, of their buildings and furniture. The "Scholarships Fund Account" deals with moneys which are not raised by Rate, but which are entrusted to the Board by City Companies, or by other benefactors, for the purpose of awarding Scholarships to be held at Secondary Schools:—

A.—CURRENT ACCOUNT.

25th March, 1887—25th March, 1888.

Dr.			Cr.
RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.
To balance, 25th Mar., 1887	69,040	15 2	By Day Schools 1,052,224 3 11
Day Schools (Govt. Grant, Fees, &c.) ...	443,487	6 10	Evening Classes 7,780 4 10
Evening Classes (Govt. Grant, Fees, &c.) ...	4,655	16 9	Enforcement of Compulsion 36,684 5 4
Industrial Schools (Treasury Grant) ...	4,392	3 9	Industrial Schools 33,429 15 5
Precepts	1,095,809	17 4	Office Expenses 25,560 13 1
Sundries (including receipts from Rating Authorities on account of Government property not included in valuation list) ...	11,205	12 7	Buildings and Alterations to Buildings [not chargeable to Capital Account] 17,445 17 5
	1,628,591	12 5	Repayment of Loans ... 119,291 9 7
			Interest 242,261 1 4
			Legal Expenses 1,312 6 5
			Stamp Duty and Charges on Loans 292 0 0
			Balance, 25th Mar., 1888 ... 92,309 15 1
			1,628,591 12 5

NOTE.—In this balance is included a sum of £25,494 17s. 7d., on account of Precepts for the financial year 1888–9, which was received prior to the 25th March, 1888, leaving the surplus for the year at £66,814 17s. 6d.

B.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

25th March, 1887—25th March, 1888.

Dr.				Cr.			
RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
To Balance, 25th Mar., 1887	138,302	5	4	By Purchase of Land ...	80,366	17	2
Loans raised	200,000	0	0	Erection of Buildings, and Furniture	155,246	8	2
				Balance, 25th Mar., 1888	102,689	0	0
	<u>338,302</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>338,302</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

C.—INSURANCE FUND ACCOUNT.

25th March, 1887—25th March, 1888.

Dr.		Cr.
To Balance, 25th Mar., 1887:—		By Repairs of damage done by
Amount invested 10,261 1 3		Fires 32 0 10
„ uninvested 98 11 1		Expenses of investment of
	10,359 12 4	22,692 17 5 19 19 8
Interest received 367 8 2		Balance, 25th Mar., 1888:—
Amount set aside and debited to Schools 2,279 8 0		Amount invested 12,903 18 8
		„ uninvested 50 9 4
	<u>13,006 8 6</u>	<u>12,954 8 0</u>
		<u>13,006 8 6</u>

D.—SCHOLARSHIPS FUND ACCOUNT.

25th March, 1887—25th March, 1888.

Dr.					Cr.
RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
To Balance, 25th Mar., 1887	1,194	1	5	By Amount Expended ...	2,008 9 2
Amount received ...	2,218	9	0	Balance, 25th Mar., 1888	1,249 1 3
	3,412	10	5		3,248 10 5

NOTE.—In connection with the above tables, it must be understood that the audit of the accounts for the latter half of the financial year 1887-8 has not yet been completed.

(A) Current Account.

Referring to the four divisions in which the accounts of the Board are presented above, it is to be remarked that the Current Account is the only account which immediately affects the amounts levied by precept.

Expenditure.—The following table shows the expenditure for the years which ended at Lady-day, 1886, 1887, and 1888, respectively, and contrasts the expenditure for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1888, with the expenditure for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1887:—

	Year ended 25th March, 1886.	Year ended 25th March, 1887.	Year ended 25th March, 1888.	Increase or Decrease.
Day Schools ...	977,651 11 3	1,007,980 9 5	1,052,224 3 11	44,243 14 6
Evening Classes ...	4,793 18 3	7,105 11 2	7,780 4 10	674 13 8
Introduction of Re- vised Scale of Teachers' Salaries	*25,468 12 3			
Enforcement of Compulsion ...	33,963 7 6	35,799 1 6	36,684 5 4	885 3 10
Industrial Schools	37,281 15 1	36,906 15 7	33,429 15 5	3,477 0 2
Office Expenses ...	25,313 18 6	27,396 7 8	25,560 13 1	1,835 14 7
Additions to Build- ings & alterations [not chargeable to Capital Account]	25,008 13 3	23,177 18 9	17,445 17 5	5,732 1 4
Interest on, and re- payment of, Loans	318,006 12 8	348,091 6 8	361,552 10 11	13,461 4 3
Legal Expenses ...	3,117 12 9	2,929 13 3	1,312 6 5	1,617 6 10
Stamp Duty and Charges on Loans	1,058 15 0	565 4 0	292 0 0	273 4 0
Contingencies ...	...	..	...	...
	1,451,664 16 6	1,489,952 8 0	1,536,281 17 4	59,264 16 3 12,935 6 11
Nett Increase ...		...	...	46,329 9 4

* This was the final expenditure on this account.

The chief spending Departments of the Board are those managed by the School Management Committee, the Evening Classes Committee, the Industrial Schools Committee, the Bye-Laws Committee, and the Works Committee. The cost in connection with these Committees, for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1888, has been compared with the cost during the previous year, in the preceding sections. The heads of expenditure which have no immediate connection with the above Committees are "Offices Expenses," "Interest on, and re-payment of, Loans," "Legal Expenses," and "Stamp Duty and Charges on Loans."

Percentages of Expenditure, under the various Heads, as compared with Total Expenditure.—The following table shows the percentage which each head of expenditure bears to the total expenditure of the Board for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1886, and for the years which ended at Lady-day, 1887, and Lady-day, 1888, respectively:—

Year ended	25th March, '86.	25th March, '87.	25th March, '88.
Day Schools and Evening Classes ...	67·7	68·2	69·
Introduction of Revised Scale of Teachers' Salaries ...	1·8		
Enforcement of Compulsion... ..	2·3	2·4	2·4
Industrial Schools	2·6	2·4	2·2
Office Expenses	1·7	1·8	1·7
Additions to Buildings and Alterations [not chargeable to Capital Account]	1·7	1·6	1·1
Interest on, and repayment of, Loans	21·9	23·4	23·5
Legal Expenses and Charges on Loans	·3	·2	·1
	100·	100·	100·

From the above figures, it will be seen that the two principal heads of expenditure, viz., "Day Schools and Evening Classes" and "Interest on, and Repayment of, Loans," comprised, in, 1886-7, 91·6, and, in 1887-8, 92·5 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Board.

Included in the expenditure for "Day Schools and Evening Classes" was a sum of £62,473 0s. 9d. in 1886-7, and a sum of £64,515 0s. 7d. in 1887-8, for Rates, Taxes and Insurance. Upwards of £50,000 of each of these sums is accounted for by Rates paid on the properties held by the Board, and such

payments are really returns to the Rating Authorities of a portion of the money which they pay to the Board.

Receipts.—The following table shows the receipts for the years which ended at Lady-day, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively; and contrasts the receipts for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1888, with the receipts for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1887:—

	Year ended 25 March, 1886.	Year ended 25 March, 1887.	Year ended 25 March, 1888.	Increase or Decrease.
Day Schools	380,070 1 1	414,528 0 0	443,487 6 10	28,959 6 10
Evening Classes	2,893 10 3	4,070 15 3	4,655 16 9	585 1 6
Industrial Schools	4 632 12 3	4,297 16 8	4,392 3 9	94 7 1
Precepts ...	1,038,519 16 10	1,131,103 18 4	1,095,809 17 4	35,296 1 0
Sundries ...	4,939 15 6	6,813 14 7	11,205 12 7	4,391 18 0
	1,431,055 15 11	1,560,816 4 10	1,559,550 17 3	34,030 13 5 35,296 1 0
Nett Decrease ...		...	...	1,265 7 7

With reference to the decrease under the heading of "Precepts," the figures given in the above table represent the amounts which were actually received in each year, not the amounts for which Precepts were issued. Prior to the 25th March, 1888, the sum of £25,494 17s. 7d. was received for Precepts for the financial year which commenced on that date. If this sum had been received after the 25th March, *i.e.*, in the year to which it properly belonged, the decrease on account of Precepts would have been £60,790 18s. 7d., instead of £35,296 1s. 0d.

The following statement shows the amounts of the Precepts which have been issued to the Rating Authorities each year since the formation of the Board, the total valuations of the Metropolis during the corresponding periods, and the proportionate rates in the £ of the Board's Precepts:—

Year.	Amount levied.	Rateable Annual Value.	Rate per £.	Year.	Amount levied.	Rateable Annual Value.	Rate per £.
	£	£ s. d.	d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
1871-2	40,000	19,970,989 14 4	·48	1890-1	643,791 0 8	24,605,926 0 0	6·28
1872-3	75,000	20,296,601 9 4	·89	1881-2	676,579 4 0	*26,380,342 10 0	6·15
1873-4	62,000	20,296,601 9 4	·74	1882-3	679,595 15 11	27,521,473 0 0	5·93
1874-5	149,883	20,565,446 14 4	1·75	1883-4	801,210 8 10	28,012,248 0 0	6·86
1875-6	263,713	20,903,377 0 0	3·0	1884-5	850,804 5 0	28,541,916 0 0	8·00
1876-7	398,867	21,308,964 0 0	4·50	1885-6	1,045,365 0 3	29,025,534 0 0	8·64
1877-8	506,353	23,251,702 0 0	5·23	1886-7	1,128,046 10 3	30,621,411 0 0	8·86
1878-9	506,306	23,584,728 0 0	5·15	1887-8	1,070,325 10 0	*30,692,418 10 0	8·36
1879-80	551,247	24,065,174 0 0	5·50	1888-9	1,023,883 16 2	*30,961,825 10 0	7·97

* In these three years the Precepts were issued in two moieties. The Valuation given above is the mean between the two Valuation Lists on which the Precepts were actually issued.

Balances for the years 1887 and 1888.—At the 25th March, 1886, the balance against the Board was £1,823 1s. 8d. At the 25th March, 1887, the balance in favour of the Board was £69,040 15s. 2d. At the 25th March, 1888, the balance in favour of the Board was £92,309 15s. 1d. From this amount however, must be deducted the sum of £25,494 17s. 7d., which, as previously pointed out, was paid on account of Precepts for the year 1888-9. The actual balance at the 25th March, 1888, was, therefore, £66,814 17s. 6d. As the amount which was levied for the year 1887-8 included a sum of £30,000 for "Contingencies," which was intended to serve as a working balance, the real surplus on the Estimate for the year amounted to £36,814 17s. 6d., subject to any corrections which may be made by the Auditor.

(B) Capital Account.

With reference to the Capital Account, it will be seen, from the table given above, that the balance in hand, at the beginning of the year, was £138,302, 5s. 4d., and that, in the course of the year, in order to meet payments which became due for the purchase of land and for the erection of School buildings, a sum of £200,000 was borrowed from the Metropolitan Board of Works. On the other hand, there was disbursed a sum of £235,613 5s. 4d., which left a balance in hand, at the end of the year, of £102,689, 0s. 0d. It should be stated, however, that, at that time, the Board were under liabilities to make payments, for the purchase of land and for the erection of School buildings, of £203,877 17s. 2d.

The following statement shows the amounts borrowed from, and repaid to, the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Metropolitan Board of Works, respectively, from the 29th November, 1870, to the 25th March, 1888:—

	Public Works Loan Commissioners.	Metropolitan Board of Works.	Total.
On Account of.—			
Schools	3,571,958 0 0	3,925,200 0 0	7,497,158 0 0
Industrial Schools ...	49,851 0 0		49,851 0 0
Offices of the Board ...	18,900 0 0	74,000 0 0	92,900 0 0
Store for Books and Apparatus	10,700 0 0		10,700 0 0
	3,651,409 0 0	3,999,200 0 0	7,650,609 0 0
Amounts repaid ...	411,079 5 6	322,065 0 0	733,144 5 6
Total amount remain- ing unpaid	3,240,329 14 6	3,677,135 0 0	6,917,464 14 6

(C) Insurance Fund Account.

The following is a list of the investments on account of this Fund, together with the actual cost to the Board of such investments :—

Amount of Stock and Nature of Investment.	Amount invested by the Board.
£1,277 Hammersmith and City Railway 5½ per cent. Guaranteed Stock	£1,770 14 4
£539 Midland and Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock	549 15 7
£2,618 Metropolitan Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock	2,768 14 10
£1,992 Great Northern Railway 4½ per cent. Preference Stock	2,509 18 6
£1,854 Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2,669 18 2
£2,081 London and South Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock... ..	2,642 17 5
	£12,909 15 10

(D) Scholarships Fund Account.

The following is a list of the investments on account of Scholarships and Prizes, together with the actual cost to the Board of such investments :—

Scholarship.	Amount of Stock and Nature of Investment.	Amount invested by the Board.
Mortimer Memorial...	£663 Great Western Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.	£663
Lawrence	£1,400 Midland Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.	£1,445 10s.
Numa Hartog ...	£630 London and South Western Railway 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock.	£560
James Watson ...	Three Debenture Sterling Bonds of £200 each in 5 per cent. sinking Fund of the Illinois Central Railroad.	£614
Tabrum	£133 8s. 7d. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock.	*
Ditto	£300 Hammersmith and City Railway 5½ per cent. Guaranteed Stock.	£390
Fox	£2,678 North British Railway 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock.	£2,876 7s.
Bennett	£589 4½ per cent. B Debenture Stock L.C.D. Railway	£596 18s. 10d.

* In these cases the Investments were not made by the Board.

Scholarship.	Amount of Stock and Nature of Investment.	Amount invested by the Board.
Tylor	£1,095 1s. 3d. 3 per cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock.	*
Lady Alderson ...	£429 4 per cent. Debenture Stock Metropolitan Railway	£497 12s. 9d.
Orchard Street ...	£1,598 13s. 6d. New 3 per cent. Annuities.	*
Shakespeare Walk ...	£1,446 5s. 3d. New 3 per cent. Annuities.	*
Edward White Prizes	£530 5½ per cent. Hammersmith and City Railway	£678 8s.
Captain Brown's Legacy (Ship "Shafesbury"). ...	£103 Invested in London and South Western Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock.	£117
National Health Society.	£100 in The Charkov Krementschug Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock.	£100 15s.

*In these cases the Investments were not made by the Board.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR TO BE ENDED AT LADY DAY, 1889.

Having given an account of the actual receipts and expenditure of the Board during the year which ended on the 25th March, 1888, it remains to state what estimate has been formed by the Board of the expenditure which will be incurred on Current Account during the year which will end on the 25th March, 1889. The detail of this estimate is given in the Report of the Finance Committee of the 31st January, 1888. The following table shows the estimated expenditure, under the various heads, and the percentage which each head bears to the total estimated expenditure:—

	£	s.	d.	Percentage including all heads.	Percentage excluding Working Balance & Contingencies.
Day Schools and Evening Classes... ..	1,055,298	17	4	66·4	67·9
Enforcement of Compulsion	37,913	0	0	2·4	2·4
Industrial Schools	39,527	0	0	2·5	2·5
Office Expenses	22,967	0	0	1·4	1·5
Additions to Buildings and Alterations [not chargeable to Capital Account]	20,000	0	0	1·3	1·3
Interest on, and repayment of, Loans ...	375,221	6	2	23·6	24·2
Legal Expenses and Charges on Loans ...	2,400	0	0	·2	·2
Working Balance and Contingencies ...	85,000	0	0	2·2	...
	1,588,327	3	6	100·	100·

To meet the above expenditure, it was estimated that there would be a surplus, from the previous year, of £66,417 11s. 8d., that, during the year, there would be received from Government Grants, School Fees, and other sources, a sum of £493,025 15s. 8d.; and that it would be necessary to raise, by Precept, the sum of £1,028,883 16s. 2d. This latter sum was equal to a Rate of 7·97d. in the £. The amount levied in the previous year was £1,070,325 10s. 0d., which represented, at that date, a Rate of 8½d. in the £. The amount to be levied for the current year is, therefore, less than the amount which was levied for the previous year by £41,441 13s. 10d., and represents a decrease in the Rate of nearly a ¼d. in the £.

OTHER WORK OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR.

Superannuation Scheme.—During the year 1886, Resolutions were passed by the Board establishing a Scheme of Superannuation for all their servants, including, first, the Office Staff, secondly, the Inspectors, Correspondents, Superintendents, Visitors, Schoolkeepers, and all other Officials, and thirdly, the Teachers. It was resolved that the Superannuation allowances should be the same as those which are received by the Servants of the Metropolitan Board of Works and other public bodies, but that the funds should be provided by a deduction of two pounds per cent. from the Officers' salaries, such deductions to be kept and invested as a distinct and separate fund, and to be used for meeting the Superannuation allowances as they were required to be made, the Board, however, guaranteeing the payment of such allowances and the expenses of keeping the account of the fund. In the session of 1887, a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons for the purpose of giving the Board the necessary powers for carrying out the last mentioned arrangement, but, in consequence of the pressure of business, the Bill did not reach a second reading. On the 26th January, 1888, the Board, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, again had the subject under consideration, and the following Resolutions were passed:—

1a. That the "Scheme of Superannuation Allowances for all Servants of the School Board for London," as approved by the Board on the 29th July and the 5th August, 1886, be put into operation, as regards all Officers in the permanent employment of the Board, with the exception of the Teachers in Day Schools, as from the 25th March, 1888.

1b. That the "Scheme of Superannuation Allowances for all Servants of the School Board for London," as approved by the Board on the 29th July and the 5th August, 1886, be also put into operation as regards all Teachers in Day Schools in the permanent employment of the Board, as from the 25th March, 1888; but, in case powers are not obtained from Parliament within two years, enabling the Board to guarantee the Superannuation Fund and pay the expense attending it, the amounts deducted be re-paid, less the cost of management.

2. That instructions be given to the several Standing Committees to issue the requisite notices to all the Officers under their control, in order to bring them under the provisions of the Superannuation Scheme.

During the present session of Parliament, a Bill has been again introduced into the House of Commons for the purpose of giving the Board the necessary powers to guarantee the Superannuation allowances, and to defray the expenses of keeping the account of the Fund.

The requisite notices were served to all the Officers for the purpose of bringing them under the provisions of the Superannuation Scheme, and in order that the deduction of two pounds per cent. might commence on the 26th March, 1888. A statement of these deductions, and any other particulars which may be necessary, will be given in the next annual Report.

School Penny Savings Banks.—On the 17th February, 1887, the Board instructed the Finance Committee "to supervise and report upon the working of Penny Banks in Board Schools." With a view to obtain full and accurate information upon the subject of School Penny Savings Banks, and especially with regard to Banks of this kind which had already been established in Board Schools, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, at the request of the Finance Committee, made a careful enquiry as to what was being done to encourage thrift in the schools of the Board. A Minute on the subject was subsequently drawn up by him, and it was submitted to the Board by the Finance Committee on the 8th December, 1887. The result of the enquiry showed that, of 1,075 departments of the schools, Penny Banks had been established in only 129, and that in the remaining 946 departments no Banks of any kind were in operation. It was also found that, with but few exceptions, a desire existed on the part of the Teachers to facilitate the carrying out of any system the Board might think fit to introduce. On the recommendation of the Committee,

Resolutions were passed by the Board, enacting arrangements for establishing Penny Banks, wherever practicable, in the Boys' and Girls' departments of the schools of the Board; and it was referred to the Finance Committee to take the necessary steps to put in force these Resolutions. The Committee have since been making the requisite arrangements with the Post Office. A Report on the whole subject will shortly be submitted to the Board by the Committee. It is hoped that these circumstances will not only lead to the general establishment of Penny Banks, but will also foster and encourage the spirit and practice of thrift amongst the children attending the schools of the Board.

Appendix I.

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APPENDIX I.—continued.
STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

DIVISION.					No. of Children of the Elementary School Classes Scheduled by the Visitors.					No. of Children not on Rolls of Efficient Schools.													The method of calculating the Excess or Deficiency of School accommodation sanctioned by the Board, whereby 20 per cent. is deducted from the total number of children between 3 and 13 Scheduled by the Visitors.										
Easter, 1887 (Ages on 1st July.)	3 to 5.	5 to 7.	7 to 13.	Total 3 to 13.	No. of Child- ren on Rolls of Efficient Schools between 3 and 13.	No. between 5 and 13.															Estimated number of School places required, Easter, 1888.	Accommodation.		Total.	Excess of								
						De- duct too young main- ing under Total rolled 5 to 13.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	
SOUTH OF THE THAMES.																																	
WEST LAMBETH	101289	22348	22158	57088	102572	78294	24278	16388	7945	364	581	348	365	884	1260	881	87	3525	150	82058	84996	6428	91494	8866									
EAST LAMBETH	70945	15789	14497	40173	70459	54408	16061	11260	4791	216	..	92	195	322	1143	260	..	2550	18	56367	56819	4937	63556	7189									
SOUTHWARK	..	49782	10619	10438	28652	49604	40248	9355	6382	2978	42	93	140	131	302	650	..	1381	234	39638	47376	1200	48570	8887									
GREENWICH	..	66511	14902	14591	38779	68272	55862	12410	8249	4161	176	357	163	200	363	751	674	..	718	760	54611	54858	10518	65371	10763								
TOTAL..	238527	64558	61677	164672	290807	228813	63094	42294	19870	797	1031	891	1871	3804	1315	87	8174	1157	232726	245843	23078	268921	36195										
TOTALS OF NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE THAMES	761963	166295	163449	433936	763680	609149	154531	107931	51800	18005	5548	2173	2365	4897	9696	2629	443	18447	3997	610944	658725	48872	707597	96653									

Appendix II.

WORKS COMMITTEE.

ACCOMMODATION IN COURSE OF PROVISION ON THE 25TH MARCH, 1888.

N.B.—This summary does not include Five Sites which have been acquired, but upon which, at the date of this return, it was not intended to build.

	Schools in course of erection, or Tenders accepted.				Enlargements of Schools sanctioned by Board.		Sites for New Schools purchased, or being purchased.		Sites scheduled in the Session 1887-8.		Additional accommodation which has been sanctioned, and for which Sites have to be secured.	
	New Schools.		Enlargements.		No.	Accom.	No.	Accom.	No.	Accom.	No. of Sites.	Accom.
	No.	Accom.	No.	Accom.								
City . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea . . .	—	—	1	200	3	1200	{ 2 2 2	2000 (a) 3200	2	(a)	—	—
Finsbury . . .	3	2983	1	400	1	220	{ 1 2 2	(a) 1600 (a)	1	1000	—	—
Greenwich . . .	4	3370	4	1397	1	237	{ 2 2 2	(a) 1600 (a)	{ 2 1 1	1600 (a)	—	—
Hackney . . .	—	—	1	47	4	1850	—	—	2	1100	1	1000
E. Lambeth . . .	—	—	2	620	3	924	{ 1 2 4	1200 (a) 3200	1	800	—	—
W. Lambeth . . .	—	—	2	1022	3	1200	{ 1 2 1	(a) 1600 (a)	1	800	—	—
Marylebone . . .	—	—	2	799	3	1140	2	(a)	—	—	—	—
Southwark . . .	—	—	—	—	3	1000	—	(a)	—	—	—	—
Tower Hamlets . . .	—	—	1	399	—	—	1	600	—	—	—	—
Westminster . . .	—	—	—	—	1	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	6353	14	4884	22	7325	{ 12 10	11800 (a)	7	5300 (a)	1	1000

(a) In these cases the sites are for future requirements, and the accommodation to be provided on them has not been settled.

Appendix III.

BYE-LAWS COMMITTEE.

TABLE

SHOWING AT CHRISTMAS IN CERTAIN YEARS, AT LADY-DAY, 1887, AND AT LADY-DAY, 1888, AT ALL EFFICIENT SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF THE METROPOLIS.—

(a) The Accommodation required ;

(b) The Accommodation provided ;

(c) The Average Number on the Roll, for the past Half-year, for the years 1874 to 1883, inclusive ; for the past nine months for the year 1877 ; and for the past year for the year 1888 ; and

(d) The Average Number in Attendance, for the past Half-year, for the years 1874 to 1883, inclusive ; for the past nine months for the year 1887 ; and for the past year for the year 1888.

	Christmas, 1871.*	Christmas, 1874.	Christmas, 1877.	Christmas, 1880.	Christmas, 1883.	Lady-day, 1887.	Lady-day, 1888.
Accommodation required according to the Statistical Committee's General Reports	...	...	...	...	613,232 1st Jan. '83	666,598 1st July '87	668,220** 31 Mar. '88
Accommodation—							
Board Schools ...	1,101	99,043	177,085	332,176	307,830	397,117	407,636
Non-Board Schools ...	261,158	283,461	282,636	267,989	260,906	260,270	262,022
Totals ...	262,259	382,493	459,651	500,165	568,236	657,387	669,658
Average No. on the Roll—							
Board Schools ...	1,117	99,083	182,121	250,946	337,855	496,857	490,214
Non-Board Schools ...	221,401	271,761	244,833	232,547	219,707	206,986	207,967
Totals ...	222,518	370,794	426,953	483,493	557,562	617,943	698,901
Average Attendance—							
Board Schools ...	895†	70,853	146,155	200,694	266,013	319,443	328,579
Non-Board Schools ...	173,406	199,613	190,163	181,649	173,845	165,099	162,849
Totals ...	174,301	270,466	336,318	382,343	439,858	484,542	490,927
Percentage of Average Attendance on Average No. on the Roll—							
Board Schools ...	80.1	71.5	80.2	79.9	78.7	78.2	75.0
Non-Board Schools ...	78.3	73.4	77.6	78.1	79.1	79.0	75.1
Totals ...	78.3	72.9	78.7	79.0	78.8†	78.4	75.0

* The figures for 1871 are based upon the Returns made by the various Schools in the Spring of that year, and the Attendance Lines show the total of the actual Attendances on the several days when the Returns were made. The figures for 1874, 1877, 1880, and 1883, are from the Returns made by the various Schools at Christmas each year, and the figures for 1887 and 1888, are given for Lady-day, 1887, and Lady-day, 1888, respectively, as those were the dates up to which the Returns in these years were made.

** The estimated number of school places required according to the method since adopted by the Board is 610,944.

† The Schools with these attendances were Non-Board Schools which were transferred to the Board in the course of the year 1871.

‡ The regulation of the Education Department (which has since been amended) that, except in certain specified cases, the Rolls of all Public Elementary Schools should only be cleared of children who have been absent for six weeks, came into full operation during this half year. A subsequent regulation of the Education Department, that no child's name should be removed from the roll on account of absence (excepting in the case of death), unless the Managers have ascertained or the School Attendance Officer reports, that the child has left the school or neighbourhood, came into full operation during the half-year ended at Christmas, 1885. These two regulations have had a considerable effect in reducing the percentage.

Appendix IV. **DETAIL OF THE WORKING COST OF THE BY-LAWS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED LADY-DAY, 1888.**

DIVISION.	Population according to the Census of 1881.	Rateable Annual Value, December, 1887.	Salaries of Superintendents.	Salaries of Assistants, Clerks and Office Boys.	Salaries of Visitors.	Legal Expenses.	Rents, Rates, and Taxes, including rent of Committee Rooms (if any.)	Furniture, Repairs, Office cleaning, &c., including payments to Contractor (if any.)	Fuel and Light.	Stationery, Printing and Advertising.	Postage.	Petty Disbursements.	Repairs to Buildings.	By-Laws Department: Head Office.	Totals.
CITY AND WEST-MINSTER	279,880	7,860,416 0	300 0 0	74 2 3	1276 10 3	25 9 0	100 4 0	80 6 10	2 7 6	1 8 9	32 5 0	8 13 8	2 s. d. ...	2 s. d. ...	2 s. d. 1880 7 3
CHELSEA	306,118	3,264,705 0	225 14 5	180 8 9	2356 7 9	110 18 0	38 11 0	40 10 4	1 9 10	0 2 6	54 11 5	53 2 7	...	...	3071 16 7
FINSBURY	864,340	3,286,078 0	300 0 0	208 7 7	3540 13 0	166 11 6	35 3 6	38 15 6	4 5 4	...	74 0 0	34 8 9	4 13 11	...	4401 4 7
GREENWICH	366,276	1,906,203 0	277 19 4	233 19 0	2479 6 6	159 7 6	49 3 0	49 2 8	10 0 0	2 9 6	66 10 10	63 1 10	...	...	3367 0 6
HACKNEY	417,333	1,967,154 0	300 0 0	268 19 2	3401 4 8	116 13 0	45 3 0	23 8 7	9 5 0	0 17 0	83 0 6	18 5 6	...	...	4264 15 5
EAST LAMBETH	768,576	1,455,697 0	300 0 0	235 2 1	2368 17 6	81 13 0	41 13 0	24 10 1	13 10 0	0 0 5	88 15 0	37 1 10	2 16 7	...	3188 18 6
WEST LAMBETH	768,576	3,044,552 0	300 0 0	263 16 1	3551 12 0	78 4 6	20 8 6	28 0 10	10 9 2	0 17 10	107 11 8	88 10 10	...	...	4446 11 5
MARYLEBONE	543,838	4,851,713 0	300 0 0	192 6 10	2567 1 11	118 9 0	5 1 3	34 11 0	0 17 2	1 3 0	61 3 4	35 11 0	23 18 4	...	3340 2 10
SOUTHWARK	231,246	1,393,551 0	300 0 0	208 9 2	1967 13 7	126 0 6	60 13 0	13 0 0	3 15 4	...	43 6 6	25 3 6	2 5 0	...	2781 5 7
TOWER HAMLETS	439,137	1,908,021 0	300 0 0	205 1 5	3646 17 4	113 10 6	50 3 6	32 17 0	2 7 2	0 3 11	67 4 0	19 4 4	3 12 0	...	4443 0 8
Amounts which cannot be distributed	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	...	...	...	1126 4 10	...	...	...	400 12 2*	1629 2 0
TOTALS	3834,364	30,841,190 0	2903 13 10	2080 12 4	27177 4 6	1086 19 6	435 1 8	303 2 10	58 6 6	1132 8 0	676 8 3	382 3 10	37 11 10	400 12 2	38,684 5 4

* This expenditure was included until the present year in the ordinary Head Office Expenses, but, in accordance with the arrangements since made by the Board, an apportioned amount of the General Office Expenditure has been included in this year's statement.

Appendix V. SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE AND INCOME, PER CHILD, FOR SCHOOL MAINTENANCE FROM THE 26TH MARCH, 1878, TO THE 26TH MARCH, 1888.

AVERAGE YEARLY EXPENDITURE PER CHILD.

YEAR ENDED 26th March.	Salaries of Teachers.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	* Furniture.	* Wages of Schoolkeepers and Cleaners.	Rates, Rents, etc.	Fuel and Light.	Repairs to Buildings.	Pupil Teachers* Schools.†	Sundries,
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879	2 2 5	0 4 2	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 1	0 1 1	0 1 6	...	0 1 2
1880	2 4 9	0 3 9	0 1 2	0 2 10	0 3 4	0 1 10	0 1 6	...	0 1 2
1881	2 3 10	0 2 11	0 0 7	0 2 9	0 3 2	0 1 2	0 1 6	...	0 1 2
1882	2 2 1	0 3 0	0 0 9	0 2 7	0 3 2	0 1 5	0 2 2	...	0 1 2
1883	2 4 8	0 3 2	0 0 8	0 2 7	0 3 1	0 1 3	0 1 9	...	0 1 1
1884	2 5 0	0 3 0	0 0 10	0 2 6	0 3 2	0 1 2	0 1 5	...	0 1 3
1885	2 5 2	0 3 6	0 0 10	0 2 8	0 3 6	0 1 1	0 2 5	...	0 1 3
1886	2 9 9	0 3 2	0 0 9	0 2 8	0 3 11	0 1 5	0 2 6	0 0 11	0 1 2
1887	2 8 1	0 2 8	0 0 8	0 2 7	0 3 11	0 1 5	0 1 11	0 0 7	0 1 2
1888	2 9 0	0 2 5	0 0 11	0 2 8	0 3 11	0 1 4	0 1 11	0 0 8	0 1 3

AVERAGE YEARLY INCOME PER CHILD.

YEAR ENDED 26th March.	Government Grants.	School Fees.	Sundries (includ- ing Grants from the Science and Art Department).	Average attendance during the year†	Total yearly Income per Child.	Net cost per Child for year ended 26th March.	Gross cost per child for year ended 26th March.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879	0 14 11	0 8 10	0 0 5	163,763	1 4 2	1 13 3	2 17 5
1880	0 14 3	0 8 6	0 0 7	164,745	1 3 4	1 17 0	3 0 4
1881	0 15 4	0 8 3	0 0 9	166,395	1 4 4	1 12 9	2 17 1
1882	0 15 4	0 8 3	0 0 6	219,459	1 4 1	1 12 3	2 16 4
1883	0 15 8	0 8 3	0 0 6	240,098	1 4 5	1 13 10	2 18 3
1884	0 16 2	0 7 8	0 0 5	268,794	1 4 8	1 13 11	2 18 2
1885	0 17 3	0 7 9	0 0 5	279,594	1 5 6	1 16 0	3 0 5
1886	0 17 11	0 7 5	0 0 5	294,765	1 5 9	2 0 6	3 6 3
1887	0 18 4	0 7 4	0 0 3	319,848	1 5 11	1 17 1	3 3 0
1888	0 19 3	0 7 5†	0 0 4	328,406	1 7 0	1 17 1	3 4 1

The account for furniture and cleaning was (in accordance with order of the Local Government Board) kept under one heading prior to 26th Mar. '79.

† The expenditure under this head was included under other heads prior to 26th March, 1886.

‡ The figures respectively given for the years 1879 to 1886 inclusive, are the mean average attendances taken from the Half-yearly Returns of the School Management Committee. The subsequent figures show the actual average attendances.
(It should be stated that in consequence of the Queen's Jubilee, the Schools of the Board were closed during the week ended 24th June; and that the amount received per child for fees would have been about 7s. 7d. instead of about 7s. 6d. if the Schools had been open 46 instead of only 44 weeks.)

Appendix VI. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS WITH WHICH THE BOARD HAVE AGREEMENTS.

PROTESTANT BOYS.

Albert Memorial, Birkenhead.
Ardwick Green, near Manchester.
Barnes' Home, Heaton Mersey, Manchester.
Bath, Somerset.
Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road.
Brighton School Board, Chailey, near Brighton.
Church Farm, East Barnet.
Clifton Wood, Clifton, Bristol.
Deaford (Leicester School Bd.), near Leicester.
Dorset County, Milbourne, Blandford.
East London, Lewisham.
Essex, Chelmsford.
Field-lane, West Hampstead.
Gem-street, Birmingham.

Hereford, Hereford.
Liverpool, Everton-terrace, Liverpool
Macclesfield, Cheshire.
Middlesex County, Feltham.
Milton, near Gravesend.
North London [Truant], Waltham-stow.
Purbrook, Cosham, Hants.
St. Swithun's, Winchester.
Standon Farm, Standon Bridge.
Stockport, Cheshire.
Surrey County, Mayford, Woking.
Toxteth Park, near Liverpool.
West Ham School Board [Truant],
Fyfield, Ongar.
York, York.

Training Ships.

'Clio,' off Bangor.
'Formidable,' off Portishead, near Bristol.
'Havannah,' Cardiff.

'Mount Edgoumbe,' off Saltash Cornwall.
'Southampton,' off Hull.
'Wellealey,' off South Shields.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.

Cannington, near Bridgwater.
St. Francis' Home, Shefford, Beds.
St. George's, Liverpool.

St. John's, Walthamstow.
St. Nicholas', Ilford.
St. Vincent's, Dartford.

PROTESTANT GIRLS.

Albert Memorial, Birkenhead.
Ashurst, near Tunbridge Wells.
Bath, Somerset.
Children's Home, Leytonstone.
Cold Ash, Newbury.
Dorset Home, Poole.
Fakenham, Norfolk.
Field-lane, Church-row, Hampstead.
Girls' Home, Charlotte-street, Portland-place.
Halstead, Essex.
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

King Edward's, Albert-street, Mile End New Town.
Langley Furze.
Princess Mary's Village Homes, Addlestone, Surrey.
St. Jude's, Franklin's-row, Chelsea.
Sale, Cheshire.
School of Discipline, 2, Queen's-road West, Chelsea.
Sloane-street Home, 125, Sloane-st.
Stanhope House, Bristol.
Stockport, Cheshire.

ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

St. Elizabeth's, Salisbury.
St. Margaret's, Mill Hill, Hendon.

St. Mary's, Eltham.

NOTE.—As a general rule there is no fixed number of places specially reserved, but the Managers have agreed to place as many vacancies as possible at the disposal of the Board.

Appendix VII.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

COPY OF USUAL FORM OF AGREEMENT WITH THE MANAGERS OF
VOLUNTARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Articles of Agreement made this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18____
between the Managers of the _____ being a Certified Industrial
School, under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866 (hereinafter called the School),
for themselves and their successors in the management of the said school of
the one part, and THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON (hereinafter called the
Board) of the other part.

1.—On the first day of every calendar month the Managers shall notify in writing to the Clerk of the Board the number of children of between 6 and 15 years of age whom they will receive into the school, if sent thereto by a Magistrate at the instance of the Board during the calendar month thence next ensuing and the Managers hereby agree to receive that or any smaller number of children if so sent to the school at the instance of the Board within the said month, and the reception by the Managers of any such child shall be deemed to be an undertaking by them with regard to that child in accordance with the 18th section of the said Act.

2.—The Board undertake to pay the Managers (at the times hereinafter mentioned), in respect of each child so sent to the school as aforesaid, during the period of his detention therein, or until the withdrawal or resignation of the Certificate of the school takes effect, or until the contribution out of money provided by Parliament towards the custody and maintenance of children detained in the school is discontinued (whichever shall first happen), such a sum of money per week, as will, with the sum of money which shall from time to time be contributed per week by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in respect of the same child, make up the total sum of seven shillings per week. And the Managers undertake to pay to the Board any sum or sums of money which shall from time to time be paid to them by the said Commissioners in respect of the same child, under the provisions of the 40th section of the said Act.

3.—The Board also undertake to pay to the Managers the sum of £3 towards the management of the school, in respect of each child received by the Managers under this agreement within three months after such child shall have left the school. Provided always, that if such child shall not have been by the Managers placed in some situation, or otherwise disposed of, to the satisfaction of the Board, then the Managers shall forfeit all claim to the said sum of £3.

4.—The Managers shall make up their accounts against the Board in a form to be supplied by the Board, up to the end of the months of February, May, August, and November, and shall deliver the same to the Board before the 8th day of the respective following months, and the Board shall pay the amount, which shall be due from them, within twenty-one days after the due delivery of each account in manner aforesaid.

5.—The Managers shall not permit any child sent to the school under this Agreement to lodge out of the school, in accordance with the provisions of the 26th section of the Act, or to live out of the school under license, in accordance with the provisions of the 27th section, without the consent first obtained of the Board, or of some Committee or Officer of the Board duly authorised in that behalf.

6.—The Managers shall, once in every year of our Lord, send to the Board a Report in writing (in a form to be supplied by the Board) stating such particulars with regard to each of the said children as the Board shall from time to time require.

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

7.—If a child shall have been discharged from, or shall have left the school the particulars of the discharge from, or cause and manner of leaving the school, and how he has been disposed of, shall be sent to the Board by the Managers on the next succeeding day on which the notification mentioned in Clause 1, is to be given.

8.—The Board shall be at liberty to appoint an Inspector of the children, and such Inspector may visit the school and examine the said children at all reasonable times in the daytime.

9.—It shall be a sufficient reason for the refusal of the Managers to receive any child so sent to the school as aforesaid, that such child is suffering from a contagious or incurable disease, or from such a bodily or mental defect as will prevent him from earning his own livelihood and the Certificate in writing of a Surgeon appointed by the Managers, shall be sufficient evidence that the bodily or mental condition of the child is such as is stated in the Certificate.

10.—In this Agreement female children are included wherever male children are mentioned.

In Witness whereof this Agreement has been signed by THE CLERK OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON, acting under a resolution of the Board passed at a Meeting held on the day of and by two of the Managers of the said school, acting under a resolution of the Managers passed at a Meeting held on the day of

Managers of

Clerk of the School Board for London.

Appen
STORE COM
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR

Dr.	COST OF, AND DISTRIBUTION										
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Stock in hand 25th March, 1887				41,830	10	10	8,126	8	11
" Goods purchased	2,323	14	9			
Less Discounts	39,506	16	1			
Less Waste Paper, etc., sold			786	12	7	38,720	3	6
Less Stock in hand 25th of March, 1888			46,846	12	5
" Balance, being difference between the Cost of Goods and the Amount charged to the Schools			8,313	16	1
									38,532	16	4
									301	9	0
									£38,834	5	4

MITTEE.

YEAR ENDED 25TH MARCH, 1888.

OF BOOKS, NEEDLEWORK, ETC.

Gr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Goods supplied to Schools—									
Books, Apparatus and Stationery	33,128	6	10						
„ School Libraries	245	9	4						
				33,373	16	2			
„ Needlework Materials	3,906	13	11						
„ „ Implements	2,659	5	9						
				6,565	19	8			
„ Schoolkeepers' Sundries ... ..	...			827	7	6			
„ Clothing and Stores for Industrial Schools ... ..	...						40,767	8	4
„ Sundries—Goods supplied to Offices of the Board ... ..	...						224	1	3
Forms supplied to Sundry Schools in connection with Bye-Laws Department ... ..	...			43	19	6			
Scholarship Expenses ... ..	...							
				859	13	9			
				12	12	4			
							416	5	7
Less—Old Books and Apparatus returned, and Waste Paper ... ..	...						41,407	10	2
							2,573	4	10
							£38,834	5	4

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Office Stationery and Packing Materials ...	...			185	15	1
„ Carriage of Goods	686	9	6			
Less Carriage of Sundry Parcels for the Offices of the Board ... 115 9 11						
Sale of Vans 40 0 0	155	9	11	530	19	7
„ Salaries and Wages ... ..	...			3,041	12	9
„ Rates, Taxes and Insurance ... ..	...			159	19	4
„ Repairs and Cleaning ... ..	...			207	16	4
„ Furniture and Fittings ... ..	...			2	14	0
„ Fuel and Light ... ..	...			115	19	1
„ Printing and Advertising ... ..	...			27	11	5
„ Postage ... ..	...			63	10	0
„ Sundry Petty Cash Payments... ..	...			22	10	1
„ Legal Expenses... ..	...			1	9	2
				4,359	13	10
„ Rent (amount charged in lieu of) ... ..	...			470	0	0
„ Interest on Capital employed (£2,000 at £4 per cent.) ... ..	...			80	0	0
				£4,909	16	10

Appendix IX.

**MINUTING AND EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS COMMITTEE.
SCHEMES OF CHARITY, AND ENDOWED SCHOOLS, COMMISSIONERS.**

NAME OF TRUST.	Draft Scheme reported to Board.	
	Date.	Vol.
Allen, James (Dulwich)		
Bacon's School, Bermondsey	14th June, 1883	xix. pp. 68 and 1025
Bancroft's Hospital, Stepney	25th May, 1882	xvi. p. 931
Betton's Charity	{ [Petition to Commons] 18th July, 1877	House of vii. p. 969
Burlington School for Girls		
Boreman, Sir William (Greenwich)	{ 30th Oct., 1878 28th Jan., 1886	ix. p. 581 xxiv. p. 277
Butler's Charity for Apprenticing Boys	{ [Chancery Scheme] 4th Aug., 1875 23rd Dec., 1880 30th July, 1885	v. p. 1076 xiv. p. 148 xxiii. p. 496
*Christ's Hospital	{ [Approved by Committee of Council, June, 1888]	xxix. p. 536
City of London School	{ [Act of Parliament] 19th April, 1883	xxviii. p. 713
Colfe's Charity, Lewisham	14th May, 1885	xxii. p. 1116
Cutler's & Rampaine's Charities (Westminster Technical Fund)	24th Feb., 1887	xxvi. p. 575
Datchelor, Mary		
Dulwich College.. ..	{ 12th Feb., 1879 [Revised Draft Scheme] 17th Mar., 1881	x. p. 424 xiv. p. 580
Emmanuel Hospital, Westminster	12th June, 1872	ii. p. 403
Herold's School, Bermondsey	7th March, 1877	vii. p. 372
Hickson's Grammar School, Tower-hill, (and Dame Owen's Charity)	14th May, 1885	xxii. p. 1130
Hitchin's Charity	{ [Published Scheme] 21st Jan., 1880	xii. p. 160
Holles, Lady, St. Giles, Cripplegate		
Latymer Charity, Hammersmith	{ [Published Scheme] 16th May, 1877	vii. p. 686
Lewisham (Prendergast's and others), Parochial Charities	27th May, 1886	xxiv. p. 975
Mitchell's City of London	{ [Chancery Scheme] 17th March, 1880	xii. p. 463
Newcomen's Charity, Southwark	11th Dec., 1884	xxii. p. 97
North London Collegiate, and Camden School for Girls		
Owen, Dame, Charity	4th Aug., 1875	v. p. 1083
Do. (and Hickson's Charity)	14th May, 1885	xxii. p. 1130
Orchard-street Endowment	15th July, 1886	xxv. pp. 348 and 390

APPENDIX IX.—*continued.*

NAME OF TRUST.	Draft Scheme reported to Board.	
	Date.	Vol.
Parmiter's Charity	27th April, 1882	xvi. p. 784
Plumstead Free School	25th Oct., 1883	xix. pp. 786 and 1026
Poplar and Blackwall Free School Endowment (George Green's School)	3rd Aug., 1882	xvii. p. 431
Protestant Dissenters' School, Shadwell	10th Oct., 1877	vii. p. 1229
Queen Elizabeth Free Grammar School, Southwark (St. Olave's)	10th Oct., 1877	vii. p. 1228
	13th Nov., 1884	xxi. p. 818
	[Revised Scheme]	
Raine's Charity, St. George's-in-the-East	22nd July, 1886	xxv. p. 434
St. Andrew Undershaft (Coventry's Trust)	5th April, 1876	vi. p. 619
St. Clement Danes	3rd Feb., 1881	xiv. p. 360
† St. Dunstan-in-the-East	22nd July, 1874	iv. p. 906
St. Leonards, Shoreditch	3rd Feb., 1881	xiv. p. 360
St. Paul's School	{ 15th Jan., 1883	xviii. p. 321
Shakespeare Walk Female Charity	{ 12th July, 1883	xix. p. 295
Smith Henry (Kensington Estate Trust)	4th Aug., 1875	v. p. 1079
Worrall and Fuller's Charities	{ 16th June, 1880	xiii. p. 102
Whitechapel Charities, and Davenant's School	{ 9th Nov., 1882	xvii. p. 748
	22nd Nov., 1883	xix. p. 1025
	20th April, 1882	xvi. p. 721
	{ 13th Mar., 1884	xx. pp. 755 and 831
	21st April, 1887	xxvi. p. 972

* In this case, the Board presented a Petition to the Committee of Council on Education, praying that the accounts may be subject to public audit.

† Draft Amending Scheme reported to Board 24th March, 1887, which Scheme makes further provision for the advancement of the Education of Girls.

LONDON :
PRINTED BY HAZELL, WATSON, AND VINEY, LD.,
52, LONG ACRE, W.C.

No. 3.

School Board for London.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON

FOR THE YEAR,

FROM LADY-DAY, 1888, TO LADY-DAY, 1889.

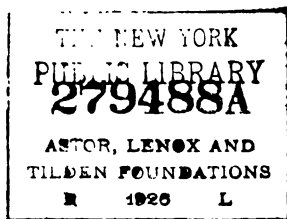
(Approved by the Board on the 21st November, 1889.)



1889.

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REFORM CLUB, NEW YORK,
CITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

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List of Members OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON,

on the 25th March, 1889,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DIVISIONS WHICH THEY REPRESENT.

City of London.

MISS DAVENPORT-HILL
ALBERT RUTSON, Esq.
REV. WILLIAM MARTIN.
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., M.P.

Chelsea.

REV. GEORGE W. GENT, M.A.
JOHN H. CHAPMAN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
REV. PREBENDARY EYTON, M.A.
PROFESSOR GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (*Vice-Chairman*)
GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Finsbury.

BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq.
ALFRED GEORGE COOKE, Esq.
REV. JOHN H. ROSE, M.A.
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S.
JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq.
C. A. V. CONYBEARE, Esq., M.P.

Greenwich.

GEORGE COLLINS, Esq.
HENRY GOVER, Esq.
*REV. J. G. HOLMES, M.A.
REV. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A.

Hackney.

JOHN LOBE, Esq., F.R.G.S.
JAMES HART, Esq.
REV. WILLIAM CUFF.
REV. STEWART D. HEADLAM.
REV. B. MEREDITH-KITSON, M.A.

East Lambeth.

G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq.
REV. G. BUCHANAN RYLEY.
REV. OLIVER MITCHELL, M.A.
JOHN GERRARD LAING, Esq.

West Lambeth.

HENRY LYNN, Esq.
REV. HUBERT CURTIS, M.A.
MRS. ASHTON DILKE.
JAMES THOMAS HELEY, Esq.
REV. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A.
MR. COUNCILLOR FOSTER, F.G.S.

Marylebone.

EDMUND BARNES, Esq.
HON. E. LYTULPH STANLEY.
MRS. MAITLAND.
REV. JOSEPH R. DIGGLE, M.A. (*Chairman*)
REV. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A.
GENERAL MOBERLY.
HERBERT H. RAPHAEL, Esq.

Southwark.

REV. EDMUND BUCKLEY.
REV. W. COPELAND BOWIN.
EDRIC BAYLEY, Esq.
REV. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A.

Tower Hamlets.

MRS. BESANT.
SIR EDMUND HAY CURRIE.
REV. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A.
COLONEL LENOX PRENDERGAST.
FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq.

Westminster.

REV. A. GERALD BOWMAN.
WILLIAM WINNETT, Esq.
General SIM.

[Two Vacancies.]

* The Rev. William Blackmore M.A., was elected on the 17th October, 1889, in the place of the Rev. J. G. Holmes, who resigned on the 30th July, 1889.

Lists of Board, of Standing Committees and of Standing Sub-Committees, with attendances of Members of the late Board, for the Year ended 30th November, 1888.

[TAKEN FROM THE ANNUAL RETURN OF ATTENDANCES.]

BOARD.

[Number of Meetings 37.]

- Rev. JOSEPH R. DIGGLE, M.A., *Chairman* [Marylebone]. (37)
 Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., M.P., *Vice-Chairman* [City]. (35)
 BARKER, Rev. Canon, M.A. [Marylebone]. (33)
 BARNES, EDMUND, Esq. [Marylebone]. (37)
 BAYLEY, EDRIC, Esq. [Southwark]. (36)
 BELL, Rev. WILLIAM LEES, M.A. [Southwark]. (23)
 BENNETT, Sir JOHN [Southwark]. (20)
 BOURKE, W. ROSTON, Esq. F.E.I.S. [Finsbury]. (37)
 BOUSFIELD, WILLIAM, Esq. [Chelsea]. (36)
 BRISTOW, Rev. RICHARD RHODES, M.A. [Greenwich]. (36)
 BROOKE, Rev. CHARLES E., M.A. [East Lambeth]. (31)
 BURROUGHS, JAMES S., Esq. [Westminster]. (24)
 BUXTON, EDWARD NORTH, Esq. (Resigned 6th February, 1888.) [Tower Hamlets]. (2)
 COXHEAD, Rev. JOHN J., M.A. [Marylebone]. (36)
 DAVENPORT-HILL, Miss [City]. (37)
 DEACON, CHARLES, Esq. (Ceased to be a Member on the 19th April, 1888.) [Hackney]. (0)
 DELLOW, FREDERICK J.W., Esq. [Tower Hamlets]. (37)
 DILLON, Hon. CONRAD. [Finsbury]. (36)
 DREW, Rev. ANDREW A. W., M.A. [East Lambeth]. (37)
 ENDIAN, J. RUSSELL, Esq. [Marylebone]. (26)
 EYTON, Rev. Prebendary, M.A. [Chelsea]. (28)
 FOSTER, HARRY SEYMOUR, Esq., F.C.A. [West Lambeth]. (18)
 GLADSTONE, Professor, F.R.S. [Chelsea]. (36)
 GOVER, HENRY, Esq. [Greenwich]. (35)
 GULL, Rev. CHARLES GEORGE, M.A. [Hackney]. (35)
 HART, JAMES, Esq. [Hackney]. (35)
 HELBY, JAMES THOMAS, Esq. [West Lambeth]. (37)
 HELLER, THOMAS E., Esq. [East Lambeth]. (17)
 HOLLOWAY, EDWARD THOMAS, Esq. (Appd. 14th June, 1888.) [Hackney]. (15)
 HUGHES, Colonel, M.P. [Greenwich]. (81)
 HUNTER, Sir GUYER, M.P. (Resigned 6th May, 1888.) [Westminster]. (0)
 JAY, Rev. W. PARKINSON, M.A. [Tower Hamlets]. (34)
 JEPSON, Rev. ARTHUR W., M.A. [West Lambeth]. (34)
 LAWRENCE, Rev. CHARLES D., M.A. [Southwark]. (32)
 LOBB, JOHN, Esq., F.R.G.S. [Hackney]. (36)
 LUCAS, FREDERIC WILLIAM, Esq. [West Lambeth]. (35)
 LUCRAFT, BENJAMIN, Esq. [Finsbury]. (34)
 LYNN, HENRY, Esq. [West Lambeth]. (34)
 MOBERLY, General [Marylebone]. (32)
 MONTEFIORE, CLAUDE G., Esq. (Appd. 16th February, 1888.) [Tower Hamlets]. (20)
 OLDING, BENJAMIN S., Esq. [Hackney]. (37)
 PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, Esq. [Greenwich]. (32)
 PORTER, Rev. JOHN FLETCHER [Tower Hamlets]. (25)
 PRENDERGAST, Colonel LENOX [Tower Hamlets]. (34)
 PROBYN, Captain CLIFFORD [Westminster]. (36)
 SAUNDERS, REGINALD F., Esq. [West Lambeth]. (37)
 SAVORY, Mr. Alderman [City]. (16)
 SHARP, JAMES WILSON, Esq. [Finsbury]. (35)
 SIM, GENERAL. (Appd. 17th May, 1888.) [Westminster]. (17)
 SINCLAIR, Rev. WILLIAM [Westminster]. (35)
 SPICER, HENRY, Esq. [City]. (4)
 SPINK, H.N. BOWMAN, Esq. [Westminster]. (37)
 STONELAKE, THOS. FRAS., Esq. [Finsbury]. (37)
 WEBSTER, MRS. [Chelsea]. (18)
 WESTLAKE, Mrs. [Marylebone]. (30)
 WHITE, GEORGE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. [Chelsea]. (34)
 WHITELEY, G. CRISPE, Esq. [East Lambeth]. (37)
 WILKS, MARK, Esq. [Finsbury]. (33)

I.

Statistical and Law and Parliamentary Committee.

[Number of Meetings—19.]

- Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (*Chairman*). (16)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (19)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)
 EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (17)
 EDRIC BAYLEY, Esq. (10)
 W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (6)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (12)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (17)
 Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (6)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
 EDWARD NORTH BUXTON, Esq. (Resigned 6th February, 1888.) (1)
 Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (12)
 Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (1)
 HARRY SEYMOUR FOSTER, Esq., F.C.A. (3)
 Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (13)
 HENRY GOVER, Esq. (12)
 Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (12)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (14)
 Sir GUYER HUNTER, M.P. (Resigned 6th May, 1888.) (0)
 Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (16)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPSON, M.A. (15)
 Captain CLIFFORD PROBYN. (8)
 JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. (16)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (14)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (1)
 MARK WILKS, Esq. (3)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz.:—
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (10)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (2)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (9)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)
 Colonel PRENDERGAST. (Appd. 31st July, 1888, Chairman of Joint Sub-Committee.) (0)

II.

Works and General Purposes Committee.

[Number of Meetings—20.]

WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (*Chairman*). (19)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (19)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (3)
 Sir JOHN BENNETT. (0)
 W. BOSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (11)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (14)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (ceased to be a Member 19th April, 1888.) (0)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (14)
 J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (14)
 Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (0)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (30)
 EDWARD THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esq. [Appd. 23rd July, 1888.] (2)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (15)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (14)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (18)
 BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq. (17)
 General MOBERLY. (17)

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (1)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. (18)
 JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. (9)
 General SIM. [Appd. 25th June, 1888.] (6)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (16)
 Mrs. WEBSTER. (8)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (3)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (5)
 MARK WILKS, Esq. (1)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz.:—
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (4)
 HENRY SPICES, Esq. (0)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (5)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (1)
 Colonel PRENDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman Industrial Schools Committee, 31st July, 1888.] (0)

IIa.

Sub-Committee of Works Committee on Sites and Buildings.

[Number of Meetings—18.]

WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (*Chairman*). (17)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD (17)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN (3)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (11)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (ceased to be a Member 19th April, 1888.) (0)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (14)
 J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (10)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (14)
 EDWARD THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esq. [Appd. 23rd July, 1888.] (0)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (12)

Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (12)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (6)
 BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq. (16)
 General MOBERLY (15)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. (17)
 JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. (8)
 General SIM. [Appd. 25th June, 1888.] (3)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (8)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (5)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (4)
 MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)

IIb.

Sub-Committee of Works Committee on Furniture and Repairs.

[Number of Meetings—20.]

FREDERIC WM. LUCAS, Esq. (*Chairman*). (17)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (19)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (16)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. (ceased to be a Member 19th April, 1888.) (0)
 J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (8)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (17)

Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (12)
 BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq. (16)
 General MOBERLY. [Appd. 11th June, 1888.] (7)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (0)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. (18)
 General SIM. [Appd. 25th June, 1888.] (3)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (5)

IIc.

Sub-Committee of Works Committee on Board Offices.

[Number of Meetings—7.]

WILLIAM BOUSFIELD (*Chairman*). (7)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (6)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)

Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (1)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (5)
 General MOBERLY. (4)

IIIc.

Sub-Committee of Works Committee on Accounts.

[Number of Meetings—17.]

WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (*Chairman*). (17)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (17)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (2)
 J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (11)

JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (14)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (13)
 General MOBERLY. (9)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. (6)

Finance Committee.

[Number of Meetings—20.]

Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., M.P. (*Chairman*). (18)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (19)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (17)
 J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (12)
 HARRY SEYMOUR FOSTER, Esq., F.C.A. (6)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (18)
 EDWARD THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esq. [Appd. a Member 26th June, 1888.] (4)
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 Sir GUYER HUNTER, M.P. (resigned 6th May, 1888.) (0)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (11)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (8)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (7)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. (19)

Mr. ALDERMAN SAVORY. (0)
 General SIM. [Appd. 21st June, 1888.] (8)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (6)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (3)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (10)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz—
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (3)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (0)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (1)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)
 Colonel PRENDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman of Industrial Schools Committee, 31st July, 1888.] (0)

IIIa.

Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee for the Examination of Vouchers.

[Number of Meetings—18.]

[In Rotation four of the ordinary Members of the Committee are summoned to attend.]

The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (16)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (5)
 J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (5)
 Mr. Councillor FOSTER. (1)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (1)
 EDWARD THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esq. [Appd. 26th June, 1888.] (0)
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 Sir GUYER HUNTER, M.P. [Resigned 6th May, 1888.] (0)

JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (3)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (0)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (2)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. (16)
 Mr. ALDERMAN SAVORY. (0)
 General SIM. [Appd. 21st June, 1888.] (7)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, B.D. (0)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (0)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (2)

IIIb.

Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee for General Business.

[Number of Meetings—23.]

FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (*Chairman*). (23)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (20)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (13)

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (14)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (12)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. (14)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (7)

IIIc.

Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee for the Examination of Accounts.

[[Number of Meetings—17.]

JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (*Chairman*). (17)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (15)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (12)

FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (6)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (1)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. (7)

IV.

School Management Committee.

[Number of Meetings—34.]

Rev. JOSEPH R. DIGGLE, M.A. (*Chairman*). (34)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (16)
 Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (18)
 EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (34)
 Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (5)
 W. BOSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.R.I.S. (34)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (27)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (32)
 Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (24)
 Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (33)
 Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (23)
 Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (30)
 Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (27)
 HENRY GOVER, Esq. (28)
 Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (8)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (31)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (9)
 Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (39)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (30)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (30)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (22)
 HENRY LYNN, Esq. (24)

General MOBERLY. (28)
 CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq. [Appd. 1st March, 1898.] (13)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (19)
 REGINALD F. SAUNDERS, Esq. (21)
 JAMES W. SHARP, Esq. (15)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (24)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (14)
 Mrs. WEBSTER. (15)
 Mrs. WESTLAKE. (25)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (13)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (27)
 MARK WILKS, Esq. (17)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (3)
 HENRY SPIGGS, Esq. (0)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (3)
 Colonel PRUNDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman of Industrial School Committee, 31st July, 1898.] (1)

IVa.

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee for General Business.

[Number of Meetings—37.]

Besides the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the Chairman of the Board, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, the Chairman of the Committee, and (in rotation) four Members of the Committee are summoned to attend.

W. BOSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.R.I.S. (*Chairman*). (33)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (37)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (3)
 Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (0)
 EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (32)
 Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (9)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (29)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (30)
 Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (17)
 Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (35)
 Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (27)
 Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (8)
 Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (12)
 HENRY GOVER, Esq. (30)
 Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (2)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (21)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (9)
 Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (12)

Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (28)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (31)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (9)
 HENRY LYNN, Esq. (23)
 General MOBERLY. (15)
 CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq. [Appd. 1st March, 1898.] (9)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (5)
 J. REGINALD SAUNDERS, Esq. [Appd. 1 March, 1898.] (7)
 JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. [Appd. 22nd March, 1898.] (4)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (8)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (2)
 Mrs. WEBSTER. (18)
 Mrs. WESTLAKE. (8)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.* (11)
 G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (11)
 MARK WILKS, Esq. (8)

IVb.

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee on Books and Apparatus.

[Number of Meetings—17.]

Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (*Chairman*). (16)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (16)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
 EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (6)
 W. BOSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.R.I.S. (6)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (10)
 Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (16)
 Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (4)
 Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (0)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (0)

THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (2)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (4)
 CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq. [Appd. 1st March, 1898.] (7)
 Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (9)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (3)
 Mrs. WEBSTER. (7)
 Mrs. WESTLAKE (10)
 GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (1)
 MARK WILKS, Esq. (2)

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee on Books and Apparatus have two Sub-Committees as follow:—

(i.) Pictures.

[Number of Meetings—9.]

Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (Chairman). (6)	JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (0)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (7)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (8)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (9)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (3)	Mrs. WESTLAKE. (2)
Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (5)	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (2)
	MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)

(ii.) School Libraries and Rewards.

[Number of Meetings—9.]

Mrs. WEBSTER (Chairman). (8)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (1)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (9)	Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (5)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)	Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (0)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (0)	Mrs. WESTLAKE. (0)
Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (2)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)
Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (0)	

IVc.

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee on Cookery.

[Number of Meetings—17.]

Miss DAVENPORT-HILL (Chairman). (17)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (6)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (18)	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (1)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)	G. CRISPE WHITELY, Esq. (0)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (12)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)
Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (1)	

IVd.

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee on Needlework.

[Number of Meetings—10.]

JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (Chairman). (7)	Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (9)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (9)	HENRY GOVER, Esq. (6)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (2)
EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (8)	HENRY LYNN, Esq. (2)
Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (0)	Mrs. WESTLAKE. (2)
	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (1)

IVe.

Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee on the Instruction of the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb.

[Number of Meetings—11.]

General MORELTY (Chairman). (11)	Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (0)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (11)	Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (1)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (1)
Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (0)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (3)
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (9)	Mrs. WESTLAKE. (5)

IVf.

Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee on Instruction in Scripture Knowledge.

[Number of Meetings—10.]

Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (Chairman). (9)	Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (8)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (8)	HENRY GOVER, Esq. (7)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (1)
Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (0)	Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (0)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (1)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (2)
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (7)	General MORELTY. (5)
Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (1)	Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (3)
Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (1)	Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (2)
Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (4)	

IVg.

Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee on: the Instruction of Pupil Teachers and on Drawing.

[Number of Meetings—23.]

Rev. CHAS. E. BROOKE, M.A. (<i>Chairman</i>). (22)	Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (12)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (19)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (12)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (7)
EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (21)	HENRY LYNN, Esq. (7)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (11)	Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (1)
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (11)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (13)
Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (1)	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (4)
Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (1)	G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (1)
Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (7)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (9)
THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (1)	

IVa.

Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee on Technical Education.

[Number of Meetings—4.]

Rev. ANDW. A. W. DREW, M.A. (<i>Chairman</i>). (4)	Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (3)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (4)	THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (1)
Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (0)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (1)
Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (0)	HENRY LYNN, Esq. (1)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (3)	General MOSERLY. (4)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (0)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (3)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (4)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)

IVi.

Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee on Requisitions and Stocktaking.

[Number of Meetings—17.]

JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (<i>Chairman</i>). (16)	HENRY GOVER, Esq. (10)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (16)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (2)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (3)	GEORGE WHITE, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (1)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (17)	G. CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq. (1)

IVj.

Sub-Committee of School Management Committee on the Promotion of Teachers.

[Number of Meetings—25.]

EDMUND BARNES, Esq. (<i>Chairman</i>). (24)	Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (1)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (17)	JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (1)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (3)	Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (2)
Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL, M.A. (0)	Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (3)
W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (5)	HENRY LYNN, Esq. (4)
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (6)	Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (4)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (15)	Mrs. WEBSTER. (8)
Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (7)	MARK WILKS, Esq. (0)

V.

Bye-Laws Committee.

[Number of Meetings—16.]

Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (<i>Chairman</i>). (16)	Colonel LENOX PRENDERGAST. (6)
THE CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (14)	Captain CLIFFORD PROBYN. (3)
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)	JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. (11)
Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (0)	Rev. W. SINCLAIR, B.D. (6)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (10)	H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (12)
Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (12)	THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (6)
FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (4)	And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—
HENRY GOVER, Esq. (10)	Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (8)	HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)
JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (14)	Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
Rev. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (15)	JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (4)
Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (13)	THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)
FREDERICK WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (14)	
General MOSERLY. (12)	
BENJAMIN S. OLDING, Esq. (14)	

Sub-Committee of Bye-Laws Committee for General Business.

[Number of Meetings—16.]

Besides the Chairmen of the Sub-Committees (Rev. John J. Coxhead, M.A.), the Chairman of the Board, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, and (in rotation) six Members of the Committee are summoned to attend.

REV. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (Chairman). (14)
 THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD. (16)
 THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
 REV. CARON BARKER, M.A. (1)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (9)
 REV. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (14)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (2)
 HENRY GOVER, Esq. (10)
 REV. CHARLES GEORGE GULL, M.A. (8)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (10)
 REV. W. PARKINSON JAY, M.A. (11)

REV. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. (14)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (6)
 GENERAL MOSERLY. (9)
 BENJAMIN S. OLDING, Esq. (7)
 COLONEL LENOX PRENDERGAST. (8)
 CAPTAIN CLIFFORD PROBYN. (7)
 JAMES WILSON SHARP, Esq. (18)
 REV. W. SINCLAIR, B.D. (5)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (5)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (3)

Industrial Schools Committee.

[Number of Meetings—22.]

HENRY SPICER, Esq. [Resigned 2nd July, 1888.] (Chairman). (1)
 COLONEL PRENDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman 31st July, 1888.] (19)
 THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD. (22)
 THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
 SIR JOHN BENNETT. (0)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (1)
 REV. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (4)
 MISS DAVENPORT-HILL. (21)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. [Ceased to be a Member 19th April, 1888.] (0)
 JAMES HART, Esq. (11)

JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (9)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (3)
 REV. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (6)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (3)
 MRS. WESTLAKE. (12)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—
 COLONEL HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (2)
 REV. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)

Industrial Schools Committee, as Managers of the Ship "Shaftesbury."

[Number of Meetings—22.]

HENRY SPICER, Esq. (Chairman). (1)
 COLONEL PRENDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman 31st July, 1888.] (19)
 THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD. (22)
 THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
 SIR JOHN BENNETT. (0)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (1)
 REV. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (5)
 MISS DAVENPORT-HILL. (21)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. [Ceased to be a Member 19th April, 1888.] (0)
 JAMES HART, Esq. (13)

JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (11)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (5)
 REV. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (8)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (4)
 MRS. WESTLAKE. (12)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—
 COLONEL HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (2)
 REV. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A., (0)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)

Industrial Schools Committee, as Managers of the Brentwood Industrial School.

[Number of Meetings—22.]

HENRY SPICER, Esq. (Chairman). (1)
 COLONEL PRENDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman 31st July, 1888.] (19)
 THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD. (22)
 THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
 SIR JOHN BENNETT. (0)
 JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (1)
 REV. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (5)
 MISS DAVENPORT-HILL. (21)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. [Ceased to be a Member 19th April, 1888.] (0)
 JAMES HART, Esq. (14)

JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (11)
 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (5)
 REV. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (6)
 H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (4)
 MRS. WESTLAKE. (12)
 And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—
 COLONEL HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (3)
 REV. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)

Vic.

Industrial Schools Committee, as Managers of Upton House Industrial School.

[Number of Meetings—22.]

HENRY SPICER, Esq. [Resigned 24th July, 1888.] (Chairman.) (1)
Colonel PRENDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman 31st July, 1888.] (19)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (22)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
Sir JOHN BENNETT. (0)
JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (1)
Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (5)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (21)
CHARLES DEACON, Esq. [Ceased to be a Member 19th April, 1888.] (0)
JAMES HART, Esq. (15)

JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (12)
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (5)
Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (6)
H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (4)
Mrs. WESTLAKE. (12)
And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz.:—
Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (3)
Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (0)
THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)

Vid.

Sub-Committee of Industrial Schools Committee for Industrial Schools Officers' Cases.

[Number of Meetings—33.]

Besides the Chairman of the Sub-Committee (Henry Spicer, Esq.), the Chairman of the Board, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, and (in rotation) three Members of the Committee are summoned to attend.

HENRY SPICER, Esq. [Resigned 24th July, 1888.] (Chairman.) (2)
Colonel PRENDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman 31st July, 1888.] (31)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (32)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
Sir JOHN BENNETT. (0)
JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
Rev. J. J. COXHEAD, M.A. (4)

Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (32)
CHARLES DEACON, Esq. [Ceased to be a Member 19th April, 1888.] (0)
JAMES HART, Esq. (11)
JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (7)
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (2)
Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (5)
H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (0)
Mrs. WESTLAKE. (4)

Vic.

Sub-Committee of Industrial Schools Committee on the Ship "Shaftesbury."

[Number of Meetings—7.]

The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (0)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. (1)
Colonel LENOX PRENDERGAST. (7)

HENRY SPICER, Esq. [Resigned 24th July, 1888.] (0)
H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (0)
Mrs. WESTLAKE. (4)

Vij.

Sub-Committee of Industrial Schools Committee on the Brentwood School.

[Number of Meetings—7.]

Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (Chairman.) (7)
The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (0)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
Sir JOHN BENNETT. (0)
JAMES S. BURROUGHS, Esq. (0)
Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (2)

JAMES HART, Esq. (5)
Rev. JOHN FLETCHER PORTER. (3)
Colonel PRENDERGAST. [App. 31st July, 1888.] (1)
HENRY SPICER, Esq. [Resigned 24th July, 1888.] (0)

Vig.

Sub-Committee of Industrial Schools Committee on the Upton House School.

[Number of Meetings—7.]

The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (0)
The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (0)
Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (0)
Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (7)
CHARLES DEACON, Esq. [Ceased to be a Member 19th April, 1888.] (0)

JAMES HART, Esq. (6)
JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (4)
Colonel PRENDERGAST. (3)
HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)

Minuting and Educational Endowments Committee,

[Number of Meetings—8.]

Rev. C. D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (*Chairman*). (8)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (8)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)
 EDWIC BAYLEY, Esq. (3)
 Sir JOHN BENNETT. (0)
 Rev. RICHARD RHODES BRISTOW, M.A. (4)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (2)
 J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (5)
 HARRY SETYMOUR FOSTER, Esq., F.C.A. (1)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (6)
 BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq. (6)
 HENRY LYNN, Esq. (2)
 Captain CLIFFORD PROBYN. (1)
 Mr. Alderman SAVORY. (0)

H. N. BOWMAN SPINK, Esq. (0)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (2)
 Mrs. WEBSTER. (3)

And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—

Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (1)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (0)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)
 Colonel PRENDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman of Indus. Sch. Com. 31st July, 1888.] (0)

VIII.

Store Committee,

[Number of Meetings—21.]

JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (*Chairman*). (14)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (21)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (2)
 EDWIC BARNES, Esq. (15)
 W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (2)
 EDWARD NORTH BUXTON, Esq. [Resigned 9th February, 1888.] (1)
 Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (17)
 CHARLES DEACON, Esq. [Ceased to be a Member 19th April, 1888.] (0)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (1)
 J. RUSSELL ENDEAN, Esq. (10)
 Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (0)
 HENRY GOVER, Esq. (10)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (15)
 EDWARD T. HOLGOWAY, Esq. (0)

Sir GUYER HUNTER, M.P. [Resigned 6th May, 1888.] (0)

Captain CLIFFORD PROBYN. (4)
 J. REGINALD SAUNDERS, Esq. (9)
 Mr. Alderman SAVORY. (0)
 Rev. WILLIAM SINCLAIR. (3)
 THOS. FRAS. STONELAKE, Esq. (2)
 Mrs. WEBSTER. (3)

And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—

Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (2)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, Esq., M.A. (0)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (1)
 THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (0)

IX.

Evening Classes Committee.

[Number of Meetings—19.]

THOMAS E. HELLER, Esq. (*Chairman*). (6)
 The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD. (18)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (1)
 Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (2)
 EDWIC BAYLEY, Esq. (6)
 Rev. WILLIAM LEES BELL. (4)
 Sir JOHN BENNETT. (0)
 W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq. (4)
 Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (0)
 Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (18)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (2)
 Rev. Prebendary EYTON, M.A. (0)
 HARRY SETYMOUR FOSTER, Esq., F.R.G.S. (0)
 JAMES HART, Esq. (5)
 Rev. ARTHUR W. JEPHSON, M.A. [Appd. 1st March, 1889.] (9)
 BENJAMIN LUCRAFT, Esq. (16)

HENRY LYNN, Esq. (10)
 CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq. [Appd. 1st March, 1888.] (5)
 BENJAMIN S. OLDING, Esq. (18)
 Mrs. WEBSTER. (6)

And ex-officio, but without the right of voting, the Chairmen of other Standing Committees, viz. :—

Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (2)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (0)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (3)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (1)
 Colonel PRENDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman of Indus. Sch. Com. 31st July, 1888.] (0)

Salaries Committee.

[This Committee consists of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board, and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees and Standing Sub-Committees.]

[Number of Meetings—9]

Rev. JOSEPH B. DIGGLE, M.A. (*Chairman*). (9)
 The VICE-CHAIRMAN. (2)
 Rev. Canon BARKER, M.A. (1)
 EDWIC BARNES, Esq. (4)
 W. ROSTON BOURKE, Esq., F.E.I.S. (1)
 WILLIAM BOUSFIELD, Esq. (5)
 Rev. CHARLES E. BROOKE, M.A. (0)
 Rev. JOHN J. COXHEAD, M.A. (3)
 Miss DAVENPORT-HILL. (8)
 FREDERICK J. W. DELLOW, Esq. (5)
 Rev. ANDREW A. W. DREW, M.A. (1)

Professor GLADSTONE, F.R.S. (3)
 JAMES THOMAS HELBY, Esq. (6)
 Colonel HUGHES, M.P. (0)
 Rev. CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, M.A. (1)
 JOHN LOBB, Esq., F.R.G.S. (0)
 FREDERIC WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq. (7)
 General MOBERLY. (5)
 Colonel PRENDERGAST. [Appd. Chairman of Indus. Schs. Com. 31st July, 1888.] (0)
 HENRY SPICER, Esq. (0)

NOTE.—In addition to the above 671 Meetings of the Board and of the Standing Committees and Standing Sub-Committees there have been 185 Meetings of Special Committees and Special Sub-Committees, making a grand total of 856 Meetings.

REPORT

OF THE

School Board for London,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 25TH MARCH, 1889.

INTRODUCTION.

THE duties and the powers of School Boards are mainly defined by the Elementary Education Acts of 1870, 1873, 1876 and 1880; and by the Industrial Schools Acts of 1866, 1879 and 1880. The Elementary Education Act of 1870 directed the immediate election of a School Board for London. The first election accordingly was held in November of that year. As the elections are held every three years, the current year is the first year of office of the seventh Board returned by the ratepayers.

Section 62 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, requires every School Board to print a half-yearly statement showing their receipts and expenditure in such form and with such particulars as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the Education Department, and to forward a copy of such statement to each member of the several Rating Authorities so soon as the Auditor of the Local Government Board shall have completed his audit. In addition to complying with this statutory obligation, the School Board for London have forwarded to the Rating Authorities, week by week, a printed copy of their Minutes of Proceedings, together with copies of all Reports presented by their various Committees.

The Board decided three years ago that it would be useful to publish, in addition, an Annual Report of the work and expenditure of the Board, in a clear and concise form, and

to issue it to the Public at a low price. The duty of preparing this Report, and of submitting it for the approval of the Board, has been intrusted to the Statistical Committee.

The following Report for the financial year ended the 25th March, 1889, is the third Report which has been prepared in compliance with the above decision. Whilst it deals mainly with the work of the year in question, it has been found necessary to make some brief references to the work of the Board in previous years.

Divisions of the Work of the Board.—The main divisions of the Board's work consist: (1) in determining the amount of school provision which is required for the Metropolis; (2) in providing accommodation to meet any deficiency which may be found to exist; (3) in enforcing the attendance of children at School; (4 & 5) in managing the Public Elementary Schools established by the Board, whether Day Schools or Evening Schools; (6) in bringing before the Magistrates children who are liable to be sent to an Industrial School, and in managing any Industrial Schools established by the Board; (7) in providing for the supply of books and apparatus to the schools of the Board; (8) in making enquiries with reference to any educational endowments which may be made available for the elementary instruction of the children of London, and, finally (9) in providing the funds or raising the loans necessary for the work of the Board.

These various duties have been delegated in the first instance, and subject to the ultimate sanction of the Board, to the following standing Committees; and it will therefore be convenient to deal with the work of the Board in corresponding sections:—

- (1.) Statistical, and Law and Parliamentary Committee.
- (2.) Works and General Purposes Committee.
- (3.) Bye-Laws Committee.
- (4.) School Management Committee.
- (5.) Evening Classes Committee.
- (6.) Industrial Schools Committee.
- (7.) Store Committee.
- (8.) Minuting and Educational Endowments Committee.
- (9.) Finance Committee.

Previously to November, 1888, the legal business arising out of the work of each Committee was conducted by the Committee itself; but a Special Committee on the legal work of the Board, which was appointed in April, 1888, were of opinion that "all

instructions to the Solicitors for the commencement of litigation should proceed from one Committee only, and that this Committee should also watch the progress of the litigation." The Special Committee, further, recommended that this work should be undertaken by the Salaries Committee, which, although not a standing Committee, was a permanent Committee of the Board, consisting of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Board, and the Chairman of the Standing Committees, and of their various Sub-Committees. In conformity with this recommendation, the Board, on the 8th November, 1888, resolved as follows :—

"That all instructions to the Solicitors in connection with litigation be given by the Salaries Committee, who shall also watch the progress of the litigation."

As this work has so recently devolved upon them, the Salaries Committee are not in a position this year to present a report.

I. STATISTICAL AND LAW AND PARLIAMEN- TARY COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The chief duty of this Committee is to report to the Board upon the School provision required for the Metropolis. The Committee have also to examine proposals for the transfer of Non-Board Schools; and to take charge of the Law and Parliamentary business of the Board so far as such business does not fall within the province of other Committees.

(A) SCHOOL PROVISION REQUIRED.

The Education Department in a letter dated the 20th April, 1871, directed the School Board to determine the School provision which was required in the Metropolis by ascertaining:—

- “1. The number of children within its limits for whom means of Elementary Education should be provided (a) between the ages of 3 and 5, and (b) between the ages of 5 and 13.”
2. The provision to meet the requirements of these children (a) already made by Efficient Schools, or (b) likely to be made by Schools contemplated or in course of erection.”
3. The deficiency (if any) in the supply of Efficient Elementary Education, as shown by comparing 1 and 2.
4. What Schools are required to meet this deficiency.
5. The localities in which such Schools should be provided.”

Number of children for whom Elementary Education should be provided.—The Committee, in preparing their first General Report, which was presented to the Board in March, 1872, and which was subsequently approved by the Education Department, were assisted by the census figures, specially furnished by the Registrar General. These figures, when analysed, shewed that the number of children requiring Elementary Education was 574,693. The Committee in subsequent years have had to rely upon the Bye-Laws Visitors, who take an annual census of the children requiring elementary education. It was at first found that the number of children enumerated by the School Board Visitors was 10 per cent. below the estimated figures as calculated by the Registrar General. This percentage has been gradually reduced. The number of children enumerated at Lady-day last approaches to within about 3·5 per cent. of the number estimated, being a smaller percentage than in any preceding year. The Registrar-General, however, states that

his estimate is made "on the somewhat doubtful hypothesis that the rate of increase since 1881 has been maintained at the same rate that prevailed between the last two censuses in 1871 and 1881."

The enumeration of children takes place at or about Easter in each year. The following table shews the comparative numbers of children scheduled in 1888, and scheduled in 1889, respectively:—

Number of Children of the Elementary School Class Scheduled by the Visitors.				
	3 to 5.	5 to 7.	7 to 13.	3 to 13.
April, 1888	166,295	163,449	433,936	763,680
May, 1889	172,637	166,625	445,396	784,708

The ages which are given are the actual ages of the children on the 31st March.

Provision of places in Efficient Schools.—When the Committee commenced their work there was no complete list of efficient elementary Schools of London in existence. Returns were obtained, however, which shewed that in 1871 there were 312,925 places in efficient Schools, including Military and Workhouse Schools, Homes, etc. Upon a revision of these figures it was found that only 261,158 places were available for ordinary day Scholars.

Permanent School Provision at Lady-day, 1888, and at Lady-day, 1889.—Up to Lady-day, 1888, the Board, upon the recommendation of the Statistical Committee, had provided 396,703 permanent School places. The Non-Board School accommodation, reckoned at 8 square feet per child, at that date amounted to 262,022 places. The total number of existing places was therefore 658,725. The Board, moreover, had determined to provide 37,672 additional places, and also 14 sites for future population, which were reckoned at 11,200 places. The total number of existing and projected places was, therefore, 707,597.

During the year ended Lady-day, 1889, the Board opened new permanent Schools and Enlargements, with accommodation for 7,732 children. The number of projected school places was thus reduced from 48,872 to 41,140, and this number was still further reduced to 26,408 by (a) the abandonment of 4,080* places in districts where the population had decreased, or had not increased so rapidly as had been anticipated, (b) by 10,400 places on account of the exclusion from this year's report of

* Of these, 2,000 were before and 2,080 after, the election of the new Board, November, 1888.

the hypothetical number of 800 reckoned for each site intended for future requirements, and (c) by 252 places caused by minor differences in planning, etc. On the other hand, 15,364* School places were projected in other districts, and 27 places were added to the permanent accommodation on account of minor alterations in the use of rooms, etc. The total number of existing and projected School places was thus raised in March, 1889, to 708,504. It should be stated, however, that this total excludes 12 sites upon which the Education Department have not yet been asked to sanction any specific number of School places, and in each of these cases the hypothetical number of 800, formerly reckoned, has been discontinued. The following table shows the amount of permanent school accommodation, existing and projected, at March, 1888, and March, 1889, respectively :—

	ACCOMMODATION.				
	Existing.			Projected.	Existing and Projected.
	Board.	Non-Board.	Total.	Board.	
March, 1888 ...	396,703	262,022	658,725	48,872	707,597
March, 1889 ...	404,462	262,270	666,732	41,772†	708,504
Increase or Decrease }	7,759	248	8,007	7,100	907

Number of School Places Required.—In May, 1871, the Education Department issued instructions to H. M. Inspectors relative to the enquiries into the School supply of their respective districts. The general rules laid down were as follow :—

Taking a given population of all ages and of all classes, one sixth of the number would give the number of School places required. Or, taking a given population of the working classes alone and of all ages, one fifth would give the number of School places required. These rules represent a deduction from the children of the elementary School class between the ages of 3 and 13 of sixteen per cent. in the former case, or of thirteen per cent. in the latter case.

The Board in their earlier calculations (in 1872) adopted an independent enquiry and came to the conclusion that, for the time, at all events, it would be safe to make a deduction of twenty-one per cent. from the Census figures of 1871 in order

* Of these, 8,254 were before, and 7,110 after, the election of the new Board, November, 1888.

† Excluding 12 sites for which the hypothetical number of 800 each, formerly reckoned has been discontinued.

to arrive at the estimated number of School places required. As the date of that Census became more remote, the Board made their calculations upon the basis of the annual enumeration of the visitors. To these figures, however, they considered it necessary to add ten per cent. to represent the children who escaped enumeration; and from the total thus obtained they deducted 23 per cent. to represent all causes of absence.

The Board, in 1881, adopted, at the suggestion of the Education Department,* the plan of deducting $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the sum total of the children of the Elementary class actually enumerated by the School Board Visitors at their annual scheduling. This practice was followed until the 2nd August, 1888.

In the year 1872 the number of children of the elementary School class, as stated above, was 574,693. For this number the Board estimated that 454,783 School places would be required. On the 1st July, 1887, the number of children was 761,963, and the number of School places required, according to the rule of the Education Department, was 666,718. During the year 1887-8, however, the Statistical Committee carefully reconsidered the question of the amount of deduction which should be made from the number of children between 3 and 13 scheduled by the Visitors. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Board, on the 15th March, 1888, decided to forward a letter to the Education Department, suggesting a deduction equivalent to an uniform deduction of 20 per cent., instead of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In replying to this letter, the Education Department, on the 10th April, 1888, stated that their Lordships understood that the question to which it referred was being carefully considered by the Royal Commission on the Education Acts, and added that they therefore thought it advisable to wait for the Report of the Commission before replying to the Board's letter. The Board, however, on the 2nd August, 1888 decided to calculate the estimates in their forthcoming reports upon this new basis, and, as a consequence, the estimate of the total number of School places required was reduced, last year,

* NOTE.—Extract from a letter from the Education Department, dated 9th April, 1881 :—"I am, therefore, directed to suggest that, in future, your Board should take the number enumerated to be the total number of children, and, from this total, should deduct $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., according to the rule adopted by this Department, after full consideration of all the circumstances, including the fact that a certain percentage of children (smaller in London than in the country generally) attend after 13 years of age.

"The practical result of this rule would be almost the same as that of the method proposed in your letter, while it would agree with the rule adopted by this Department without causing complaint in dealing with other districts."

by 57,276. The reasons for this alteration were set out at length in the letter of the Board to the Education Department, dated 17th March, 1888.

Although the Education Department have not up to the present time returned any direct answer to the Board's letter of the 17th March, they have from time to time declined to consider applications for sanction to provide additional accommodation, which were based upon figures calculated upon a deduction of 20 per cent. from the number of children scheduled by the Visitors, and have requested to be furnished with figures calculated upon the basis of a deduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Board consequently, in all communications addressed to the Education Department, have submitted statistics calculated upon the basis of a deduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and on the 30th May, 1889, they passed the following Resolution:—

That the following Resolution of the Board of the 2nd August, 1888, be rescinded:—

“That, in estimating the number of School places required, the calculations be made upon the basis suggested to the Education Department in the letter of the Board, dated 17th March, 1888, viz.:—a deduction from the number of children scheduled equivalent to an uniform deduction of 20 per cent.”

The statistics given in this year's Report, therefore, are calculated upon the basis of a deduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with the result that the estimate of the total number of school places required has been increased this year by 58,854, upon the number which would have been estimated to be necessary on the basis, used last year, of a deduction of 20 per cent.

Number of School places required at Easter, 1888, and at Easter, 1889.—The following table gives for the 31st March, 1888, and 31st March, 1889, respectively, the number of children scheduled: the estimated number of School places required: and the accommodation existing and projected:—

	No. of children scheduled by the Visitors.	Estimated No. of School places required.	ACCOMMODATION.		
			Existing.	Projected.	Total.
1888	763,680	610,944	658,725	48,872	707,597
1889	784,708	686,620	666,732	41,772†	708,504
Increase or } Decrease }	21,028	75,676*	8,007	7,100	907

* 58,854 places added on account of the change of basis.

† Excluding 12 sites for which the hypothetical number of 800 each, formerly reckoned, has been discontinued.

(1.) The above table does not include any children over the age of thirteen, of whom some attend School voluntarily, and others can by law be compelled to attend. As a matter of fact, 21,797 children over 13 years of age are at present attending Public Elementary Schools.

(2.) The above table includes all projected Schools, many of which cannot be opened for at least two years, and some of which are projected for future population; but the estimate of the places required is based on the child population of Easter, 1889. For purposes of comparison, therefore, it would only be right to add the growth of child population during the next two years, which would, according to the average increase, amount to about 25,000.

(3.) There exists a large number of vacant places, which are reckoned as available, but which, owing to various causes, are of no practical use. Among these causes are the following:—School places in districts where, owing to the migration of the population or other causes, there is an excess of school accommodation; unused places in Roman Catholic, Jewish, or Foreign Schools; unused places in Schools where the fees are too high for the generality of parents; rooms in old Non-Board School buildings, which are practically useless, etc. It also must be borne in mind that in all Schools the calculated space exceeds more or less that which is really available: this arises partly from the fact that the number of children of the different standards can never be made exactly to fit the different class-rooms.

These considerations affect in a most important degree all calculations as to the necessity for further School accommodation, which must be determined by statistics, combined with consideration of the local circumstances in each case.

[For the Summary by Divisions of the School provision required for the Metropolis, see Appendix I.]

Local Managers to be consulted.—Before leaving the question of school provision, it should be stated that in January, 1886, the Board adopted the following resolution:—

“That it be an instruction to the Statistical Committee to give sufficient notice, before determining to provide additional accommodation in any district, to the Committee or other proper authorities of Voluntary Schools in the district, and the Managers of the Board Schools in the district, in order that they may be heard in reference thereto.”

In order to give effect to this resolution, the Committee

decided that when School Managers, after the proposal of the Committee had been notified to them, protested by letter against the provision of further school accommodation, they should have an opportunity of attending as a deputation at a meeting of the Committee to support their protest, before it was finally decided to recommend the Board to provide such accommodation.

The Committee have during the past year applied to the Managers of 45 Board and 62 Non-Board Schools for observations with regard to proposals for additional accommodation in 24 cases. These cases comprise 7 new Schools, with accommodation for 6,200 children, 16 enlargements of Schools with accommodation for 5,530 children, and 1 projected School for future requirements. From the Managers of 16 Board and 29 Non-Board Schools no replies were received. The Managers of 20 Board and 11 Non-Board Schools stated that they had no objections to offer. The Managers of the remaining 9 Board and 22 Non-Board schools, however, objected to the proposals of the Committee, and deputations from 1 Board and 9 Non-Board schools appeared to sustain their views. Taking the whole 24 cases, the result was that 5 were abandoned, 18 were forwarded to the Board unaltered, and 1 was deferred.

(B) TRANSFERS OF SCHOOLS TO THE BOARD.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 provided that where the Managers of Non-Boards Schools were unable, from lack of funds, or any other cause, to continue their Schools, they might propose to transfer them to the Board. Section 23 of that Act accordingly provides for the transfer of all buildings, which, having been erected with the aid of a Government grant, are legally secured for educational purposes. In these cases, the consent of the Education Department is required to the terms of transfer, and only a nominal rent for the buildings can be paid by the Board. Section 19 of the Act provides for the transfer of School buildings which are not so secured.

During the past year, the following Schools were transferred to the Board:—

(a) Christ Church National School, Asylum-road, Peckham, having accommodation for 197 Infants (under Section 23 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870), and

(b) Plumstead Common-road, Wesleyan School, having accommodation for 205 (Mixed) (under Section 19 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870).

Since 1871, 145 Schools, accommodating 47,389 children, have been transferred to the Board, viz. :—

		Children.
52 Church of England schools ...	accommodating	20,072
7 Church of England Ragged schools	"	1,356
37 British schools	"	11,827
6 Wesleyan schools	"	1,522
6 Congregational schools	"	3,229
23 Ragged schools	"	5,947
14 Miscellaneous schools	"	3,436
<hr/> Total 145 Schools		<hr/> accommodating 47,389

Of the above Schools, 124, accommodating 37,916 children, have been closed, and the children, with two exceptions, drafted into new permanent Schools erected by the Board. The remainder are still open as Board Schools.

(C) LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY WORK.

System of Voting.—Electoral Divisions.—Number of Members.—
—On the 8th April, 1886, the Board requested the Committee to report upon the following subjects, viz. :—

(a) The present system of Voting in School Board Elections for the Metropolis.

(b) The size of the Divisions into which the Metropolis is divided for such Elections.

In discussing these questions the Committee were chiefly concerned to ascertain, for the consideration of the Board and of the Education Department (1) whether the present system of Election by means of the Cumulative Vote should be retained, modified, or abolished, and (2) whether it would be advantageous to adopt for Electoral purposes the Parliamentary boroughs and their respective sub-divisions in substitution for the existing School Board divisions. On account of the growth of the Metropolis and the great increase in the number of Board Schools, and the consequent further demand upon the time of the Members, the Committee thought it necessary to consider, in addition, whether the number of the Members of the Board should be increased.

The Committee did not deem it advisable to recommend the entire abandonment of the present system of Cumulative Voting, but thought it would be sufficient to provide that in no division should more than 5 Members be elected by the Cumulative Vote.

With regard to the size of the Divisions, it was urged by some Members that the Parliamentary boroughs and sub-divisions of boroughs should be substituted for the School Board divisions. The Committee came to the conclusion that this change would be

undesirable, firstly, because Parliamentary representation is based exclusively upon population, whilst the Elementary Education Act of 1870 requires that rateable value shall be taken into account in the election of Members of the School Board, and, secondly, because it appeared to be undesirable that any arrangements should be made which would in any way lead to the School Board elections being decided upon political rather than upon educational issues.

On the third point, as to the number of Members, the Committee came to the conclusion that there should be made an addition of at least 14 Members to the existing 55.

The following table sets out the proposals of the Committee :—

Present School Board Divisions, and Number of Members.				Suggested School Board Divisions, and Proposed Number of Members.			
City	...	...	4	CITY	...	...	4
Chelsea	...	...	5	CHELSEA ; KENSINGTON, North & South	...	...	3
				HAMMERSMITH ; FULHAM	...	...	3
Finsbury	...	...	6	FINSBURY, Central, East and Holborn	...	...	3
				ISLINGTON, North, South, East and West	...	...	4
Greenwich	...	...	4	WOOLWICH and GREENWICH	...	...	3
				DEPTFORD and LEWISHAM	...	...	3
Hackney	...	...	5	SHOREDITCH, Haggerston and Hoxton ;	...	...	4
				BETHNAL GREEN, North East and	...	...
				South West	...	...	3
				HACKNEY, South, Central and North	...	...
East Lambeth	...	...	4	CAMBERWELL, Dulwich, Peckham, North	...	...	5
				Camberwell ; NEWINGTON, West and	...	...
				Walworth	...	...	3
West Lambeth	...	...	6	LAMBETH, North, Kennington, Brixton	...	...
				and Norwood	...	...	4
				CLAPHAM ; BATTERSEA ; WANDSWORTH	...	...	3
Marylebone	...	...	7	ST. PANCRAS, North, South, East and West ;	...	...	5
				Hampstead	...	...
				PADDINGTON, North, South ; MARYLE-	...	...	5
				BONE, East, West	...	...
Southwark	...	...	4	SOUTHWARK West, East or Rotherhithe,	...	...	4
				Bermondsey	...	...
Tower Hamlets...	...	...	5	TOWER HAMLETS, Bow and Bromley,	...	...	3
				Mile End, Poplar	...	...
				TOWER HAMLETS, Limehouse, St. George's	...	...	4
				East, Stepney and Whitechapel	...	...
Westminster	...	...	5	STRAND and WESTMINSTER	...	...	3
				ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE	...	...	3
Eleven Divisions.				Nineteen Divisions.			
55				69			

The Committee, moreover, thought it desirable that such alterations should be made in the boundaries of the Divisions of Finsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, East Lambeth and Westminster, as would make their boundaries, as well as those of the other Divisions, exactly conterminous with the boundaries of the Parliamentary Boroughs.

The Board approved of the above suggestions, but with the substitution of "5" for "3" as the number of Members to be proposed for Chelsea and Kensington, thus raising the number of Members under the new scheme to 71. The Board also agreed to a recommendation of the Committee for the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, to urge upon the Education Department the desirableness of promoting a Bill in Parliament, for making the suggested alterations.

The Department, however, declined to promote such a Bill, as their Lordships considered that, in the state of public business, such a step would be premature. Colonel Hughes, M.P., the then chairman of the Statistical Committee, was accordingly requested by the Board in the year 1888 to introduce into Parliament a Bill dealing with the question. The Bill was duly drawn, approved by the Board, and read a first time in the House of Commons on the 10th February, 1888; but owing to the pressure of other business it did not reach a second reading.

On the 28th February, 1889, the Board resolved that a Memorial should be presented to the Education Department praying their Lordships to take steps to procure the enactment of a measure in Parliament to assimilate the School Board Divisions for the Metropolis to the Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions. A Memorial was drawn up by the Statistical Committee, approved by the Board and forwarded on the 4th May to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The prayer of the Memorial was in the following words:—

"Your Memorialists having in view the above-stated facts, humbly beg that their Lordships will take the necessary steps to procure the enactment of a measure in Parliament, making the boundaries of the School Board Divisions of the Metropolis the same as those of the Parliamentary Divisions, and giving to them the same number of members as in Parliament."

On the 25th February, 1889, a Bill, having precisely the same object, was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Blundell Maple, Sir Richard Temple and others; but owing to the congested state of public business, it did not reach a second reading. The consideration of the whole question, therefore, still remains open.

II. WORKS COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The chief duties of the Works Committee consist in the purchase of sites for Schools; the erection or enlargement of school buildings, the provision of furniture and the subsequent maintenance of both buildings and furniture in a proper state of efficiency; the hire of buildings for temporary Schools; the appointment and control of School-keepers and Cleaners; the granting of Sunday and week-day tenancies; and the general care of all the properties of the Board.

The Committee were constituted by the Board on the 25th January, 1871. Amongst their earliest duties was that of considering proposals for the transfer of Schools, whether under section 23 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, in cases where building grants had been made by the Education Department; or under section 19, in cases where no such grants had been made. This work was, in May, 1872, handed over to the Statistical Committee. The principal duty of the Committee, however, was that of securing sites and building Schools upon them. The first General Report of the Statistical Committee, giving a statement of the educational provision throughout the Metropolis, was presented to the Board in March, 1872, and so soon as it had been approved by the Education Department, it became the duty of the Works Committee to take steps to provide permanent accommodation in the districts indicated. Anticipating the report, however, the Board had, at an earlier date, decided to acquire compulsory powers over a few sites in districts where it was considered that the need for additional accommodation was most urgent. The proposals of the Board were approved by the Education Department, and the first Act of Parliament granting to the Board compulsory powers was passed in the Session 1871–2.

(A) SITES.

Sites purchased.—During the year ended the 25th March, 1889, the Board were engaged in purchasing interests in 33 sites. The amount agreed to be expended upon these 33 sites previous

to the 25th March, 1888, was £148,890 18s. 9d., and £21,289 17s. 5d. for costs; and the further expenditure sanctioned during the year ended 25th March, 1889, was £61,051 5s. and £1,025 17s. for costs agreed to at time of purchase; making a total of £209,942 3s. 9d., and £22,315 14s. 5d. for costs.

In the case of 11 of the 33 sites, the land was required for erecting new Schools, or for enlarging existing Schools; and in the case of the remaining 22, for completing Sites previously purchased, or for enlarging the playgrounds of existing Schools, or for general improvements. The following is the list of the 11 sites for New Schools or Enlargements of Schools:—

Division.	Name of Site.	Accommodation provided or to be provided.
<i>Chelsea—</i>	Lillie-road (New School)	*
<i>Finsbury—</i>	Wellington-road (New School) ...	1000
<i>Greenwich—</i>	Anerley-road (New Truant School)...	140
	Beecroft-road (New School)	800
<i>Hackney—</i>	Chisenhale-road (New School)...	800
	Maidstone-street (Enlargement) ...	800
<i>East Lambeth—</i>	Faunce-street (New School)	800
	Ilderton-road (New School)	800
	Peckham Park (New Junior Mixed Department)	420
<i>West Lambeth—</i>	Honeywell-road (New School)	800
<i>Tower Hamlets—</i>	Baker-street (Enlargement)	399

*In this case, the accommodation to be provided on the site has not been settled.

The total number of sites for Schools which had been purchased, or were being purchased by the Board, at Lady-day, 1889, was 403. In the case of 322 of these sites, where the building accounts have been closed, the cost of the land has been accurately ascertained. According to a table prepared by the Finance Committee, the total cost (inclusive of legal and surveyors' charges, but exclusive of a few outstanding interests, which will not appreciably affect the cost) amounts to £2,370,039 8s. 9d.; and as the Schools erected upon them provide accommodation for 360,180 children, the cost per head is £6 11s. 7d.

Of the 33 Sites referred to above, interests in which have been purchased during the year, 10 are included in the 322 Sites on which the buildings have been completed. In the remaining 23 cases, and also in the case of 58 other Sites which make up the total of 403, the Schools, or enlargements of Schools, to be provided upon them, have not yet been completed.

Compulsory Powers of Purchase.—The Board in October and November last decided to schedule 6 sites for new Schools, (exclusive of two which were alternative to other sites), the amount of accommodation to be provided on each of them being for 800 children. Five of these sites have since been purchased, or Notices to Treat committing the Board to their purchase have been served; whilst the purchase of the remaining site has been abandoned, as the Board have decided, as an alternative, to enlarge an existing School in the neighbourhood. Compulsory powers have also been acquired over additional land for 12 existing Schools.

Sites Sold, &c.—During the year the Board have sold the freehold of the houses Nos. 17 and 19, High Street, Homerton, with reduced gardens, and the adjoining stable in Plough Lane, being the remainder of the property which was not required for the enlargement of the playgrounds of the Homerton Row School.

The Board have also decided to sell a portion of the property which had been purchased for the enlargement of the Infants' Department of the Bowling Green Lane School, Clerkenwell, and for the erection of a Junior Mixed School for 1,080 children on land adjoining; as it is now intended to provide the additional accommodation by the erection of a New School for 2,000 children on the Site of the House of Detention.

The Board have further decided to dispose of the Sites and disused School Buildings in Berner Street, Whitechapel, and High Street, Shadwell, but the sales have not yet been effected. These buildings were purchased by the Board in 1872, and were then adapted for School accommodation, but have since been replaced by permanent Schools which have been erected by the Board.

In addition, the Board have obtained the consent of the Education Department to the abandonment of the proposed purchase of the Site in Kilburn Park Road, (Marylebone AS) as it is not now intended to erect a School upon it, and have arranged for the withdrawal of the Notices to Treat which had been served.

New Truant School.—On the 28th July, 1887, the Board decided to erect a new Truant School, and the con-

sent of the Home Office to this proposal was subsequently obtained. A Site in Anerley Road, containing an area of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres, was scheduled for this purpose in the Session 1888-9, and has since been acquired, and the planning of the School (which will accommodate 140 children) to be erected on this Site, is now being proceeded with.

Selection of Sites.—On the 10th December, 1885, the Board passed the following resolution:—

“That it be an instruction to the Works Committee that sufficient notice be given to the Committee or other proper authorities of voluntary Schools in the neighbourhood of any proposed site prior to the scheduling of the same in order that they may be heard in reference thereto.”

Previously to the scheduling of a new site, three weeks' notice is given to the Managers of each Non-Board School in the neighbourhood, and where objections are raised by them to the acquisition of the site by the Board, such objections are carefully considered by the Committee before any further steps are taken.

Any School within a quarter of a mile of a proposed site is, as a general rule, considered in the “neighbourhood,” but Managers of Schools beyond this radius would, in special circumstances, also be consulted.

(B) PERMANENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

When the erection of permanent Schools was first commenced, the Board were desirous of securing the greatest amount of experience which was then available for planning the buildings, and with that view invited competitive plans from Architects for each of the first thirty Schools which were erected. At the same time the Board appointed a consulting Architect, whose assistance was available in enabling them to decide upon the merits of the respective plans. This officer was, on the 31st July, 1872, appointed as Architect to the Board, and designed all the Schools which were subsequently erected by the Board, up to December, 1884, when the present Architect was appointed.

The number of permanent Schools which had been erected and opened down to Lady-day, 1888, was 357.

New Schools opened during the Year.—The following is a list of the 4 new Schools which were opened for the admission of children during the year ended Lady-day, 1889:—

Division and Name of School.	Accommodation.	Cost of Site (including Legal and Surveyors' charges).	Cost of Buildings (including Superintendence), as far as ascertained.	Cost of Furniture charged to capital account (as far as ascertained).	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FINSBURY.					
Blackstock-road...	1,002	11,645 14 4	11,523 13 3	450 2 0	23,619 9 7
GREENWICH.					
Marsh-lane ...	800	4,223 1 3	9,792 19 0	382 0 1	14,398 0 4
Purrott-road ...	979	2,173 7 11	10,942 2 11	462 8 11	13,577 19 9
Rathfern-road ...	800	4,186 15 11	9,463 13 5	327 1 11	13,977 11 3
TOTAL ...	3,581	22,228 19 5	41,722 8 7	1,621 12 11	65,573 0 11
Average cost per head		6 4 2	11 13 0	0 9 0	18 6 2

The above is the cost of the Site, Buildings and Furniture as far as it can be ascertained, up to the present date. It should be added, however, that in the case of some of these Schools, there may still be additional items of expense, the cost of which has not yet been reported.

With regard to the furniture, it should be further stated that a loan is granted only for the articles of a more permanent character, such as desks, cupboards, etc. The cost of these articles only is included in the above statement.

The total amount of the loans which the Education Department have authorised the Board to incur on account of the above four Schools was £73,247 10s. This amount included a margin for extras, the cost of supervision, and all the furniture chargeable to capital account.

The total number of Schools which had been erected, or were in course of erection, at Lady-day, 1889, was 367.

The average cost per head of the 322 Schools, the accounts for which were completed at Lady-day, 1889, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
School Buildings - - -	11	1	9
Furniture, (such portion as is chargeable to Capital Account) - - -	—	10	7

Enlargements of Schools opened during the Year.—The following enlargements of existing Schools were also completed and opened during the year, the additional accommodation provided being as stated below :—

Division and Name of School.							Additional accommodation provided.
CHELSEA.							
Everington-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
FINSBURY.							
"Whittington" School...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
GREENWICH.							
Deptford Lower-road	...	...	...	...	...	...	397
Melvin-road	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Sydenham-hill-road	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
HACKNEY.							
Canal-road (Enlargement of Infants' Department)	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Wellington-street (ditto ditto )	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
EAST LAMBETH.							
Peckham-park (New Junior Mixed Department)	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Woods-road	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
WEST LAMBETH.							
Shillington-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
MARYLEBONE.							
Burghley-road	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
Great College-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	406
OUTHWARK.							
Webber-row	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
TOWER HAMLETS.							
Baker-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	399

The cost of these enlargements varies very considerably, depending to a great extent upon whether the School was originally planned for extension, and whether the first portion of it was provided with the adjuncts now considered necessary.

Tenders Accepted during the Year.—During the year ended Lady-day, 1889, the Board accepted Tenders for the following:—

	Total Accommodation.	Total Amount of Tenders.	Average Cost per head of Tender.
3 New Schools with a total accommodation for ...	2,988	£ s. d. 42,986 12 8	£ s. d. 14 7 8*
5 Enlargements by more than 100 places ...	1,698	23,327 4 11	13 14
2 Enlargements by less than 100 places (including improvements to the existing Schools) ...	98	3,177 10 8	†
Total ...	4,784	£69,491 8 8	

* In the case of one of these Schools the Tender also includes the provision of a Cookery Centre, which increases the cost per head of the School.

† The average cost per head in these two cases cannot be ascertained, as the cost of the enlargements bears only a small proportion to the cost of the improvements to the existing Schools which are included in the tenders.

The Board have taken the opportunity in the case of some of the above enlargements of improving the existing Schools so as to bring them up to the requirements of the present day, by providing halls and warming apparatus, etc., and lining the staircases, corridors, and halls with glazed bricks. This has necessarily increased the cost per head of these enlargements, but has enabled the Board to make the original Schools much more efficient.

Tenders have also been accepted for the following among other works:--

(a) Enclosing and tar-paving additional land acquired for eight existing Schools.

(b) Providing covered playgrounds for nine existing Schools.

(c) Erecting new houses for the Schoolkeepers in the case of two Schools where the accommodation provided for their use was unsatisfactory.

(d) Erecting Offices for the Hackney Division on the Morning-lane Site, including Deaf and Dumb Centre, Cookery Centre and Schoolkeeper's House.

(e) Carrying out alterations and improvements to various existing Schools.

Work in hand at Lady-day, 1889.—On the 25th March, 1889 the following was the amount of accommodation in course of provision:—

6 new Schools were in course of erection, and 8 existing Schools were being enlarged; the total additional accommodation thus being provided being 8,512 places. There were also 29 enlargements of Schools which had been sanctioned by the Board but had not been commenced, providing further accommodation for 10,599 children. There were moreover 28 sites purchased or being purchased (exclusive of the new Truant School to be erected on the Anerley Road Site), capable of providing accommodation for †24,300 children, and 5 sites over which compulsory powers were acquired last Session, capable of providing further accommodation for 4,000 children.

[For the details of the accommodation in course of provision on the 25th March, 1889, see Appendix II.]

It may here be mentioned that the Board have to provide Cookery Centres in the playgrounds of some of the Schools, and have also, in certain cases, to build Schools for the instruction of Deaf and Dumb children.

† This number has been arrived at by reckoning 800 places for each site where the accommodation has not yet been settled.

Cookery Centres.—The Board have, during the year, accepted tenders for providing 5 Cookery Centres at the following Schools :—

Chelsea Division—Ackmar-road, Parsons Green ; *Greenwich Division*—Hither Green, Lewisham ; *West Lambeth Division*—Lyham-road, Brixton, and Raywood-street, Battersea ; *Marylebone Division*—Princess-road, Regent's Park.

The average cost of each of these Centres (based upon the amount of the tenders) was £487 12s. The question whether it would be advisable to erect Cookery Centres of a larger size in future, so that 24 children might practise at the same time, is now under the consideration of the Committee, and in the meantime, the erection of four of the above five Centres is in abeyance.

Deaf and Dumb Centre.—During the year one permanent Centre for the accommodation of Deaf and Dumb children has been provided on the Site in Pocock-street, Blackfriars, the tender for which amounted to £665.

Technical Class-rooms, &c.—The Schools which are now being planned are provided with covered playgrounds, so arranged that they can, by a small expenditure, be adapted as technical class-rooms, workshops, &c. Similar provision has also been made in connection with some of the existing Schools where covered playgrounds have recently been added.

Manual Work.—On the 1st November, 1888, the Board passed the following resolution :—

“That as opportunity offers, accommodation shall be provided in connection with each Boys, Girls, and Senior Mixed Department, in which instruction in Manual and other practical work shall be given.”

In order to give effect to this resolution, the Committee have instructed the Architect of the Board, when submitting the plans of a School, to report whether any special accommodation can be provided in connection with it.

Warming of Schools.—All the new Schools which are now being erected by the Board are provided with apparatus for warming the Schools. In every case also where a School is enlarged similar apparatus is being provided for the enlargement, and, where possible, is extended also to the original portion of the School. Various systems of warming by hot water, steam and hot air have been introduced, and the result of these experiments will

be carefully watched by the Committee with a view to arriving at some conclusion as to the most suitable method of warming, having regard to efficiency of working and economy in cost.

Loans for Schools.—The Committee have drawn the attention of the Board to the fact that in consequence of the various improvements which are now being embodied in the plans of Schools, the loan at present sanctioned by the Education Department is insufficient to cover the cost, either in the case of Day Schools, Pupil Teachers' Schools, Cookery Centres, or Deaf and Dumb Centres. The Board accordingly authorised the Committee to appoint a Deputation to wait upon the Education Department with reference to this subject. No interview has yet been held, but in the meantime a Memorial has been forwarded to the Department making certain definite proposals for an increase in the loans for these buildings, which Memorial is at the present time under their consideration.

New Furniture Store.—The Board are now in possession of the Site of the House of Detention, Clerkenwell (containing an area of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres) which was purchased from the Home Department for the sum of £20,000. It is proposed to utilise a portion of the old buildings on this Site for the establishment of the Central Store referred to hereafter. The question as to the extent to which the remaining portion of the buildings on the Site can be utilised for other purposes without interfering with the erection of the proposed School is now under the consideration of the Committee.

(C) TEMPORARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

It occasionally happens that it becomes necessary to provide temporary School accommodation before a permanent building can be erected, either where a previously existing School has been discontinued, or where there has been a rapid increase of population. In these cases the Board have either hired a building for a temporary School, or, where no such building could be acquired, have erected iron buildings. In the former case a rent of 4s. per annum for each school-place thus provided has been considered a maximum rent, except in special circumstances. Where iron buildings are erected, the cost per head is usually from £2 10s. 0d. to £3. The following temporary Schools have been hired or transferred during the year:—The Plumstead Common Road Wesleyan School; the Christ Church National Schools, Asylum Road, Peckham; and the Wilkin

Street Primitive Methodist Schoolrooms, Grafton Road, Kentish Town. Tenders have also been accepted by the Board for transferring 9 iron buildings from sites where they were no longer required, and re-erecting them on the sites in Ilderton Road, Rotherhithe New Road; Sandford Row, Walworth; Eardley Road, Streatham; Merton Road, Wandsworth, and Tooting Graveney, where there was pressing need for additional accommodation.

The number of temporary Schools which were in operation at Lady-day, 1889, was 35, providing accommodation for 10,554 children. Of these, 12 Schools were being carried on in 22 iron buildings, erected by the Board, accommodating 2,853 children.

(D) SCHOOLKEEPERS.

Great care is taken in the selection of Schoolkeepers to secure candidates who are likely to prove efficient servants of the Board. Each candidate who is selected is required to attend before the Committee, accompanied by his wife, previously to appointment; and to produce certificates of birth and health. An annual report is obtained from the Managers of each School upon the conduct and efficiency of the Schoolkeeper. The instructions to Schoolkeepers have been revised, and each Schoolkeeper is now being furnished with an inventory of the articles of furniture for the safe custody of which he is held responsible.

(E) LETTINGS OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The buildings of the Board are still being used for many purposes besides that of the Day School, *e.g.*, Evening Classes, Advanced and Recreative Classes, Sunday Schools, etc., and, as the Works Committee have charge of these buildings out of School hours, and have the control of the Schoolkeepers, the letting of the Schools on week evenings and on Sundays has been transferred, with certain reservations, from the School Management Committee to the Works Committee, so that all such occupations might be dealt with on an uniform plan.

The Board on the 21st March, 1889, passed the following resolutions:—

(a) "That the Works Committee be empowered to let any halls or rooms, which are suitable for meetings, to ratepayers making application, for political and social meetings and other purposes, under suitable regulations for the safety of the property and the orderly use of the same.

(b) "That the Committee be instructed to prepare a list of schools having rooms suitable for such letting, and frame rules as to rent and other conditions of letting."

It may be added that the following schools are let to the Recreative Evening Schools Association on week evenings for the establishment of Girls' Evening Homes:—

Star-lane, Fulham.

Laystall-street, Gray's Inn-road.

Flint-street, Walworth.

High-street, Bromley.

The Board have also agreed to let to the same Association the use of one of the halls in the Wilton-road School, Dalston, as an experiment, for a period of three months, for the establishment of a Social Institute for Working Men, on the understanding that no smoking should be allowed in the school. In consequence, however, of the insertion of the latter condition, the Association have not yet availed themselves of this permission.

(F) HEAD OFFICES OF THE BOARD.

The Committee, on the 21st February, 1889, pointed out in their report to the Board that the greatest difficulty had been experienced in providing rooms for the Clerks employed in the various Departments; that this difficulty must necessarily be accentuated as the work of the Board increases; that the number of Committee rooms was also insufficient for the requirements of the Board; and that in the event of the number of the Members of the Board being increased, the present Board-room would not be large enough for its purpose. The Committee further reported that the only direction in which the site of the Offices could be extended without acquiring newly-erected buildings or affecting the trade interest of a large business, was on the east side of the Offices, the land on this side being covered by an old building which was, until recently, in the occupation of a firm of printers; that plans had been prepared, and arrangements made for the immediate erection of a large block of new buildings on this site; and that, as a matter of emergency, they had privately ascertained that the freeholder was prepared to sell the fee simple of the property (containing an area of about 8,836 square feet, and having frontages to Victoria Embankment and Milford-lane), for the sum of £29,800. Acting upon the recommendation of the Committee the Board then decided to purchase the property for the above sum. Plans for the enlargement of the Offices are now occupying the attention of the Committee.

(G) GENERAL.

Property Book of the Board.—The Committee are now able to report that the Property Book of the Board, which has been in preparation for some considerable time, has been completed. This book contains a register of the particulars of all the purchases which have been made by the Board, a plan of each of the sites, showing the portion originally acquired, and also any subsequent additions; the position of the school buildings and the out-buildings; and also a digest of all the easements, servitudes, rights of light, etc., to which the properties are subject.

Tenders.—On the 17th December, 1885, the Board decided that, for all contracts, the value of which exceeds £100, the tendering should be by open competition to be duly advertised. On the recommendation, however, of the Special Committee on the Work of the Works Department, this Resolution was rescinded by the Board on the 21st February, 1889, so far as regards tenders for the erection of new schools and enlargements, and also for general repairs, etc., or painting of schools; and it was then decided that previous to the erection or enlargement of any school, the Board should advertise their willingness to receive tenders from builders; that the list of applicants should then be submitted to the Works Committee, and that after consideration by them, tenders should be invited from those firms who fully satisfy the conditions laid down; the Committee being instructed to make enquiries before inviting any tender, with a view to ascertaining whether the character of the work previously executed by the builder applying to tender was of a thoroughly substantial and satisfactory nature.

The Board further decided, on the same date, that tenders should be obtained both for general repairs and painting, based upon schedules of prices renewable at the end of each two years, and that firms willing to carry out the work should be appointed for Divisions or Groups of Schools. As a result of this arrangement, the permission hitherto granted to Managers to incur an expenditure for repairs not exceeding £4 per department per annum, will no longer be required.

Rate of Wages paid by Contractors.—On the 7th February, 1889, the Board passed the following resolution:—

“That, in lieu of making enquiries of each Contractor as to the rate of wages paid by him when it is proposed to accept a tender, a declaration be inserted in future in the form of tender to be signed by the Contractor, stating that he pays to the workmen employed

by him not less than the minimum standard rate of wages in each branch of his trade; and that notice of this requirement be in future given in the advertisement inviting tenders for the work, and that the Works Committee be instructed to ascertain, by enquiry from representatives of the employers and the workmen respectively, what are the minimum standard rates of wages in the various branches of the building trade, the meaning of the term 'improvers,' and the proportion between 'improvers' and other workmen."

Steps are now being taken to give effect to the above resolution, and the following declaration has been inserted in every contract signed since the above date:—".....hereby further declare that pay to the workmen employed by.....not less than the minimum standard rate of wages in each branch of the trade."

Use of Playgrounds.—The Board have agreed, as an experiment, to open the playgrounds of 10 Schools on Saturdays for the use of children under 14 years of age.

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association are also still allowed the use of the playgrounds of 11 other Schools on Saturdays between 7 a.m. and dark, on the understanding that a Caretaker shall be provided at the expense of the Association to maintain order in the playgrounds, and that boys and girls under fifteen years of age shall be admitted whether Board School scholars or not.

Re-organization of Works Department.—On the 6th October, 1887, the Board appointed a Special Committee to investigate and report upon the whole of the existing arrangements relating to the work of the Works Department. The recommendations which were made by this Committee were referred to the Works Committee for consideration and as amended by them were submitted to the Board on the 14th February, 1889. They comprised the re-organization of this Department; the appointment, with other officers, of a Superior Officer to superintend the erection of Schools and enlargements, a Superior Officer for repairs to buildings and furniture, an Engineer, and a staff of Clerks of Works for repairs (each of whom was to be placed in charge of a number of Schools not exceeding 30, and was to be held responsible for keeping both buildings and furniture in proper condition); the payment of the Quantity Surveyors direct by the Board; the arrangement that in all future contracts the quantities should form part of the contract, and that the measuring up of Schools and enlargements should, in all cases, be done by an Officer of the Board; the establishment of a

central Store to which all articles of furniture should, in the first instance, be delivered, and from which, after examination, they should be sent to the various Schools; the abolition of the old system of inviting tenders by public advertisement and the introduction of a system of limited competition; stricter supervision over the character of the materials and workmanship employed in the erection of School buildings; the definition of the duties of Quantity Surveyors and various Officers of the Board, and the introduction of many other reforms with a view to the more efficient conduct of the work of the Department.

It may be added that the Standard Specification for New Schools and Enlargements, and also the whole of the Contract Forms, have been carefully revised, and the work of the Committee and Sub-Committees has been re-arranged.

(H) EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

The expenditure of the Works Committee is comprised under three heads. The greater part of the expenditure is incurred in the purchase of Sites, the erection or enlargement of School buildings, and the provision of furniture and fittings, the cost of which is defrayed out of Loans. A second part of the expenditure is also incurred in connection with School buildings and furniture, but is defrayed out of current account. This may be either because the expenditure is such as should not be thrown upon future years, or, in a few cases, because the amounts are in excess of the Loans which the Education Department have agreed to authorise. In these latter cases, however, the whole of the expenditure may ultimately be charged to Capital Account, if the total cost of the School, after enlargement, is brought below the limit of cost per head for which the Department will sanction a loan. The remaining part of expenditure, which is chiefly for repairs to buildings and furniture, and wages of Schoolkeepers and Cleaners, belongs to the Maintenance account, and is included in the cost of School Management.

With reference to the first head, which is now met by money borrowed from the London County Council, it appears that £197,056 7s. 6d. was expended in the year ended Lady-day, 1889, and £235,872 16s. 5d. in the year ended Lady-day, 1888.

With reference to the second head, the expenditure incurred in the year ended Lady-day, 1889, and which was paid out of current account, was £13,497 9s. 1d., which shows a decrease of £3,682 0s. 7d. as compared with the previous year.

III. BYE-LAWS COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The chief duty of the Bye-Laws Committee is to enforce the attendance of children at efficient Schools, whether Non-Board or Board. The Committee also act for the Board as Local Authority under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1876.

By the Elementary Education Act of 1870, School Boards were empowered to make Bye-Laws, "requiring the parents of children of such age, not less than five years nor more than thirteen years, as may be fixed by the Bye-Laws, to cause such children (unless there is some reasonable excuse) to attend School." Under the powers thus conferred, the Board, on the 15th November, 1871, adopted a Code of Bye-Laws, which was subsequently approved by the Queen in Council. In these Bye-Laws half-time exemption was granted to children over 10 years of age, who were shown to be "beneficially and necessarily at work" and full-time exemption was granted to children who had passed the fifth standard. On the 2nd April, 1879, the Bye-Laws were revised. It was made an additional condition for half-time exemption that the child should have passed the third standard, and the standard for full-time exemption was raised from the fifth to the sixth.

The Elementary Education Act of 1876 contained provisions the effect of which was to enforce compulsion in certain cases up to the age of 14, and it also contained provisions relating to the employment of children.

Summary of existing Law.—The following is a summary of the existing law relating to the attendance at School of children between 5 and 14 years of age, and to the employment of such children :—

A. As to Children between 5 and 13.

A child between five and thirteen years of age must attend a certified efficient School during the whole time for which such School is open.

Exceptions :—

(i.) A child between ten and thirteen years of age is not required to attend School for more than five attendances in each week, if such child shall be shown to the satisfaction of the School Board to be beneficially and necessarily employed, and shall have received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors that it has passed the *Third* Standard.

(ii.) A child between ten and thirteen years of age is not required to attend School at all, if such child shall have received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors that it has passed the *Sixth* Standard.

The following are reasonable excuses for the non-attendance of a child at School :—

(a) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.

(b) That the child is prevented from attending School by sickness or any unavoidable cause.

(c) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within two miles.

The parent, or guardian, of any child who ought to attend but does not attend School, is liable upon conviction, by a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding, with the costs, five shillings for each offence.

Moreover, the employer of any child who ought to attend but does not attend School, is liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence.

B. As to Children between 13 and 14.

No parent, or other person, may have in, or take into, his employment any child between thirteen and fourteen years of age, unless such child (a) shall have obtained a certificate that he has passed the *Fourth* Standard, or (b) shall have made 250 attendances in not more than two Schools during each year for five preceding years, whether consecutive or not.

The employer of a child between thirteen and fourteen years of age, who has not satisfied one of these two conditions, is liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings : and if such child is habitually absent from School, the parent is liable to successive penalties of five shillings each.

Divisional Committees and Sub-Committees.—When the Board first framed their Bye-Laws, they provided machinery for giving effect to them. Under the Arrangements then adopted, Committees were formed in the various Divisions of the Metropolis, consisting of the Members of the Board for the Division, and of such other persons as the Board might from time to time appoint, and such Committees were empowered to form Sub-Committees. The Arrangements were subsequently modified, and the Committees were restricted to the Members of the Board for the Division. It was further decided that the Sub-Committees which were necessarily to be formed in all the Divisions should consist of Local Managers of Board Schools or other suitable persons.

In June, 1887, the office staff of the various Divisional Committees was re-arranged, and at Lady-day, 1889, the Divisional Committees had the following staff under their control :—

DIVISION.	No. of Elementary School Children [3-13] Scheduled by the Visitors.	Superintendents of Visitors.	Assistants to Superintendents.	Clerks.	Visitors.	Office Youths.
City and Westminster	33,734	1	...	1	13	...
Chelsea ...	76,245	1	1	1	24	1
Finsbury ...	97,789	1	1	2	34	...
Greenwich ...	70,571	1	1	1	25	2
Hackney ...	95,285	1	1	1	32	2
East Lambeth	72,019	1	1	1	25	1
West Lambeth	106,907	1	1	1	35	2
Marylebone ...	83,314	1	1	1	27	1
Southwark ...	50,097	1	1	1	19	1
Tower Hamlets	98,747	1	1	1	34	2
TOTALS ...	784,708	10	9	11	268	12

School Attendance.—The tables drawn up by the Bye-Laws Committee, for the information of the Board, were formerly presented at Christmas and Midsummer. It has, however, been decided that these reports should be presented once a year, viz., at Lady-day. The comparison between the figures for the year ended at Lady-day, 1888, and for the year ended at Lady-day, 1889, is shewn by the following table:—

Efficient Schools.	Year ended Lady-day, 1888.	Year ended Lady-day, 1889.	Increase.
Accommodation—			
Board Schools	407,636	415,016	7,380
Non-Board Schools ...	262,022	262,270	248
Totals.....	669,658	677,286	7,628
Average number on the roll—			
Board Schools	420,914	434,875	13,961
Non-Board Schools ...	207,887	209,193	1,306
Totals...	628,801	644,068	15,267
Average Attendance—			
Board Schools.....	328,578	342,321	13,743
Non-Board Schools ...	162,349	164,770	2,421
Totals.....	490,927	507,091	16,164
Percentage of Average Attendance on Average number on the Roll—			
Board Schools.....	78.0	78.7	.7
Non-Board Schools ...	78.1	78.7	.6
Totals.....	78.0	78.7	.7

These figures shew that, in the course of the year, the accommodation has increased by 7,628, that is, by 1·1 per cent.; the average number on the roll by 15,267, that is, by 2·4 percent., and the average attendance by 16,164, that is, by 3·2 per cent.

On the 2nd April, 1871, the Elementary School population of the Metropolis, according to the figures of the General Census, was 574,693. At that date, the accommodation in efficient Elementary Schools was 262,259; the average number on the roll, 222,518; and the average attendance, 174,301. At Lady-day, 1889, the Elementary School population, according to the Visitors' Schedules, was 784,708; the accommodation in efficient Elementary Schools, 677,286; the average number on the roll, 644,068; and the average attendance, 507,091. It will thus be seen that whilst the elementary school population had increased by 36·5 per cent., the accommodation in efficient Elementary Schools had increased by 158·2 per cent.; the average number on the roll by 189·4 per cent.; and the average attendance by 190·9 per cent.

[Appendix III. shews the progress which has been made in School attendance since 1871.]

Mode of Procedure.—Every parent who is guilty of a breach of the law, in not causing his child to attend School, receives a preliminary notice [Notice A]. If this notice meets with no attention, a second notice [Notice B] is served, inviting him to attend before the Divisional Committee. Only in the last resort is a summons taken out at the Police Court, and then by the direction of two Members of the Board.

Every employer who is guilty of the illegal employment of a child also receives a preliminary notice [Notice D]. This notice is generally sufficient; but where the employer continues to employ the child, proceedings are taken against him.

The following figures have reference to the proceedings which have been taken for the enforcement of compulsion or in consequence of the illegal employment of children, during the year ended at Lady-day, 1889:—

Proceedings against Parents:—

Notices issued.—Notice A, 96,450; Notice B, 94,938; Summonses issued, 12,831;

Convictions and Attendance Orders, 10,279; Summonses dismissed, 35.

Proceedings against Employers:—

Notices D issued, 575; Summonses issued, 53; Convictions, 18; Summonses dismissed, 0.

Fees in arrear.—In July, 1886, the Board adopted a Scheme for the remission of fees, and for the prevention of arrears of fees. This Scheme, except in the cases of some few Schools, came into

force on the 4th October, 1886, and remained in force until the 7th March, 1889, when a scheme was adopted which is referred to at greater length in the Section of this Report headed "School Management Committee." (*See page 76.*)

Employment of Children at Theatres.—During the winter of 1888, the attention of the Board was again called to the employment of children of school age at Theatres, and in a number of cases proceedings were instituted by the Board against the employers, with the result that in three cases fines were imposed; and that in several other cases the children were withdrawn from their employment. The Board also authorised the Bye-Laws Committee, on the 17th January, 1889, to wait by Deputation upon the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education and the Home Secretary with a Memorial,* drawing their attention to the urgent necessity of legislation on the subject of the employment of children at Theatres, to which reference was made in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Working of the Elementary Education Acts, as follows :—

* After the close of the year under review, viz. : on the 16th May, 1889, the following Memorial, which had been previously adopted by the Board, was presented to the Lord President of the Council and the Home Secretary :—

"To the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education and to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"The Memorial of the School Board for London Sheweth :—

"(1) That the attention of the School Board for London has been called to the fact that children are employed in theatrical and other public amusements, in contravention, as they believe, of the spirit of the Education Acts, the object of which is to ensure an efficient elementary education for every English child. The School Board for London are of opinion that the labour of young children should be equally prevented or regulated, whether that labour be employed in providing for the amusement and luxury of the community or in providing for its necessities.

"(2) That the School Board for London desire to call the attention of the Lord President of the Council and of the Home Secretary to the first subsection of section 5 of the Elementary Education Act of 1876, which forbids the employment of any child under the age of 10, and to the 48th section of the Act of 1876, which defines a child to mean "a child between the ages of five and fourteen," thereby leaving children under the age of five without protection.

"(3) That the School Board for London are of opinion that an Act should be passed absolutely forbidding the employment of any child under the age of 10 years for purposes of gain, and regulating the employment of such children between 10 and 13 as are not already protected."

The Prevention of Cruelty to, and Protection of, Children Act of 1889, which received the Royal Assent on the 26th August last, imposed further restrictions on the employment of children between a certain hour at night and a certain hour in the morning. It is further enacted that, in the case of any entertainment or series of entertainments to take place in licensed premises, or in any circus or other place of public amusement, where it is shewn to the satisfaction of a Petty Sessional Court, "that proper provision has been made to secure

[55.] "That it is the duty of the State to step between children who are employed in Theatres and those parents whose cupidity seeks to make a profit out of their employment. Certain provisions in the Act of 1876 bear upon these cases, but they do not stop all employment between the ages of 5 and 14, and they do not apply to children under 5 years of age. We are informed that the London School Board has been most anxious to deal with this evil, but has found that its legal powers are insufficient. The law on this subject is stated to be defective, and we recommend that it be strengthened, and that from considerations of health as well as of morality and education, a remedy for a state of things which affects a large number of young children would be to bring theatrical employment under the Factory Acts." [*Final Report of Commissioners*, p. 212.]

Difficulties in enforcing attendance.—The Board have for many years been hindered in their work by the difficulty of obtaining proper facilities for presenting their cases at some of the Police Courts, and they have found it necessary to make constant representations to the Home Secretary on the subject.

On the 17th January, 1887, the Home Secretary informed the Board that the question of improvements in the arrangements of the Police Courts was under consideration. During the year which ended at Lady-day, 1889, steps were taken by the Home Office to carry out the improvements above referred to. In April, 1888, the Police Courts at Hammersmith and Wands-
worth, which were previously half-day Courts, were made full-day Courts; and the arrangement by which the Board were enabled to take cases from the district of the Hammersmith Court to the Westminster Court for hearing, was terminated.

A new Court was also opened at Dalston. It should be added, however, that in consequence of the opening of this new Court, the arrangements, which were sanctioned by the Home Office in 1882 and 1885, for taking cases from a certain portion of the Finsbury Division lying within the district of the Clerkenwell Police Court, to the Bow-street Police Court for hearing, and which greatly assisted the Board, were terminated by Sir James Ingham, the Chief Magistrate at Bow Street, and that in consequence increased difficulties have

the health and kind treatment of any children proposed to be employed," the Court is authorised to grant a licence for the employment of a child over seven years of age for such time, and during such hours of the day, and subject to such restrictions and conditions as it may think fit; but that nothing in these provisions shall affect the provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1876. The new Act further authorised the Home Secretary to assign to a Factory Inspector the duty of seeing whether the restrictions and conditions of the licences above referred to were complied with, with power to enter and inspect the place of employment.

been experienced in obtaining the hearing of cases at the Clerkenwell Court. On the 19th October, 1888, the Board requested the Home Secretary to allow them to again take a certain number of Clerkenwell cases to the Bow-street Court, and also a certain number to the Worship-street Court, for hearing, but with regard to Bow-street, the Home Secretary replied that the arrangement for taking Clerkenwell cases to that Court was temporary only, and that the Clerkenwell Magistrates had promised to give the same facilities for hearing them as were given at Bow-street. With reference to Worship-street the Home Secretary regretted that no Clerkenwell cases could be taken at that Court.

In the last Report it was stated that the attention of the Board had also been called to the inconvenience and hardship caused to many parents residing in Bethnal Green, owing to the fact that all summonses under the Elementary Education Acts, from the Hackney Division, were required to be taken to the new Court of Dalston for hearing, and that the Board had made some representations to the Home Secretary on the subject. On the 19th October, 1888, the Board again called attention to the inconvenience and hardship of the above arrangement, and submitted a proposal that the summonses arising in that portion of the Division which was still within the district of the Worship-street Court should be heard at that Court; but on the 28th January, 1889, the Home Secretary replied that he was still of opinion that it was preferable that the cases alluded to should be heard at Dalston. †

On the 20th March, 1889, the Bye-Laws Committee decided to recommend the Board to authorise them to present a Memorial to the Home Secretary, urging the appointment of a peripatetic Magistrate for School Board non-attendance cases. ‡

† After the close of the year under review, viz., on the 24th May, 1889, the Board informed the Home Secretary that they strongly supported a suggestion by one of the Magistrates that the cases arising in a portion of the Hackney Division should be heard at the Worship-street Court, but no reply has been received to this communication. Meanwhile, the Committee have been informed by the Superintendent of Visitors that one of the Magistrates at the Dalston Court has declined to grant any further summonses for the Bethnal Green District; that he had been allowed to take the cases to the Worship-street Court for hearing; and that he hopes to be able to obtain at the latter Court summonses against parents residing in any part of the district of the Court.

‡ The recommendation was approved by the Board on the 4th April, 1889, and the Memorial was presented to the Home Secretary on the 16th May, 1889.

Summary Jurisdiction Act.—Another difficulty which the Board have to contend with is that caused by the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879, which require the Board to apply for distress warrants where the fines and costs cannot be recovered. As long ago as May, 1882, the Board presented a memorial to the Education Department, urging that the previous system of summary imprisonment for non-payment of fines should be reverted to as being more effectual and also more merciful. Mr. Mundella, the then Vice-president of the Council, stated that the Act of 1879 had proved to work unsatisfactorily as regarded Compulsory Education, and that he was strongly in favour of reverting, as far as possible, to the old system. And in 1883, Sir James Ingham, the Chief Metropolitan Police Magistrate, when giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Reformatories and Industrial Schools, strongly confirmed the contention of the Board as to the additional cost, as to the waste of time in attendance at the Police Courts, and as to the delay which must take place in the recovery of fines and costs. In answer to the question "What has been the change caused by the passing of the Summary Jurisdiction Act?", he replied: "I should say, very great confusion and very great obstruction to the carrying out of our judgments, not only in the School Board Department, but in every other." As to the undesirable results which follow from the course of procedure, requiring the issue of Distress Warrants in the cases of non-payment of fines, Sir James Ingham said:—"This is a recurrence to the system that prevailed before the passing of the small Penalties Act, and, in my opinion, a recurrence to a system justly condemned by the Legislature in 1865. At all events, it has been a retrograde movement. * * * * *

I look upon a Distress Warrant as being a terrible thing to a working man; indeed, as the worst possible mode of enforcing a penalty." Further, the Report of the Royal Commission on Reformatories and Industrial Schools contained the following paragraph:—"We therefore recommend the adoption of a simple and summary process of recovering payment, with the alternative of prompt imprisonment, in the place of the existing cumbrous and ineffective systems of the English and Scotch law." The Board cordially concur in this recommendation.

Cost of the Department.—The following table shows the cost of the Bye-Laws Department for the years ended on the 25th March, 1887, on the 25th March, 1888, and on the 25th March, 1889, respectively:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1888.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of Officers ...	31,239 14 0	32,161 10 8	32,891 2 9	729 12 1
Legal Expenses ...	1,194 7 8	1,096 19 6	1,257 9 3	160 9 9
Rent, Rates, etc. ...	590 11 7	435 1 9	361 13 9	73 8 0
Furniture and Repairs to, Cleaning, and Repairs to Buildings	371 19 2	340 11 8	202 14 7	137 17 1
Fuel and Light ...	82 18 4	58 6 6	53 14 6	4 12 0
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising ...	1,344 9 2	1,132 8 0	679 8 0	453 0 0
Postage ...	608 0 0	676 8 3	753 16 0	77 7 9
Petty Disbursements ...	367 1 7	388 14 0	389 12 6	5 18 6
Salaries of Bye-Laws De- partment.—Head Office*	Nil.	400 12 2	823 3 7	422 11 5
TOTALs ...	£ 35,799 1 6	36,685 12 6	37,412 14 11	727 2 5

* This expenditure was included until Michaelmas, 1887, in the ordinary Head Office Expenses, but, in accordance with the arrangements subsequently made by the Board, an apportioned amount of the General Office Expenditure has been included in the above statement for the latter portion of the year ended at Lady-Day, 1888, and for the year ended Lady-Day 1889.

[For details of the cost by Divisions for the past year, see Appendix IV.]

IV. SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The duties of the School Management Committee consist in the transaction of all business relating to the management and discipline of the Day Schools of the Board, and to the instruction given in the Schools. In addition to the ordinary Day Schools, the Committee have under their charge the Classes for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb, and also the Central Schools for the instruction of Pupil Teachers. The Committee also consider and report to the Board upon the appointment and removal of Teachers; upon the salaries of Teachers; and upon the fees to be paid by the Scholars in each School.

Local Managers.—The School Management Committee are assisted in their duties by local bodies of Managers, appointed under Section 15 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. The duties of the Managers are defined in Article 146 of the Board Code of Regulations and Instructions for the Guidance of Managers and Teachers, as follow :—

The duty of Managers is to foster the Schools under their care by every means in their power, to see that the rules laid down for the guidance of teachers are adhered to, to smooth down the difficulties of teachers by constant encouragement and sympathy, to have at heart the mental, moral, and physical welfare of the scholars, and to see that they are brought up in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also that the teachers impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act."

Provision of Board Schools.—The first new School erected by the Board was opened in the month of July, 1873. Previously to that date the only Schools "provided by the Board" were a few Schools which had been transferred to the Board and some Schools opened in temporary buildings, or in buildings which had been adapted for School purposes.

At Lady-day, 1883, there were 393 Schools under the management of the Board. The following table shews the growth of School provision, Roll and Average Attendance during the year ended at Lady-day, 1889 :—

	Lady-day, 1888.	Lady-day, 1889.	Increase or Decrease 1888-9.
Number of Schools— <i>(at close of year.)</i>			
Permanent	356	359	3
Transferred	19	22	3
Temporary	18	15	3
Total ...	393	396	3
Number of { Boys ...	368	370	2
Departments { Girls ...	361	363	4
<i>(at close of year.)</i> { Mixed	28	28	—
{ Infants	369	374	5
Total ...	1,126	1,137	11
Accommodation { Boys	124,292	126,239	1,947
of Departments { Girls	120,896	122,932	2,036
<i>(at close of year.)</i> { Mixed	10,215	10,435	220
{ Infants	152,233	155,423	3,190
Total ...	407,636	415,029	7,393
Average number { Boys ...	132,546	136,089	3,543
on the Roll* { Girls ...	128,123	131,962	3,839
<i>(for the year.)</i> { Mixed	10,735	11,238	503
{ Infants	149,271	155,586	6,315
Total ...	420,675	434,875	14,200
Average Attend- { Boys ...	109,494	113,116	3,622
ance { Girls ...	98,781	102,698	3,917
<i>(for the year.)</i> { Mixed	8,503	8,947	444
{ Infants	111,627	117,560	5,933
Total ...	328,405	342,321	13,916
Percentage of At- { Boys ...	82.6	83.1	.5
tendance as com- { Girls ...	77.0	77.8	.8
pared with Roll { Mixed	79.2	79.6	.4
{ Infants	74.7	75.5	.8
Percentage for all Depts....	78.0	78.7	.7

* It may be noted that before the introduction of the New Code in 1883 it was the practice in the schools of the Board to remove a child's name from the register on account of absence for a period of two weeks. On the introduction of the New Code in 1883 the Education Department issued a regulation that a child's name was not to be removed from the register, on account of absence, for any period less than six weeks (except in the case of death), unless the Managers had ascertained, or the School Attendance Officer had reported, that the child had left the School or the neighbourhood. In the early part of 1885 this regulation was modified by the omission of the words "for any period less than six weeks." The effect of this change was that no child's name could be removed from the register on account of absence (except in the case of death) unless the Managers had ascertained, or the School Attendance Officer had reported, that the child had left the School or the neighbourhood.

(A) INSTRUCTION IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

Every School provided by a School Board must be a Public Elementary School within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act of 1870. It must therefore "be conducted in accordance with the conditions required to be fulfilled by an Elementary School in order to obtain an annual Parliamentary Grant." [Section 7, sub-Section (4).]

The subjects taught in the London Board Schools are, with one or two exceptions, those laid down in the Code of the Education Department.

In the Senior Departments these subjects are distinguished as follow :—(a) Obligatory Subjects, (b) Class Subjects, (c) Specific and other Subjects.

[It should be stated that the figures given for the years ended at Lady-Day 1888 and 1889 respectively, cannot be taken as shewing the exact results obtained by the Schools examined during these years, but as shewing merely the results of the Schools, whose examinations were reported upon by the Education Department.]

In some cases Reports for the same School have been received from the Education Department twice within the year, and, in other cases, where Reports have been due, they have not been received within the year. The figures given in the following and other tables, dealing with the results of Government Examinations, do not therefore afford a basis for a complete comparison.]

The *Obligatory Subjects* are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and (for Girls) Needlework, unless it be taken as a Class Subject. The percentage of passes on the number presented to Her Majesty's Inspectors for examination in Reading was 96·8 [in the preceding year 96·0], in Writing 91·8 [91·1], and in Arithmetic 89·7 [89·0].

The *Class Subjects*, i.e., the subjects taken by classes throughout the Boys' and Girls' Departments, which were recognised by the Code of the Education Department for the year under review, were English, Geography, Elementary Science, History, and Needlework* for Girls.

It should be stated that on and from the 1st April, 1887 Drawing ceased to be a Class Subject under the Code of the Education Department, and reverted to the supervision of the Science and Art Department. In the case, however, of 86 Departments of the Schools reported upon during the year ended at Lady-day, 1888, Drawing was examined as a Class Subject owing to the school years in those cases coming under the operation of the Code of 1886.

* Needlework is taken as a Class Subject where it is not taken under the head of Obligatory Subjects.

For the purpose of examination in Class Subjects a School is divided into two divisions, and under the Code of the Education Department, 1888-9, not more than two Class Subjects could be taken in either division. Under that Code, if one subject be taken it must be English; if two subjects be taken, one must be English and the second subject must be selected from the remaining Class Subjects.

The number of Class Subjects taken depends in a great measure upon the capacity of the children. During the year under review, the Class Subjects reported upon in the Board Schools were English, Geography and History for Boys and Girls, Elementary Science for Boys, and Needlework for Girls.

For the purpose of comparison it may be stated that the number of Departments presenting children for examination in four Class Subjects was "nil"* [in the preceding year 6]; in three Class Subjects 42 [112]; in two Class Subjects 678 [629]; and in only one Class Subject 5 [6]. During the year under review, and during the preceding year, every Senior Department presented children in one or more Class Subjects. The full grant for each Class Subject is 2s., and it was earned in 1,392 [1,465] cases; in 95 [155] cases the 1s. grant was earned; and in 2 [4] cases no grant at all was earned.

The following table shews, by Departments, the Class Subjects reported upon, and the Grant awarded during the years ended at Lady-day, 1888, and 1889, respectively :—

BOYS' DEPARTMENTS.

Class Subject	2/- GRANT		1/- GRANT		NO GRANT		Total Number of Depts.	
	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance		
ENGLISH ... {	1888	332	99,142	37	10,403	1	117	370
	1889	324	98,259	30	8,365	...	...	354
*DRAWING ... {	1888	77	23,554	5	1,342	...	...	82
	1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GEOGRAPHY ... {	1888	345	98,868	16	4,133	1	117	362
	1889	340	100,175	10	2,475	...	...	350
ELEM. SCIENCE {	1888	11	1,802	1	62	...	...	12
	1889	10	2,270	...	...	...	...	10
HISTORY ... {	1888	21	3,610	1	131	...	...	22
	1889	20	1,649	1	55	...	...	21

* See page 39, last paragraph, as to the change in the treatment of Drawing as a Class Subject.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

Class Subject	2/- GRANT		1/- GRANT		NO GRANT		Total Number of Depts.
	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	
ENGLISH ... { 1888	299	82,169	69	16,042	1	107	369
... { 1889	303	86,607	43	9,891	...	...	351
*DRAWING ... { 1888	2	775	...	...	...	...	2
... { 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GEOGRAPHY ... { 1888	34	9,245	6	1,753	...	...	40
... { 1889	48	13,199	3	877	...	...	51
HISTORY ... { 1888	3	508	1	169	...	...	4
... { 1889	5	443	...	...	...	...	5
NEEDLEWORK { 1888	313	83,279	16	3,257	1	107	330
... { 1889	295	80,767	6	1,411	...	...	301

MIXED DEPARTMENTS.

Class Subject	2/- GRANT		1/- GRANT		NO GRANT		Total Number of Depts.
	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	No. of Depts.	Average Attendance	
ENGLISH ... { 1888	12	4,329	2	350	...	...	14
... { 1889	18	6,485	...	...	...	...	18
*DRAWING ... { 1888	2	283	...	...	...	...	2
... { 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GEOGRAPHY ... { 1888	8	2,304	...	...	...	...	8
... { 1889	12	3,165	1	171	...	...	13
ELEM. SCIENCE { 1888	1	60	...	...	...	...	1
... { 1889	1	101	1	35	...	...	2
HISTORY ... { 1888	1	107	...	...	...	...	1
... { 1889	1	288	...	...	...	...	1
NEEDLEWORK.. { 1888	4	1,268	1	129	...	...	5
... { 1889	10	2,281	...	...	...	...	10

This table does not fully represent the results of the teaching of Needlework in the Senior Departments, as 46 Girls' and 8 Mixed Departments took this Subject as part of the ordinary school work, instead of as a Class Subject. These Departments earned the 1s. grant.

* See page 39, last paragraph, as to the change in the treatment of Drawing as a Class Subject.

The *Specific* Subjects, under the existing Code of the Education Department, of which no one child in Standard V. and upwards may be examined in more than two, are as follow:—

Algebra.
 Euclid and Mensuration.
 Mechanics.
 Latin.
 French.
 Animal Physiology.
 Botany.
 Principles of Agriculture.
 Chemistry.
 Physics—
 Sound, Light and Heat.
 Magnetism and Electricity.
 Domestic Economy (Girls).

Any Subject, other than those mentioned, may be taken as a *Specific* Subject, if sanctioned by the Education Department, provided that a graduated scheme of teaching it be submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector (Article 16, New Code). In article 109h of the New Code, instruction in Cookery is also specially recognised, for Standard IV. and upwards, but no grant is made on account of this latter subject in the case of any girl who is presented in more than one *Specific* Subject.

For the purpose of comparison it may be stated that during the year under review the number of passes in *Specific* Subjects (including the practice of Cookery in Girls and Mixed Departments) was—11,646 [in the preceding year 11,364] in 204 [185] Boys' Departments; 19,812 [16,067] in 318 [324] Girls' Departments; 1,457 [1,299] in 10 [8] Mixed Departments. The total number of passes in *Specific* Subjects (and Cookery) was 32,915 [28,730]. The number of children for whom grant was awarded for Cookery in Girls' Departments was 14,610 [10,839] and in Mixed Departments, 544 [352].

The following table gives in detail the passes in the various *Specific* Subjects (and in Cookery) for the years ended at Lady-day, 1888, and 1889 respectively:—

Specific Subject	Boys' Departments. Standards V. to VII.*		Girls' Departments. Standards IV. to VII.*		Mixed Departments Standards IV. to VII.*	
	Lady-day, 1888	Lady-day, 1889	Lady-day, 1888	Lady-day, 1889	Lady-day, 1888	Lady-day, 1889
Average Attendance of Boys', Girls' or Mixed Departments, in which Specific Subjects (including Cookery for Girls and Mixed Departments) were taken	16,564	18,229	32,702	33,286	1,948	2,087
Algebra ...	3,703	3,365	—	—	202	205
Euclid & Mensuration	—	8	—	—	—	—
Mechanics ...	745	2,396	—	—	23	11
Latin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
French ...	436	590	213	187	133	150
Animal Physiology ...	4,869	3,997	468	290	117	120
Botany ...	205	204	42	74	222	199
Principles of Agriculture ...	265	236	—	—	—	—
Chemistry ...	202	176	—	—	139	132
Physics—						
Sound, Light and Heat ...	199	262	—	—	—	—
Magnetism and Electricity ...	686	370	—	—	—	—
Domestic Economy ...	—	—	4,486	4,634	111	96
Hygiene ...	39	28	—	—	—	—
Social Economy ..	15	14	19	17	—	—
Total ...	11,364	11,646	5,228	5,202	947	913
Cookery (Practice of)	—	—	10,839	14,610	352	544

Central Instruction of Children in higher Standards.—The Board on the 5th May, 1887, adopted the following resolution:—

“That, subject to the sanction of the Education Department being given to the general principle, the instruction of children in the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards may, with the consent of the School Management Committee, be given in one School only in each group of Schools.”

* Ex-Seventh Standard children eligible for examination are included in the average attendance.

The Education Department have stated that they highly approve of the general principle of this proposal.

The Board on the 11th October, 1888, also adopted the following resolution:—

“That the experiments referred to in the resolution of the Board of the 5th May, 1887, be tested in Schools selected by the School Management Committee and approved by the Board.”*

Special Instruction in certain Subjects.—In addition to the Instructors † in Special Subjects, which will be mentioned under their several heads, the School Management Committee have 5 Inspectors whose duties are:—

- (a) To report week by week to the School Management Committee the results of the observations made during their visits of inspection, upon the state of the Schools, particularly as to tone, efficiency of staff, and the intelligence of the methods employed in teaching.
- (b) To give special attention to the Scripture instruction and to Object lessons, and also generally to the weaker Schools.
- (c) To report upon matters referred to them by the School Management Committee, and to thoroughly examine and report upon such Schools as the Committee shall from time to time direct.
- (d) To visit the Pupil Teachers' Schools, and to superintend the general examinations held under the authority of the Board for Scholarships, for Scripture Prizes, etc.

Vocal Music.—This subject, although not technically known as a “Class” subject, is taken throughout the Schools.

On the 22nd March, 1871, the Board resolved “That the art and practice of singing be taught, so far as may be possible, in the Board Schools, as a branch of Elementary Education.”

In the year 1872, it was decided that singing should be taught from Note, and a Singing Instructor was appointed to direct and superintend the teaching of music.‡ The Board further decided that either the Staff notation or the Tonic Sol-fa notation should be used, at the discretion of the teachers.

*The question of the best means of giving effect to these resolutions is now under the consideration of the Board.

† The School accounts may include part of the salary of an Organising Teacher, or a Teacher of drill, cookery, or any other special subject, employed by the Managers of the several Schools. [Education Department Code, Article 99.]

‡ Since Lady-day, 1889, the date to which this Report is made, the Board have filled the vacancy in the office of Assistant Singing Instructor.

The Education Department give a grant, calculated on the average attendance for singing, amounting (i.) to 1s., if the scholars are satisfactorily taught to sing by Note, *i.e.*, by the standard, or any other recognized notation, or (ii.) to 6d. if they are satisfactorily taught to sing by Ear.

During the year ended at Lady-day, 1889, 1,092* [in the preceding year 1,135] Departments were examined. Of these 1,088 [1,128] Departments earned the full grant of 1s., 4 [6] Departments earned the 6d. grant, and no [1] Department failed to earn a grant.

Drill and Swedish Exercises.—On the 1st February, 1871, the Board resolved:—"That it is highly desirable that means shall be provided for physical training, exercise and drill in public Elementary Schools, established under the authority of this Board."

A few months later the Board decided to appoint an Officer to superintend the instruction of Drill.

For eight years, however, the only exercises taught under the authority of the Board, either to boys or to girls, were drill and extension exercises.

In 1878, the attention of the Board was called to Ling's system of free standing exercises, which were already in general use in Sweden, Germany, and other countries of the Continent. The system is one well suited for Elementary Schools, as it requires no apparatus, and can be used in the ordinary school-room or playground. By systematised exercise of all the muscles in turn, a harmonious development of the whole body is secured, without violent exercise, and with a precision of movement as perfect as in any drill. In January, 1879 the Board, as an experiment, engaged Miss Löfving, a Swedish teacher, to train Mistresses in these exercises, and to superintend their introduction into Girls' and Infants' Departments. The Board have now two women Superintendents of Physical Exercises, each of whom has been provided with an Assistant.

The Drill Instructor, who was originally appointed in June, 1872, died in February, 1888. The Board have taken the opportunity of reconsidering the whole question of the character of the physical exercises for the Boys' Departments of the Schools of the Board. They were, however, unable to determine what system of Physical Exercises should be adopted in these Departments. They therefore decided, as an experiment, to introduce into the Boys' Departments, two systems—

[* See italic note within square brackets page 39.]

one the Swedish (Ling's) System, and the other a combined system of Drill and Physical Exercises. These systems are now in force, and two Instructors have been appointed to give the necessary instruction and superintendence.

These Instructors, as well as the Superintendents of Physical Exercises in Girls' and Infants' Departments, hold Evening Classes for the Instruction of Teachers. Every Teacher must qualify under one or other of the Board's Instructors. Certificates are awarded to those Teachers who pass a satisfactory examination.

The School Management Committee on the 9th November, 1888, reconstituted the special Sub-Committee on Physical Education a standing Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee.

A challenge banner was presented in January, 1876, by the Society of Arts, for annual competition in drill amongst Public Elementary Schools. The competition for this banner is open to the Non-Board as well as to the Board Schools. The Non-Board Schools competed for the first time in 1887.

In May, 1887, a second challenge banner was presented by Mr. J. T. Helby, one of the members of the Board for the West Lambeth Division, "for annual competition in Physical Exercises by the various Girls' Departments of the Schools under the Board." It is a condition attaching to this banner that if it be won for three consecutive years by the same School it shall be permanently retained by that School. The first competition was held on the 15th July, 1887, in connection with the Crystal Palace Fête.

On the 29th June, 1888, the Board held, in connection with the Anglo-Danish Exhibition, the Annual Drill Competitions. The whole of the Schools of the Board were closed, and arrangements were made with the various Railway Companies and with the Exhibition Authorities for the conveyance and admission to the Exhibition of the school children, their parents, and teachers at a reduced charge. Many thousands took advantage of the facilities thus afforded. The Boys' competition was held in the morning in the grounds of the Exhibition, and the Girls' competition was held in the afternoon in the arena of the Royal Albert Hall. Colonel Onslow, Inspector General of Gymnasia, Aldershot, acted as Judge for the Boys' Schools, and with the assistance of Dr. Roth, and Deputy Inspector General J. B. St. C. Crosse, he also acted as Judge for the Girls' Schools. The Banner presented by the Society of Arts was awarded to the Bellenden-road,

Peckham, Board School, Gideon-road, Battersea, Board School being second, and the St. Stephen's, Westminster, and the St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Non-Board Schools, being third and fourth respectively. The Banner presented by Mr. J. T. Helby was re-awarded to the Surrey-lane, Battersea, School, the Medburn-street, St. Pancras, and the Kender-street, Hatcham, Schools, being second and third respectively. The challenge banners were presented to the successful companies by Lady Emily Hart-Dyke.

Simple Gymnastic Apparatus.—Simple gymnastic apparatus has been provided in the playgrounds of nearly all the Schools, for the use of children during certain hours of the day.

Drawing and Modelling.—On the 7th October, 1874, the Board resolved :—"That systematised lessons in Drawing be given in all Board Schools, so that all scholars may have an opportunity of learning Drawing."

The Board also require that all their permanent teachers shall obtain the full (D) Drawing Certificate.

With a view of extending and improving the methods of imparting instruction, the Board on the 3rd August, 1882, decided to appoint a Drawing Instructor for one year. The appointment was twice extended, and the office was finally made permanent. *

Drawing is now a compulsory subject of instruction in all senior Departments, but in the case of Girls' Departments and of girls attending Mixed Departments it is not necessarily to be taken as a subject for Examination. The Board have decided that mechanical drawing to scale with actual measurements should be encouraged in all Boys' Departments, and that instruction in practical geometry should be included in the teaching of Drawing.

Special drawing classes for scholars have been established at the Saffron Hill School, Farringdon Road, and at the Monnow Road School, Bermondsey. Here selected boys and girls receive instruction in Drawing, and also in Modelling in clay.

Every year Local Exhibitions of Drawings are held in Board Schools at certain centres. From these centres are selected Drawings for Exhibition at some central place where they may be conveniently viewed by the public.

Needlework.—In the first scheme drawn up for instruction in this subject the Board Inspectors were held responsible for the inspection of Needlework, and they were empowered to ask for

* The Board have now decided to appoint a second Instructor.

the assistance of ladies on the management of the various Schools, and, where this was impracticable or inexpedient, to call in other efficient assistance.

On the 7th May, 1873, the School Management Committee reported that, after some experience, they were of opinion that to give real efficiency to the teaching of Needlework it was necessary that there should be a special officer whose sole duty it should be to examine this branch of work. On the 30th July, 1873, Mrs. Floyer was appointed Examiner of Needlework. At the present time two Examiners of Needlework are engaged by the Board.

In July, 1888, the Board sent a collection of Needlework to the Melbourne Exhibition. The Needlework was taken from the ordinary work of the year from Schools whose Government Examinations were either just over or just approaching, and therefore shewed what was actually being done in the Board's Schools.

Cookery.—The first suggestion that the teaching of Cookery should be introduced into the Girls' Departments under the School Board for London, was made in June, 1874. In 1875 two classrooms were opened in which instruction in Cookery was given to Pupil Teachers and elder girls, and two more classrooms were added in the following year. In 1878 a more comprehensive scheme was adopted. It was decided to build Cookery classrooms, technically called "Centres," in the playgrounds of suitable Board Schools, in which pupils from the Board Schools within a convenient distance from the centre were to receive instruction in Cookery. The first of these Centres was erected at the Stephen Street Lisson Grove, School. The Centres consist of—(i.) a stepped classroom about 21 feet by 18 feet, containing a demonstration counter, a gas stove, a kitchener, an open range stove, a dresser, and such appliances as are necessary for the teaching of plain cookery; (ii.) a scullery; and (iii.) a cloak-room. The more recently built Centres contain also a lavatory. At Lady-day, 1889, there were sixty-five Centres and the provision of many others was at that time sanctioned by the Education Department. Several of these Centres were old schoolrooms which were adapted for the purpose. Finally, in three Schools, viz.:—Melvin Road, Penge; Bromley Road, Lee; and Oldridge Road, Balham; so near the limits of the School Board area as to be beyond the range of any centre, Cookery was being taught in one of the classrooms fitted up for that purpose. The staff con-

nected with these Cookery Centres consisted, at Lady-Day 1889, of 2 Superintendents* and 58 Instructors, who generally hold diplomas for proficiency in Cookery. All girls over eleven years of age, without regard to Standard, and all girls in Standard IV. and upwards, who are ten years of age, are required to attend in each year at least 20 out of a course of 22 lessons in practical Cookery at one of the Centres. Four courses of lessons are given during the year. No more than 30 children may attend any one lesson. Children from non-Board Schools are permitted to attend the Centres for instruction, when room can be found for them, upon payment of a fee of 4s. each for the course of 22 lessons, one lesson being taken each week. During the year ended Dec., 1888, 223 non-Board scholars have received instruction in Cookery at the Board's Centres. Prizes are given to Board School children for regular and punctual attendance during the course. The Centres, are, as a rule, open during the morning and the afternoon daily (Saturdays excepted). The food cooked, is sold. During the last year the receipts from this source exceeded the cost of materials for Cookery by about £79. At Lady-day, 1889, there were 11,603 on the roll for cookery instruction, and 9,931 in actual attendance. These numbers represent about half the number of children who receive instruction during the year.

Mechanics.—Among the Specific Subjects in the Code of the Education Department is Mechanics. On the 18th December, 1884, the Board passed the following resolution:—"That the peripatetic plan of teaching 'Mechanics' be tried in some district or districts of London."

The teaching of Mechanics according to this plan was commenced on 1st June, 1885, in twenty schools in the Hackney and the Tower Hamlets Divisions. The Science Demonstrator gives a lesson fortnightly to the boys in the fifth and higher standards, the lesson being illustrated experimentally by specimens and apparatus carried from School to School. Between the visits of the Demonstrator instruction is given to the same class by a teacher who was present at the Demonstrator's lesson. In consequence of the success of this plan, the Board, in March, 1887, extended the plan to other parts of London, and three additional Demonstrators were appointed, as an experiment, for three years.

* Since Lady Day, 1889, the date to which this Report is made, an additional Superintendent has been appointed.

In the case of some of the Schools visited by the Science Demonstrators, it has been found that Mechanics can be now taught without the attendance of the Demonstrators. It has accordingly been arranged for them to give up their visits in these cases and commence instruction in other Schools where it is desired to teach the subject.

"The Board having decided that the teaching of all subjects be accompanied, where possible, by experiments and ocular demonstration, a list* of apparatus suitable for illustrating the teaching of Mechanics has been drawn up by the Science Demonstrators.

Kindergarten (Infants' Departments).—On the 26th November, 1873, the Board appointed Miss Bishop as an "Instructor in Kindergarten Exercises."

In the year 1878, the Board, finding that teachers too frequently regarded Kindergarten rather as a subject of instruction, like Reading, Writing, etc., than as a principle to be applied where possible in every lesson, abolished the title of "Instructor in Kindergarten Exercises," and substituted for it the title of "Superintendent of Method in Infants' Schools."

The Board also defined the duties of the Superintendent, in addition to the duty of visiting Schools, as follow:—

To secure, wherever practicable, the application of Kindergarten principles to the teaching of ordinary subjects.

To give occasional model lessons to the children illustrative of the mode in which the above object may be secured.

To report once a quarter, or oftener if necessary, the progress made in the extension of Kindergarten methods.

Since the Education Department Code of 1882, Her Majesty's Inspectors, in reporting upon an Infants' Department, have been required to have regard to the provision made for (1) suitable instruction in the elementary subjects, (2) simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature and of common life, and (3) appropriate and varied occupations.

On the 27th March, 1884, in consequence of the work of the Superintendent being considerably greater than one Superintendent could be reasonably expected to perform, the Board appointed an Assistant Superintendent.

* The teachers of Schools, where Mechanics is taken, have been requested, after conference with the Science Demonstrators, to requisition for apparatus from this list, up to a limit of £5.

The Superintendent holds Evening Classes for the Instruction of Teachers at five centres.

Other Subjects of Instruction.—Article 17 of the Code of the Education Department is as follows:—

“Instruction may be given in other secular subjects, and in religious subjects; but no grant is made in respect of any such instruction. (*Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 97 (1).*)”

Bible Instruction and Religious Observances.—The following are the regulations of the Board with reference to Bible Instruction and Religious Observances:—

(a) “In the Schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children, in accordance with the terms of the resolution of the Board passed 8th March, 1871: provided always:—

(i.) That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in sections VII. and XIV. be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such Schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

(ii.) That, in regard of any particular School, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district, who may shew special cause for exception of the School from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

Such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing regulation shall be given by the responsible teachers of the School. In this Article the term “responsible teachers” does not include pupil teachers.

(b) “In all schools provision may be made for giving effect to the following resolutions of the Board, passed on July 26th, 1871:—

(i.) That, in accordance with the general practice of existing Elementary Schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in Schools provided by the Board at the “time or times” when according to section VII., sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, “religious observances” may be “practised.”

(ii.) That the arrangements for such “religious observances” be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each School with the right of appeal to the Board by teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district.

Provided always—

That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in sections VII. and XIV. be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects."

In the first instance the examination of Schools in Bible knowledge was conducted by the examiners at the time of their annual visits to the Schools.

In 1876 Mr. Francis Peek (who at that time was a Member of the Board) informed the Board that he had made an agreement with the Religious Tract Society "for the purpose of providing a permanent fund to supply, yearly, prizes to the scholars under the control of the London School Board, who may shew excellence in Biblical knowledge at a voluntary examination."

For the award of these prizes there has been an annual examination in two parts. The first or preliminary part is conducted, *viva voce*, by the teachers of the Schools. A proportion of the children in Standards V. and upwards are then selected, and, with the Pupil Teachers and Pupil Teacher Probationers compete in an examination on paper. Although this examination is a purely voluntary one, it is found that very few children, Pupil Teachers or Pupil Teacher Probationers abstain from presenting themselves.

The following table shews, for each Standard, the number of children who presented themselves at the last two preliminary examinations:—

STANDARD.			November, 1887.	November, 1888.	Increase.
Standard	I.	...	68,407	71,922	3,515
"	II.	...	49,186	51,722	2,536
"	III.	...	43,379	45,816	1,937
"	IV.	...	35,033	37,900	2,867
"	V.	...	24,211	25,001	790
"	VI.	...	12,367	14,231	1,864
"	VII.	...	2,871	3,398	527
Total			235,454	249,490	14,036

The following table shews, for each Standard, the number of children, and Pupil Teachers and Pupil Teacher Probationers, who were selected for the last two competitive examinations on paper:—

STANDARD	December, 1887.	December, 1888.	Increase or Decrease.
Standard IV. ...	2,314	—	*2,314
" V. ...	3,087	3,200	113
" VI. ...	1,911	2,185	274
" VII. ...	378	465	87
Pupil Teachers and Pupil } Teacher Probationers }	2,071	2,118	47
Total ...	9,761	7,968	*1,793

The Board, on the 10th June, 1886, had before them a report of the School Management Committee, stating that the Committee were of opinion that the present system of examination was in no way complete, and that "a correct idea of the result of Scripture instruction throughout the School is not thereby obtained." Consequently the Board resolved, on the 24th June, 1886, that, in addition to the annual examination for the prizes given by Mr. Francis Peek and the Religious Tract Society, there should be a detailed examination held by the Board Inspectors, at least once in three years. The Inspectors began their examinations in November, 1886. During the year under review, 51 Schools were reported upon; the reports were carefully considered, and the attention of the Managers was called to any defects. This action has had a good effect, the results of the examinations being found to be more satisfactory than they were under the old system.

Object Lessons.—When the course of instruction in the Schools of the Board was first laid down in June, 1871, it included "Systematised Object Lessons, embracing in the six school years a course of elementary instruction in Physical Science, and serving as an introduction to the Science Examinations which are conducted by the Science and Art Department."

In December, 1874, the Board decided that certificates should be given to children who passed an examination by the Board Inspector in such "essential" subjects.

* In June, 1888, it was decided by the School Management Committee to relieve the children in Standard IV. from taking part in the written examination. The decrease here shewn is therefore only apparent.

In November, 1878, the Board adopted a scheme for Object Teaching, and the School Management Committee issued certain instructions to their Teachers.

At this time Object Lessons were not recognised in any way by the Education Department. The words first appear in a note in the Education Department's Code of 1880.

In June, 1881, the Board forwarded to the Education Department a memorial, praying "that in the contemplated modifications of the New Code, Object Lessons should be fully recognised, that they should be considered an essential part of the instruction in Infant Schools, and that their introduction into the upper Schools should be facilitated." The Code of 1882 laid it down that, in assessing the Merit Grant in Infants' Departments, regard was to be had "to the provision made for * * simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature and of common life." In the upper Departments the Code moreover recognised as a Class Subject Elementary Science, which was defined as "a progressive course of simple lessons * * adapted to cultivate habits of exact observation, statement and reasoning."

Upon the appearance of these regulations the School Management Committee revised their instructions to Teachers, and a graduated scheme of Object Lessons up to Standard VII. was suggested. These suggestions are now set out in detail in Appendix V. of the Board Code of Regulations and Instructions for the Guidance of Managers and Teachers. The Board also encourage this intuitive method of education by providing rare objects, and by offering a Museum Cabinet to any School in which a good commencement of a collection has been made.

These Object Lessons were regularly reported on by the Board Inspectors in their Annual Report of each School, till the discontinuance of such detailed reports in 1885.

(a) *Deaf and Dumb, and (b) Blind Children.*—It is the duty of the Board to provide elementary instruction for *all* children for whom efficient and suitable instruction is not otherwise provided. The Board have therefore had to provide special instruction for a considerable number of deaf and dumb, and blind children.

(a) *Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.*—In September, 1874, the Board appointed an Instructor, who had had 30 years' experience in teaching deaf mutes, to initiate a system of deaf mute instruction at the Wilmot-street School, Bethnal Green. At first there were only five children in attendance, but

this number soon increased. It was then found necessary to open at successive periods, additional classes in other parts of the Metropolis. The deaf and dumb children are collected and taught at Centres, of which, at Lady-day, 1889, there were 14. The permanent Centres are buildings of one storey, specially constructed on the playgrounds of the Schools; each building consists of two or more classrooms, and accommodates about 12 pupils in each classroom. In the case of the other Centres, one or more classrooms of the Day-schools are used by the deaf and dumb pupils. The average number on the roll at these Centres at Lady-day, 1889, was 372, and the average attendance 295. The instruction was upon a system described by the Superintendent, as a combined system (articulation and finger alphabet) until July, 1877, when the "oral" system, which is now in force, was adopted. The children are first taught to articulate and to speak, and then, as far as possible, are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. Instruction in Kindergarten and Drawing is also given where practicable.

The children sit at specially constructed desks, which are arranged in a circular form, so that they may easily observe the movements of the lips of their teacher and of each other—an important arrangement to facilitate "lip reading." Special reading sheets and picture cards are used in the Centres.

The deaf and dumb children cannot be taught with the other children. They are consequently taught in classes apart, and are not examined by Her Majesty's Inspectors.

At Lady-day, 1889, the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 18 Women and 8 Men Assistants, 9 Women Ex-Pupil Teachers, and 3 Girl Pupil Teachers.

(b) *Instruction of the Blind.*—In April, 1875, the Board appointed an Instructor of the Blind (Mr. Finchard) who, with an Assistant, acted until the year 1879, when the Board engaged a lady, who had been trained at the Royal Normal College at Upper Norwood, as Superintendent of the Instruction of the Blind.

The Blind children usually attend the ordinary Day-schools, and share, as far as possible, in the instruction there given; but they also, on specified days, receive special instruction at Centres, of which there are 16. The attendance at these Centres ranges from 3 to 18. The average number under instruction for the year ended at Lady-day, 1889, was 128, and the average attendance for the same period was 89. At the Centres the children are taught Reading and Writing by means of the "Braille" system, and by the aid of Moon's type; written

Arithmetic by means of Taylor's arithmetic boards; and Geography by the aid of relief maps and globes. Special attention is given to the teaching of Mental Arithmetic, and, as far as circumstances permit, Kindergarten and Object Lessons are given, Ling's Gymnastics are practised, and Knitting taught.

The time allotted to special instruction varies from one half-day to five half-days a week, and depends upon the size of the class, the larger classes receiving a greater amount of special instruction than the smaller classes.

The children are examined with the other scholars at the annual Government examinations of the ordinary Day-schools which they attend.

Since 1st October, 1881, 76 blind children in Schools of the Board have gained Scholarships at the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood, S.E.

At Lady-day, 1889, the staff consisted of a Superintendent and 5 Women Assistants.

No grant is awarded by Government for the distinctive instruction which is given either to the blind, or to the deaf and dumb.

Manual Training.—The Board, being desirous of making an experiment in some School in the instruction of boys in the use of tools, began the experiment in September, 1885, in the Beethoven Street School, Queen's Park Estate. The School-keeper of that School having been a carpenter by trade, has given the practical instruction under the superintendence of the Head Master. The boys are selected from the Seventh Standard, and taught on two afternoons a week. The instruction is given in a shed that has been erected in a corner of the playground. An attempt is being made "to develop some regular system of working, by which a boy can first draw and then, from his own drawing, make a series of joints of increasing difficulty." The boys have made some articles which are used in Board Schools, but the aim is "to give the boys the best possible course of practice, and to keep the question of utility in the background, only employing it to add a little zest or encouragement when the working of exercises seems likely to pall." The Instructor is of opinion that "the skill shewn by the boys in using the tools, and the quality of the work done in the class are in advance of previous years." The chief difficulty with which the Instructor has to contend is the frequent changes in the

members constituting the class. He points out that boys "who are just shewing promise of future dexterity" leave the class and School to go to work. He adds that under these conditions "it is impossible to attain any high average of manipulative skill." A selection of articles made by the boys in the workshop was sent to the Melbourne Exhibition.

The auditor of the Local Government Board surcharged the payments in connection with this experiment, and an appeal against his decision was made to the Local Government Board; the Local Government Board, however, confirmed the opinion of the auditor. The Board has, however, been since considering the modification of the plan under which Manual Instruction may be given.*

The Board on the 19th July, 1888, adopted the following resolution:—

"That the methods of Kindergarten teaching in Infants' Schools be developed for senior scholars throughout the Standards in Schools so as to supply a graduated course of Manual Training in connection with Science and Object Lessons, but not so as to include teaching the practice of any trade or industry; and that the Method of Kindergarten in the Senior Schools be tried at first in a few special Schools throughout London."

It was subsequently referred to the Board Inspectors to prepare for the School Management Committee's consideration, a scheme for applying the development of Kindergarten Methods.

Manual Training under Joint Committee of Board and City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.—In May, 1887, a letter was received from the City Guilds asking the Board to appoint a Deputation to consult with a number of their Members for the purpose of considering a Scheme for the equipment and maintenance, for one year, of four Schools of Elementary Technical Education, at a cost of about £1,000.

* Since Lady-day, 1889, the date to which this report is made, the Board, on the opinion of Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., viz. :—"That a School Board, under existing circumstances, and subject to any regulations which may be made by the Education Department hereafter, may give Manual Instruction, and defray the cost of it out of the School Fund, and charge such cost, or a pro rata proportion (as the case may be), to the School or Schools where it is taught"—adopted the following resolution:—"That, having regard to the case submitted by the Liverpool School Board to Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., with reference to the legality of Manual Training, and to the Opinion of Sir Horace Davey thereon, the Board authorise instruction in Manual Training in the Boys' Department of the Waterloo-road School; that such instruction be given by the Teachers, and entered on the Time Table; that the Works Committee be directed to make the necessary arrangements in the Drawing Classroom; and that the Auditor be informed of the action of the Board."

A Special Committee was accordingly appointed by the Board, which Committee met the Representatives of the Guilds Institute. After a consultation, the appointment of a Joint Committee was agreed upon, consisting of eighteen members, of whom nine were appointed by the School Board, and nine by the Institute.

Owing to an extension of the work originally intended, and to the funds having been augmented by contributions from the Worshipful Company of Drapers (a more detailed reference to which is made in another part of this Report), the Joint Committee has been increased so as to consist of 24 members, including 12 appointed by the School Board, 9 by the City and Guilds Institute, and 3 by the Drapers' Company. The following is a list of the members of the Joint Committee.

Representatives of the School Board—

Rev. Joseph R. Diggle (*Chairman*).

Professor Gladstone.

Mr. Edric Bayley.

Mr. A. G. Cook.

Sir E. Hay Currie.

Mr. Councillor Foster.

Rev. Charles D. Lawrence.

Mr. H. Lynn.

Mr. H. H. Raphael.

Mr. A. Rutson.

Hon. Lyulph Stanley.

Sir Richard Temple.

Representatives of City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.

Mr. H. C. Saunders (*Vice-Chairman*).

Mr. George Baker.

Mr. W. Bousfield.

Mr. P. Crellin.

Sir Henry Doulton.

Sir Owen Roberts.

Dr. W. J. Russell.

Mr. John Watney.

Mr. R. B. Woodd.

Representatives of Drapers' Company—

Mr. R. P. Barrow.

Mr. S. C. Heywood.

Mr. W. P. Sawyer.

The Joint Committee resolved to establish six Centres, at which classes should be conducted—three on the north side, and three on the south side of the Thames—subject to their obtaining from the School Management Committee of the School Board permission to use, for a period of not less than one year, such classrooms or premises as might be asked for by the Joint Committee, and might be suitable for their work.

The expense of establishing, equipping, and maintaining the classes during the first year was undertaken out of the original sum of £1000 given by the City Guilds Institute. The Joint Committee ultimately selected six Centres, at each of which a class was to be held. The Head Masters of the surrounding Public Elementary Schools—both Board and Non-Board—were invited to hold a conference with the Committee as to the best methods of securing the attendance of boys from such Schools, and also as to the number of the scholars in proportion to the several School Rolls. The Head Masters very cordially entered into the project, and have since manifested considerable interest in the progress of the work.

As to the details of the method of instruction, the Committee deemed it advisable, for a time, to abstain from giving specific direction to the Instructors who should be appointed, and to leave the Instructors to frame their own methods, subject to the broad lines laid down under a Syllabus suitable for the first year's work. So successful was the experiment that, at the end of the year, it was thought desirable to enlarge the scope of the Committee's work by providing an extended Syllabus, which should include the original one to be worked to by the boys in the first year, and an advanced course for those who should continue their attendance through a second year. The following is the enlarged

SYLLABUS.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| I.
Principles. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The aim must be Educational rather than Industrial. 2. The scholars must be given an intelligent knowledge of the principles which underlie their work. 3. Working drawings to scale, of every exercise, should be made. 4. All bench-work should be done to exact measurement and every piece of wood be correctly lined before being cut or planed. | |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Woods commonly used, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Their structure and conditions of growth. (b) Their seasoning. (c) Their special properties, and the uses dependent thereon. (d) Their geographical distribution. 2. Nails and screws.
Some of the kinds in common use, and their particular uses. 3. Tools. | |
| | II.
Practice A.
Object Lessons. | |
| | | |

B.
Drawing.

Their form, structure, and manipulation.

Isometric projections, and working drawings—plans and elevations—of the specified exercises.

1. Measuring and lining on suitable wood.
Tools:—2 ft. rule, square rule, try square.

2. Sawing to line across the grain on suitable wood, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.

Tools:—In addition to the above, bevel and tenon saw.

Models:—Some such test of the exercise, as gluing pieces to imitate parquet flooring—[for instance the herring bone 3 in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.]

3. Sawing to line in any direction on suitable wood, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.

Tools:—In addition—the marking gauge and panel saw.

Joint and Models:—Open box or soap box or small bracket—butt joints, glued.

4. Planing. Wood for “trueing up” generally should not exceed 2 ft. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Tools:—In addition—jack plane, smoothing plane.

Joint and Models:—Such as halving joint at end. Square and triangular frame halved joints.

5. Boring, nailing, and screwing.

Tools:—In addition—Bradawl, gimlet, hammer, screwdriver.

Joints and Models:—Such as nail box, simple bracket, etc., butt joints.

6. Hand-chiselling and plain chamfering with chisel and plane.

Tools:—In addition—firmer chisels.

Joints and Models:—Such as Oxford frame, half-lap joints.

7. Mortise-chiselling.

Tools:—In addition—Mortising chisels.

Joints and Models:—Bridle joint, single Mortise joint, dovetail-halving, common box dovetailing, any simple models involving, above exercises.

8. Tool-sharpening.

Instruction to be given in the sharpening of planes and chisels, but not saws.

II.
Practice
(continued).

C.
Bench-work.

The above syllabus is prepared for a year's work for the average boy of Standards V., VI., or VII. The boys who shew greater aptitude will be allowed to proceed to more advanced exercises* when the above have been thoroughly mastered. The examination at the end of the year to be confined to the syllabus, omitting the models.

1. Hard woods :—oak, beech, elm, ash, walnut, teak, mahogany. Soft woods :—Scotch pine, white fir or spruce, yellow pine, pitch pine, cedar, bass wood.
2. Tenon saw, panel saw, jack plane, smoothing plane, chisels, bradawl, gimlet. 2ft. rule, bevel, marking gauge.
3. Yellow or white deal for practice, bass wood for specimen work.
4. Such as double mortise and tenon, oblique ditto, housing, haunched tenon, etc.

With a view of securing the best possible results, as well as of testing the characteristics of two classes of teaching, the Committee determined upon engaging at least one Assistant Schoolmaster who should hold a Certificate of having been trained in manual work. The School Management Committee of the School Board consented to allow the permanent position of such Teachers, as might be selected by the Joint Committee, being kept open for them. Applications, by circular, were therefore invited from Assistant Teachers under the Board who had had experience in the class of work above described. There were thirty-three applications made by such Teachers.

The Committee also decided that two practical artizans should be engaged to assist the Instructors, and advertisements were published in the leading trade newspapers for candidates to fill the post of Assistant Instructor, in answer to which thirty-two applications were made. The Committee being of opinion that there might possibly be among those who applied for the post of Assistant Instructor some candidates with the necessary qualifications for the post of Instructor, examined these candidates with a view to their suitability for the higher post. One of such candidates appeared to possess such qualifications, and he was transferred to the list of Candidates for the post of Instructor.

Ultimately, Mr. John C. Pearson, Assistant Master at the William-street, Hammersmith, Board School, and Mr. S. Barter, who had already had twelve years' experience in Science and Art teaching, and who held various high-class Certificates, were appointed Instructors; Mr. C. W. Boxall, and Mr. A. Whillier, carpenters and joiners, were appointed Assistant Instructors; and all these officers still continue to occupy the posts originally assigned to them.

Two plans of withdrawing the boys from their respective Schools to attend the Manual Training Classes were suggested.

One of these was that of holding the Manual Training Classes at such hours of the day as would enable the pupils to give up about one hour of the regular school time, twice a week, and to extend their manual training into a period beyond the usual school hours. The other was that of attending the Manual Training Classes, once a week, during the whole of a morning or afternoon, and thus give up one school attendance per week, in order to devote a complete half-day to the work of manual training. This latter plan offered the advantage of withdrawing each boy from his ordinary lessons once, instead of twice, in each week; and, also, that of making his lesson in manual training more continuous. On the recommendation of the Head Masters, who conferred with the Committee, this course was adopted and has been fully justified by the result.

Under this plan, a class is conducted at a particular Centre from 9 to 12 in the morning, and is attended by about thirty boys, who are drawn from surrounding Schools within a radius of about a mile. In the afternoon of the same day, a second class is conducted, and it is attended by another set of scholars; thus, about sixty boys receive instruction at one Centre during the day on the north of the Thames, and about sixty others at another Centre south of the Thames; which equals about 120 each day. The following Time Table shews the Centres occupied during the five working days—from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 1.45 to 4.30 in the afternoon:—

	North of Thames.	South of Thames.
MONDAY ...	BROAD-STREET, RATCLIFF .. [60] (Tower Hamlets Division)	ST. ANDREW'S - STREET, WANDSWORTH-ROAD [48] (West Lambeth Division)
TUESDAY ...	SUMMERFORD-STREET, BETH- NAL GREEN [60] (Hackney Division)	"ALMA," BERMONDSEY [64] (Southwark Division)
WEDNESDAY	VITTORIA-PLACE, BARNBURY [60] (Finsbury Division)	SUMNER-ROAD, PECKHAM [60] (East Lambeth Division)
THURSDAY...	BROAD-STREET, RATCLIFF... [60] (Tower Hamlets Division)	ST. ANDREW'S - STREET, WANDSWORTH-ROAD [48] (West Lambeth Division)
FRIDAY ...	SUMMERFORD-STREET BETH- NAL GREEN [60] (Hackney Division)	"ALMA," BERMONDSEY [64] (Southwark Division)

The figures within square brackets indicate the possible attendances at the Centres. One half the number stated attend in the morning and the other half in the afternoon.

The Centres vary, to a trifling extent, in the accommodation afforded. St. Andrew's-street accommodates twenty-four boys; "Alma" thirty-two, and each of the other four Centres thirty.

The actual attendance varies month by month, but may be taken as ranging from about eighty-five to ninety-five per cent. of the possible attendances.

The workshops, in each case, consist of a single room. The one at St. Andrew's street was planned at the time of the School being built, with a view to its being ultimately used as a Technical Room. At Broad-street, Ratcliff, and Sumner-road, Peckham, outbuildings in the playgrounds have been utilised and fitted up. At Vittoria-place School a disused building, belonging to the Board, was occupied. At Summerford-street, part of the premises provided for the ordinary School accommodation has been used for a Manual Training Class, subject to being given up whenever the Education Department should deem it necessary. A classroom at the "Alma" School was similarly occupied; but after it had been used for several months, the Board, upon the requirement of the Education Department, withdrew the permission given by them to the Joint Committee. The School Board granted the use of an iron building, not at present required for other purposes; this building is now erected, and adjoins the School.

For the equipment of each of the six Centres, the Committee had carpenters' benches erected, fitted with vices and other necessary attachments. The sizes of the benches vary in proportion to the number of scholars which the room will accommodate, but are about 14 feet long and 2 feet wide.

As the aim of the Committee is to employ 30 boys, as nearly as possible, at one time, in each separate class, the approximate arrangement is to have five benches with six vices to each. Each boy has a set of tools which cost 15s., or about £22 10s. for these tools at each Centre.

In addition, there are the general tools which have to be used in common, the cost of which is about £10 16s. for each Centre. The benches (five, more or less) cost from £4 16s. to £6 3s. 6d. each, according to size. There are also tool-baskets, tool-cupboards, sawing-stools, and some trifling additions, the cost

of which is comparatively nominal. To assist in giving the pupils an intelligent idea of the instruction which they receive, the Committee have instructed Mr. Barter to collect suitable specimens of wood, to form two museums—one for the Centres on the north, and one for those on the south, of the Thames. These specimens have been suitably labelled, and have cost £4 in all. Also, Mr. Barter has constructed specimen joints to be used at each separate centre.

The regularly recurring expenses include monthly salaries, which amount to £420 during the year, for the Instructors and their Assistants; also timber, which costs not exceeding £2 per month for each Centre.

The Instructors furnish the Committee with a Report each month, and also with a Table of Attendances. The Reports have given satisfaction, and evince a strong earnestness on the part of the Instructors and their Assistants, as well as deep interest and steady progress on the part of the boys. Several gentlemen (Members of Parliament, Educationists from various parts of the country and also from foreign countries, Members and Clerks of provincial School Boards; Head Teachers of Middle Class and of Public Elementary Schools, and others) have paid visits to some of the Centres, and have expressed approval of the instruction.

In addition, it is pleasing to note that parents express great satisfaction with the influence exercised by this instruction in Manual Training upon their boys, and the zeal manifested by them in connection with it. There appears to be a healthful spirit of emulation among the pupils.

The classes were commenced early in January of last year. In November, 1888, the first Annual Examination and Prize Competition was held, about 20 per cent. of the scholars competing for prizes of books, tools, &c., of the gross value of £20. The prizes were distributed by Sir Lyon Playfair, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Fishmongers' Hall. The Committee propose to hold in the ensuing Autumn, a second examination, and to offer prizes for competition.

The following Analysis of Expenditure shows the cost of furnishing and conducting the Centres:—

					£	s.	d.
Salaries	...	...	...	...	375	2	10
Equipment	...	...	...	...	370	12	0
Material	...	...	...	...	107	13	3
Sundries	...	...	...	...	30	8	1

The distribution per head for the pupils, is shewn below ; and, as regards equipment, this is an initial expenditure which will not occur again, except to compensate for wear and tear.

Salaries	...	"	head	...	...	"	s.	d.
Equipment	...	per	head	...	...	about	14	0
Timber	...	"	...	...	...	"	12	8
							3	4

The Joint Committee did not expend the whole of the sum granted by the City Guilds, but had, at the end of the first year, an unexpended balance of about £116. The satisfactory working of the scheme, so far, has encouraged the Board, on the recommendation of the Committee, to appeal to the Council of the City Guilds to render further pecuniary aid for continuing the experiment for another year. As the cost already incurred for equipment will not have to be repeated, except partially in order to effect repairs rendered needful by wear and tear, it is estimated that a further sum of £500, added to the estimated balance remaining out of the sum granted in the first instance, will meet the requirements of the Joint Committee for another year. Application to the City Guilds has been made accordingly, with a view to the continuance, during the year 1889, of the six Manual Training Classes for Boys already established.

Owing to the success already attending the Manual Training Classes for Boys, the Special Committee on Guilds—appointed by the Board to act as a link between the Board and the Joint Committee of the Board and the City Guilds—deemed it advisable to endeavour to extend the advantages of Instruction in Manual Training for Girls. The benefits accruing to Girls from special instruction in Cookery in Board Schools may be cited in favour of this view. It was therefore desired, as an experiment, in the first instance to establish two or three classes for instructing a limited number of Girls in Laundry work, the details of a scheme to be formulated by the Joint Committee on Manual Training. The Board, therefore, on the recommendation of the Joint Committee, addressed a letter to the Council of the City Guilds of London, respectfully requesting that Body to grant a sum of £250 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining, as an experiment for one year, two or three classes for giving instruction in Laundry work for Girls, the classes to be superintended by the Joint Committee on Manual Training.

On account of some delay in completing the proposed arrangements, the Drapers' Company kindly met the wishes of the Committee by undertaking to give the required sums of

£500 and £250 respectively, and the City and Guilds Technical Institute have since supplemented the funds by making further grants. Four Laundry Centres have been established. These are now in operation, attended by 120 scholars, under the tuition of Mrs. Lord, a former Assistant Mistress under the School Board, who was appointed from among a large number of applicants, by the Joint Committee, to fill the post of Instructor in Laundry work, which she does in a highly satisfactory manner. The following time table shows the Laundry Centres occupied during the five working days, from 10 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon :—

NORTH OF THAMES.

WEDNESDAY—

Monteith-road, Old Ford-road [24]
(*Tower Hamlets Division*).

FRIDAY—

William-street, Hatmersmith-road [24] (*Chelsea Division*).

SOUTH OF THAMES.

MONDAY—

Ponton-road, Nine Elms [24]
(*West Lambeth Division*).

TUESDAY—

Webb-street, Bermondsey [24]
(*Southwark Division*).

THURSDAY—

Webb-street, Bermondsey [24]
(*Southwark Division*).

The following is the—

SYLLABUS.

i. WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED :—

(a) Washing of Flannels, Fine Things, Table Linen, Body and Bed Linen, and Prints.

(b) Folding, Mangling, Starching, Ironing, and Glossing.

ii. PLAN OF CARRYING OUT THE WORK.

First Lesson.

(a) General idea of washing.

(b) Order of work to be done.

(c) Composition, action, and use of—soap, water, soda, blue, borax, and of alkalis and acids.

(d) Demonstration and practice.

(1) Removing stains.

(2) Disinfecting.

Second Lesson.

Washing Flannels and Jaeger garments.—Notes and Practice.

Third Lesson.

Washing of Fine Things, viz. :—Laces, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, &c.—Notes and Practice.

Fourth Lesson.

Washing of Table Linen, Bed and Body Linen ; Prints, Drying, Folding, and Mangling.

Fifth Lesson.

Recipe for Mixing Cold Starch ; Cleaning and Heating of Irons ; Management of Fire ; Arrangement of Ironing Table ; Ironing of Collars and Cuffs.—Notes and Practice.

Sixth Lesson.

Mixing of Boiled Starch ; Ironing the Boiled Starch things.—Notes and Practice.

Seventh Lesson.

Children, if possible, to bring small articles of their own to be washed, dried, and folded by themselves.

Eighth Lesson.

Finishing of last week's practice by starching and ironing without aid, if possible. Glossing to be taught.

*Ninth Lesson.***Written Examination and Practice Lesson.**

Slöjd.—A class for instruction in the Slöjd system of handicraft was held on Saturday mornings from July to December, 1888, at the Medburn Street Board School, St. Pancras, by Miss Clarke, the Head Mistress of the Infants' Department of that School. The class consisted of 20 boys. Miss Clarke states that "a great advance was shewn in this class, as compared with that taught in the autumn of 1887, with regard to the earnest, thoughtful, and independent manner in which the boys performed their work. Consequently more progress was made, the models were better finished, and the tone pervading the class was more in accordance with that which was intended by the original promoters of Slöjd." The expenses of the class, for the session under review, were provided by a member of the Board.

Government Grants earned.—

(1) GRANTS UNDER THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—It remains to state the results of the instruction in the Board Schools, so far as they can be estimated from the grant awarded on the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors at their annual examinations of the Schools.

Merit Grant.—The following Table shews the Merit Grant earned for the years ended at Lady-Day, 1888 and 1889 respectively :—

Year.	Number of Departments.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Nil.
1888	1,134	504	572	56	2
	Percentage	44.45	50.44	4.93	.18
1889	1,093	538	523	32	—
	Percentage	49.23	47.85	2.92	—

It should be stated that Reports for the following Schools were included in the 1888 figures, but excluded in the 1889 figures in consequence of the last Reports not being received within the year ended Lady-day, 1889 :—Cook's Ground, the

* The grant per head, on the average attendance, in the Senior Departments is 3s. for Excellent, 2s. for Good, and 1s. for Fair; and in the Infants' Departments, 6s. for Excellent, 4s. for Good, and 2s. for Fair.

"Fox," Central-street, Hornsey-road, St. James's-walk, Penton-grove, Cranbrook-road, Wood's-road, Plough-road, South Lambeth-road, Vauxhall-street, Lant-street, Rotherhithe New-road, Brewhouse-lane, Chicksand-street and Dalgleish-street.

Of these Schools 29 Departments received the Excellent Grant; 13 Departments, the Good Grant, and 3 Departments the Fair Grant.

As compared with the results for the year ended at Lady-day, 1888, the figures for the year ended at Lady-day, 1889, shew an increase of 4·78 per cent. in the Departments which obtained the Excellent grant; a decrease of 2·59 per cent. in the Departments which obtained the Good grant; a decrease of 2·01 per cent. in the Departments which obtained the Fair Grant; and a decrease of 18 per cent. in the Departments which obtained no Merit Grant.

Average Grant per Child earned.—The following table shews the average grant per child, earned during the years ended at Lady-Day, 1888 and 1889, respectively:—

Department	Grant on Average Attendance, Specific Subjects and Pupil Teachers.	Grant on Average Attendance and Specific Subjects (excluding Grant on Pupil Teachers.)	Grant on Average Attendance (excluding Grant on Specific Subjects and on Pupil Teachers.)
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Boys	20 3	20 2	19 8½
Girls	20 7½	20 5½	19 7½
Mixed	20 10½	20 9½	19 10½
Infants	16 2½	16 0½	16 0½
Total Grant, 1889 ... }	18 11½	18 10	18 5½
Total Grant, 1888 ... }	18 11½	18 9½	18 5½
Increase or Decrease ... }	0 0½	0 0½	*0 0½

* The decrease in the grant per child in average attendance in 1889 as compared with that of 1888 is apparent only, owing to the Grant for Drawing being now earned under the Science and Art Department, instead of under the Education Department. In the year ended at Lady-day, 1888, the Education Department reported upon Drawing as a Class Subject in 86 Departments. (See also page 39, last paragraph).

For the purpose of comparison with the third column of the above table, it may be stated that the highest possible grant which could be earned for each child in average attendance in a Boys' Department was £1 0s. 10d.*; in a Girls' Department, £1 1s. 10d.*; and in an Infants' Department, 17s. These grants are independent of the grant of 4s. for each pass in Senior Departments in Specific Subjects and in Practical Cookery, and of the grant of £3 or £2 made in respect of Pupil Teachers who pass a "good" or a "fair" examination respectively.

(2) AMALGAMATED GRANTS UNDER THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND UNDER THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.—

A Grant per child of 2s. for Excellent, of 1s. 6d. for Good, and of 1s. for Fair, may be earned for passes in Drawing under the Science and Art Department.

The following Table shews the Amalgamated Grants under the Education Department and under the Science and Art Department:—

*(No Grant for Pupil Teachers is included in the following
Average Grants.)*

Total Average Grants per child, including	{ Boys ...	21 8½
Grant for Drawing under the Science	{ Girls ...	20 6½
and Art Department ...	{ Mixed ...	21 6¾

No Grant is received from the Science and
Art Department for Infants Infants (*see above*).

Total General Average Grant per child (*Boys, Girls, Mixed, and
Infants' Departments*) 19 4½

* It should be remembered that when Drawing was taken as a Class Subject it was possible for Senior Departments to earn under the Education Department 2s. more than is here stated (*See also page 39, last paragraph*).

NOTE.—A Grant (under the Science and Art Department) for Drawing is earned by Pupil Teachers, but, as their instruction has nothing to do with the ordinary instruction in the Day Schools, the amount has been excluded in calculating the Grants shewn in this and the preceding pages.

No Grant is paid for children under three years of age, nor for Infants for Class or Specific Subjects, nor for children who have passed well the Seventh Standard.

(B) TEACHING STAFF.

Number of Adult Teachers.—The Board had in their Schools at Lady-day, 1888 and 1889, respectively, the following number of Adult Teachers :—

		Lady-day, 1888.	Lady-day, 1889.	Increase or Decrease. 1888-89.
Masters	Head Teachers—			
	{ Boys' Departments ...	366	367	1
	{ Mixed „ ...	9	10	1
	Total of Hd. Masters...	375	377	2
Mistresses	{ Girls' Departments ...	358	363	5
	{ Mixed „ ...	19	18	1
	{ Infants' „ ...	369	373	4
	Total of Hd. Mistresses	746	754	8
Total of all Hd. Tchrs.		1121	1,131	10
Masters	Assistant Teachers			
	{ Boys' Departments ...	1793	1903	110
	{ Mixed „ ...	39	39	—
	Total of Ast. Masters..	1832	1942	110
Mistresses	{ Boys' Departments	11	14	3
	{ Girls' „	1698	1778	80
	{ Mixed „	113	119	6
	{ Infants' „	1791	1914	123
Total of Ast. Mstrses.		3613	3825	212
Total of all Ast. Tchrs.		5445	5767	322
Total of Hd. & of Ast. Tchrs.		6566	6898	332

Salaries of Adult Teachers.—The teachers are paid fixed salaries—*i.e.*, salaries irrespective of the amount of Government Grant earned, under two scales, viz. (1) a scale passed by the Board in December, 1883, and (2) a scale calculated on the several bases of salaries of teachers appointed previously to the adoption of the new scale.

The following table shews the amounts of Salaries payable at Lady-day, 1887, 1888, and 1889, respectively, to Head and to Assistant Teachers; and the average Salaries of Head and of Assistant Teachers; distinguishing the Masters from the Mistresses :—

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

	1887.				1888.				1889.			
	New Scale.		Average Salary.		New Scale.		Average Salary.		New Scale.		Average Salary.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Head Teachers—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Masters ...	77,264 0	0 263 16	0 24,840 0	0 323 11	80,144 0	0 268 0	9 24,097 0	0 321 5	83,342 0	0 273 7	2 23,623 0	0 323 3
Mistresses ...	107,319 0	0 185 19	10 34,661 0	0 228 0	7 115,039 0	0 188 17	11 31,566 0	0 230 8	2 119,383 0	0 192 4	10 30,619 0	0 231 19
Assistant Teachers—												
Masters ...	141,446 0	0 106 8	7 62,646 0	0 130 4	9 172,946 0	0 111 18	9 36,335 0	0 133 10	8 204,012 0	0 114 0	8 20,865 0	0 136 7
Mistresses ...	233,447 0	0 80 19	5 70,775 10	0 106 2	2 254,527 0	0 84 9	8 51,054 10	0 107 14	2 299,280 0	0 86 2	5 37,544 10	0 106 14
Total Head Teachers ...	194,533 0	0 211 18	4 59,501 0	0 259 16	7 193,133 0	0 214 19	2 55,963 0	0 263 11	2 202,735 0	0 218 13	9 53,243 0	0 263 11
Total Assistant Teachers ...	374,893 0	0 89 0	1 133,421 10	0 116 4	4 437,473 0	0 83 11	1 89,379 10	0 117 9	0 503,292 0	0 96 12	2 53,709 10	0 117 8

Assistant Teachers.—The Board, on the 4th October, 1888, instructed the School Management Committee to prepare a suitable list of Teachers eligible for the post of Assistants, to assist the Managers in making selections. They also instructed the Committee to submit, for the consideration of the Board, the rules by which the Committee would be guided in deciding what Teachers should be placed on the list. The Committee submitted the proposed rules, but no further action has yet been taken in the matter.

Pupil Teachers.—In addition to the adult teachers there are, especially in Girls' and in Infants' Departments, the pupil teachers, who are not only teachers in the Schools, but are also indentured to the Board as apprentices. The numbers at Lady-day, 1888, and 1889, respectively, are given below :—

					Lady-day, 1888.	Lady-day, 1889.	Increase or Decrease
Pupil Teachers	{ Boys	{ Boys' Departments	...		400	360	40
		{ Mixed	"	...	—	1	1
	{ Girls	{ Girls'	"	...	533	541	8
		{ Mixed	"	...	39	28	11
		{ Infants'	"	...	772	766	6
Total of Pupil Teachers					1744	1696	48

No distinction is made in the above table between pupil teachers and pupil teacher probationers.

Salaries of Pupil Teachers.—The salaries of pupil teachers range from 5s. to 16s. per week for boys, and from 3s. to 10s. per week for girls.

Instruction of Pupil Teachers.—The Board have established twelve central Schools for the instruction of pupil teachers. Seven of these Schools are held in buildings specially provided for the purpose, the remaining five being held in classrooms of ordinary elementary Schools or other premises. The last two of the Schools specially erected for Pupil Teachers, contain six classrooms for accommodation of mixed classes of 36 Students, one classroom being fitted with Demonstrator's table, for use as a lecture room; a large hall (44 feet 6 inches by 30 feet), which is not counted in the accommodation of the Schools, but which is fitted up with desks and used for examinations, &c.; a laboratory 44 feet 6 inches by 22 feet 6 inches; two rooms for the Teachers, and one room for the

Superintendent; and a Drawing Class room 41 feet 3 inches by 22 feet 4 inches. There is also an open, and a covered, gymnasium provided in the recently erected Schools. It is proposed that when further premises are provided they shall be on the same model as the two last Schools. The senior pupil teachers, *i.e.*, those in the third and fourth years of apprenticeship, attend these Schools on two half days and on Saturdays, and the juniors, *i.e.*, the first and second year probationers and the second year pupil teachers, and candidates, attend on part of each day and on Saturday mornings. While the pupil teachers thus receive their instruction at centres, the head teachers of their own Schools "are required to exercise a strict moral supervision over their pupil teachers; to see that they attend regularly and punctually the Pupil Teachers' Schools for instruction, and that they give proper attention to the preparation of their lessons and to their private studies; to correct their notes of lessons; to direct and supervise their methods of teaching; and to examine, sign, and date, each week, the pupil teachers' report book, and to see that it is properly kept."

Every pupil teacher who completes his, or her, apprenticeship under the Board must sit at the "Scholarship" Examination, if he, or she, be retained in the service of the Board as an Ex-Pupil Teacher.

The following table shews the results of the examination for the Queen's Scholarships held in July, 1888—the results for all England are given for the purpose of comparison:—

M E N .

	All P.T's and Ex-P.T's engaged in London Board Schools who sat at the Examination.	P.T's and Ex-P.T's who were in attend- ance at P.T's' Schools [including a few P. T.'s not employed by the Board.	P.T's in Service of Board who sat at the Ex- amination for the first time.	All England, excluding London Board.
Passed in 1st Class ...	30=50·8	31=50·	29=60·4	232=13·
„ 2nd „ ...	22=37·3	26=41·9	17=35·4	687=38·5
„ 3rd „ ...	2=3·4	1=1·6	1= 2·1	230=12·9
Failed	5= 8·5	4= 6·5	1= 2·1	636=35·6
Totals ...	59	62	48	1785

WOMEN.

Passed in 1st Class ...	144=56·	151=56·8	149=67·7	461=14·6
„ 2nd „ ...	77=30·	82=30·8	56=25·5	1160=36·8
„ 3rd „ ...	17= 6·6	15= 5·6	10= 4·5	319=10·1
Failed ...	19= 7·4	18= 6·8	5= 2·3	1211=38·5
Totals ...	257	266	220	3151

The percentage of pupil teachers in the service of the Board who failed was 7·6.

The percentage for all England and Wales (excluding London Board) of Pupil Teachers who failed was 31·6, while that of Pupil Teachers and Non-Pupil Teachers combined was 37·4.

The following table gives the expenditure and receipts in connection with the Pupil Teachers' Schools for the year ended Lady-day, 1889:—

EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.			
By	£	s.	d.	To	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Teachers	11,171	1	8	Grant earned by Pupil Teachers:—			
Schoolkeepers and Cleaning ...	312	10	5	Education Department ...	2,317	0	0
*Fuel and Light ...	175	11	7	Science and Art Department ...	2,468	12	4
Furniture ...	128	7	2	Sundries ...	56	11	0
Repairs to buildings	58	17	5	Nett charge upon the Rates ...	8,797	17	0
*Rates and Rents ...	435	6	0				
Travelling Expenses	476	1	10				
Books, Apparatus, etc.	778	6	3				
Sundries ...	103	18	0				
	£13,640	0	4		£13,640	0	4

The Nett cost per Pupil Teacher in average attendance was £3 18 3

Annual Staffing of the Schools.—Since March, 1886, regulations adopted by the School Management Committee for the annual staffing of the Schools have been in force. These regulations contemplate the adjustment of the staff, in each School, at the end of each school year, for the ensuing year.

* These figures are estimated. The accounts for "Fuel and Light" and "Rates and Rents" being charged to the Day Schools.

Promotion of Teachers.—A series of regulations for the promotion of Head and of Assistant Teachers has been adopted by the Board, and the School Management Committee issue from time to time a revised list giving the names of the teachers whom they have approved as eligible for promotion. The regulations are set out in detail in Art. 23 of the School Management Code of Regulations and Instructions for the Guidance of Managers and Teachers.

Unattached Teachers.—For the provision of suitable teachers to fill vacancies caused by the occasional enforced absence of married mistresses, the Board appoint teachers who are designated “unattached” teachers. The employment of these teachers is regulated directly from the Head Office. These teachers are also available for employment in such Infants’ Departments as become unduly crowded towards the end of the school year, and elsewhere when occasion requires.

Supply Teachers.—Teachers are appointed on “supply” in cases of absence from illness of teachers on the permanent staff, and in other cases when such a course is necessary. By a rule of the Board “supply” teachers must be selected from a list prepared by the School Management Committee, excepting when other teachers are specially chosen and nominated to the School Management Committee, by the Local Managers or by the Divisional Member in charge of the School.

Women Teachers in Boys’ Departments.—An experiment of employing women teachers for Standards I and II, in the Boys’ Departments of a limited number of selected Schools was in operation from June, 1886 to October, 1887, when the School Management Committee reported that the experiment had proved satisfactory. The Board then decided to continue the principle and to extend it to other Schools.

Certificates to Teachers.—Kindergarten, Drill, and Physical Exercises.—The Board having decided “not to recognize certificates to teachers which were granted by the Board’s Instructors on the results of their own teaching,” they have, from time to time, appointed temporary examiners in Kindergarten, Military, and Swedish Drill.

A few other matters in connection with the management of the Boards Schools may be here mentioned.

Fees in Arrear.—For some time previous to the year 1886 the Board had experienced considerable difficulty in recovering arrears of fees. Teachers were not permitted to refuse admission to children under any circumstances whatever, the supposition being that arrears of fees, where the parents were able, but unwilling, to pay, could be recovered in the County Court. This course, however, on a case which was carried to the Court of Appeal, proved to be inapplicable. The Board, therefore, by a Scheme which was adopted in July, 1886, determined to revert to the original plan of February, 1876, of refusing admission to children of parents who came within the above description. The Scheme also provided that meetings of Managers should be held weekly for the purpose of seeing parents, where the fees were in arrear, and of remitting the fees, subject to the approval of a Divisional Member, in all suitable cases. The result was that, where the parent was unable to pay the fee he could readily obtain remission, and in all other cases the child was refused admission and the parent dealt with for a breach of the Bye-laws. The Scheme came generally into force on the 4th October, 1886.

On the 7th March, 1889, the present Board passed the following Resolutions:—

“1. That the teachers be instructed never to send children home for their fees.

“2. That the existing arrangements for remission, credit and cancellation of fees be continued, except that remission, credit or cancellation may be granted without the attendance of the parent.

“3. That in all cases in which remission is refused, the Managers report on the circumstances of the family, with a view to such action being taken as may seem necessary.

“4. That in all cases where the Managers are of opinion that remission, credit, or cancellation should be granted, the Divisional Members be informed of same, and in the event of their not agreeing with the views of the Managers, the question be referred for the decision of the Bye-Laws Committee (as at present).

“5. That, in the cases where it is decided by the Divisional Members or the Bye-Laws Committee that the fees can be paid and are not paid, the parents be dealt with under the *Wood Judgment, if the children be within the limits of compulsion.”

* In the case of the School Board for London v. Wood, it was laid down by Lord Coleridge, with the concurrence of Justices Grove, Denman, and Mathew, “that the father [who has sent his child to School without the fee] has not, within the meaning of the Act of Parliament and of the Bye-Law, caused his child to attend School, because, although he has sent the child to the School, he has not sent the child to the School with that condition precedent fulfilled which enables him to insist that that for which the child is sent to the School,

An amended scheme for the remission of fees and for the recovery of arrears of fees was framed upon the basis of these resolutions, but as the scheme only came into operation during the last two weeks of the year under review, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable the Board to form a definite opinion of its working.

The amount received for school fees for the year ended Lady-day, 1888, was £121,110 1s. 1d. (Average attendance 328,405.) As, however, in that year the Schools were closed during the Jubilee week, a sum of £2,752 10s. 9d., being the amount corresponding to the average receipt of fees for one week, should be added. There would then be an amount of £123,862 11s. 10d. The amount received for the year ended at Lady-day, 1889, was £124,348 13s. 1d. (Average attendance 342,321.)

Annual Supply of School Material—The system of supplying the Schools with books, apparatus, and stationery on quarterly requisitions was, in 1886, altered by the substitution of a supply on yearly requisitions. The head teachers are required to take stock of all books, apparatus, and stationery in the School within the fortnight following the Government Examination, and then to make out requisitions for the goods required for the ensuing school year. These requisitions are then examined by clerks in the School Management Department, instead of, as formerly, by the Board Inspectors and the Needlework Examiners.

Sanitary Condition of Schools, and Infectious Diseases.—Every care is taken to secure a perfectly sanitary condition of the Schools; and regulations, which have been carefully revised with the assistance of Mr. Shirley Murphy, have been placed in the hands of the Managers and the Teachers for their guidance in dealing with cases of infection.

Scholars' Lending Libraries.—It would be useless to teach children the mechanical art of reading unless they were inspired with a love of reading. The Board have sought to promote this object by providing lending libraries for the children attending Board Schools. These libraries, which consist of books carefully selected for the use of children, circulate amongst the Schools by groups.

namely, the reception of instruction, shall be given to it. It follows, therefore, that he has not caused the child to attend the School * * * and has broken the Act of Parliament, and exposed himself to the penalty," provided under the Act, and included in the Bye-Laws of the Board, made under Section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as amended by the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

At Lady-day, 1889, there were 394 sets of books in circulation in the Schools of the Board.*

Thrift.—The School Management Committee having come to the conclusion that an increased effort should be made to promote thrift among the scholars, submitted, on the 27th February, 1887, a recommendation to the Board upon the subject. The Board adopted the following resolution:—

“That it be an instruction to the Finance Committee to supervise and report upon the working of Penny Banks in Board Schools.”

[The further steps that have been taken in connection with this subject are described under the Section headed “Finance Committee, page 128.”]

Certificates, Reward Cards, Prizes and Medals.—Certificates are given in the Senior Departments to all Standard children who have passed the Government examination in all the elementary subjects. A Scheme has also been adopted for the award of Reward Cards, Prizes and Medals, for regular and punctual attendance; the Medals being given only in cases where children have attended punctually during the school year every time the School has been open.

The following table shews the number of Reward Cards, Prizes and Medals awarded for regular and punctual attendance during the year ended Lady-day, 1889:—

Department.	Number of Departments	Average attendance for school year.	Reward Cards†		Prizes.		Medals.	
			Number.	Percentage on average attendance.	Number.	Percentage on average attendance.	Number.	Percentage on average attendance.
Boys' ...	366	110,783	104,900	94·7	17,286	15·6	4,200	3·8
Girls' ...	360	100,591	61,202	60·8	9,408	9·4	2,022	2·0
Mixed ...	26	8,103	4,817	59·4	669	8·3	96	1·2
Infants'	369	114,595	48,460	42·3	5,526	4·8	807	·7
TOTAL	1,121	334,072	219,379	65·7	32,889	9·8	7,125	2·1

* Since Lady-day, 1889, however, the date to which this report is made, the Board have decided that the libraries in connection with their Schools shall in future be permanent, instead of circulating.

† It should be pointed out that a child can obtain four Reward Cards in one year, and that consequently the percentages given in this column do not shew the proportion of children as compared with the average attendance, but merely the percentages of *Reward Cards* as compared with the average attendance.

Laws of Health and Domestic Economy.—The Board have occasional gifts of money to be employed in the purchase of prizes, *e.g.*, the National Health Society have provided the means of awarding a certain number of prizes to girls after examination in the Laws of Health and Domestic Economy.

In July, 1888, an examination of girls in the Laws of Health and Domestic Economy was held, and was attended by 754 girls from 71 Schools. The Examiner, Mr. Joseph Hassell, states that “taken as a whole, the results of the examination must, I think, be considered satisfactory, and compare favourably with those of 1886,” and adds that “the subject has been carefully taught.”

Scholarships and Exhibitions.—The Board have no power to incur any expenditure on account of secondary education. Private benefactors have, however, placed at the disposal of the Board sums of money for the purpose of founding Scholarships and Exhibitions intended to connect Public Elementary Schools of the Metropolis with Schools of a higher grade. The scholars are selected after an examination, held by the Board. The Examination is open to children from all Public Elementary Schools, except where otherwise indicated in the following table. The scholars are supported out of the interest arising from the capital sums which have been invested by the donors themselves, or by the Board for the donors.

The following is a list of these ten recurring Scholarships:—

Name of Scholarship.	For a Boy or a Girl.	When Founded.
Mortimer Memorial	B.	1872
Lawrence	B.	1873
”	G.	1873
Numa Hartog	B.	1874
Watson	{ B and G. alternately }	1875
Tabrum (for Finsbury Division only)	B.	1876
Bennett (for Board Schools only)	B.	1878
Alfred Tylor*	B. or G.	1886
Lady Alderson (for Marylebone Division only)	B.	1886
Blackwell (for Westminster Division only)	B.	1887

* To be held by a boy or a girl who has attended the Graystoke-place School or, in lieu thereof, by a boy or a girl who has attended any London Board School.

There are also four other recurring Scholarships, two of which, the Fox Scholarships, were founded out of an endowment originally connected with the Holland Park Farm School; and two others, the Orchard Street Scholarships, were created out of an endowment in connection with the Orchard Street School; the two former being open to all scholars, and the two latter limited, in the first instance, to scholars attending the Orchard Street School.

In addition to these fourteen recurring Scholarships, several terminable Scholarships, *i.e.*, Scholarships for a single period, have been placed at the disposal of the Board. The chief donors have been the Drapers' Company, the Clothworkers' Company, and the Trustees of the St. Dunstan's in the East and of the Mitchell City of London Charity. The Gardner's Trustees, who have given Scholarships to blind children, may also be specially mentioned.

The annual value of these Scholarships varies from £20 to £30 a year, and the period of their tenure between two and five years.

Down to Lady-day, 1889, 259 awards had been made—90 to boys and 74 to girls from Board Schools; and 68 to boys and 27 to girls from Non-Board Schools. Of these awards 17 have been Scholarships to blind children, and 5 have been technical Scholarships.

Mr. E. E. Pinches, B.A., who conducted the examination for the award of Scholarships placed at the disposal of the Board, in his last report states "that the education of these children [the children who sat at the examination for Scholarships] is being carried on with much care and intelligence; and that the efforts of their teachers are properly directed, not only to imparting knowledge, but also to implanting in their pupils habits of neatness and accuracy."

The following Scholarships have been awarded to the under-mentioned scholars on the results of the Examination held in December, 1888 :—

Scholarship for award.	Name of Scholar.	School hitherto attended by Scholar.	Annual Value and period of Tenure.
	<i>BOYS—</i>		
Clothworkers' Company's Technical Scholarship No. 5	Walter Charles Mears	St. Thomas', Charterhouse	£26 for 5 years.
Mitchell Scholarship No. 40	Arthur Dyer ...	"Boutcher" School, Bermondsey	£30 „ 3 „

Scholarship for award.	Name of Scholar.	School hitherto attended by Scholar.	Annual Value and period of Tenure.
Mitchell Scholarship No. 41	Alfred Frisby ...	Thornhill-road, [Board]	£30 for 3 years.
" " 42	Samuel Walter Budd	Montem-street, [Board]	" "
" " 46	Ernest Wilfred Loarridge	Jessop-road [Board]	£20 for 2 years.
" " 47	William John Pudney	Southwark-park [Board]	"
" " 48	Richard Thomas Durran	Latymer Foundation, Hammer-smith	"
Drapers' Company, 57	William John Pearce	Gipsy-road [Board]	£30 for 4 years.
" " 58	Francis William Wisson	Melvin-road [Board]	" "
" " 59	Alfred Henry Webber	"Butcher's" School, Bermondsey	" "
Fox ... 8	Arthur Sharland	St. John's, East Dulwich	" "
Blackwell ... 1	Sydney Nash ...	Westminster Practising	" "
Tylor ... 2	Alexander John Heaney	Upper Earl-street [Board]	£30 for 3 years.
St. Stephen's, Coleman-street ... 7	Ernest Edward Leslie Dixon	Plassy-road [Board]	" "
Gardner " " 16	Richard George Addis	Rl. Normal College	£30 for 4 years.
<i>GIRLS—</i>			
Gardner " No. 17	Florence Louisa Brautigam	Rl. Normal College	£30 for 4 years.
Clothworkers' Company's (Hitchin's Trust) No. 14	Margaret Hannah Wild	Thomas-street [Board]	"
Drapers' Coy., " 60	Minnie Louisa Cale	Berger-road [Board]	"
" " " 61	Agnes Scott ...	Upper Earl-street [Board]	"
Fox " " 9	Alice Louisa Blake	Belleville-road [Board]	"
St. Dunstan's-in-the-East " " 4	Rosina Sarah Odonko	Thomas-street [Board]	"
" " " 5	Annie Elizabeth Drury	"Butcher," Sch., Bermondsey	"
" " " 6	Ruth F. P. Pettersson	Thomas-street [Board]	"
Mitchell " " 43	Eveline E. G. Maskens	Midway-place [Board]	£30 for 3 years.
" " " 44	Minnie Clements	Goodrich-road [Board]	"
" " " 45	Emily Gertrude Thompson	Station-road [Board]	"

The Scholarships which will probably be available for award upon the results of an Examination to be held this year are the following:—

	Name of Scholarship.	Annual Value.	No. of years tenable.
<i>For Boys—</i>			
1	Drapers' Coy. No. 62	£ 30	4
2	" " " 63	" 30	4
3	" " " 64	" 30	4
4	Watson	" 30	4
5	Mitchell, No. 49	" 30	3
6	" " 50	" 30	3
7	" " 51	" 30	3
8	Lawrence	" 28	4
9	Mitchell, No. 55	" 20	2
10	" " 56	" 20	2
11	" " 57	" 20	2
12	Lady Alderson (<i>Marylebone Division only</i>)	" 20 (about)	3 or 4
<i>Technical Scholarship.</i>			
13	Clothworkers' Coy. Technical No. 6	" 26	5
<i>For Girls—</i>			
14	Drapers' Coy., No. 65	" 30	4
15	" " " 66	" 30	4
16	" " " 67	" 30	4
17	Clothworkers' Coy. No. 15 (<i>Hitchin's Trust</i>)	" 30	4
18	St. Dunstan's, No. 7	" 30	4
19	" " 8	" 30	4
20	" " 9	" 30	4
21	Mitchell, No. 52	" 30	3
22	" " 53	" 30	3
23	" " 54	" 30	3
24	Lawrence	" 28	4

There are also prizes and exhibitions as follow, for ex-pupil teachers who enter a Training College:—

Four *White Prizes* annually, created out of a bequest by the late Mr. Edward White. These prizes are of the value of about £7, and are for the ex-pupil teachers who, having been apprenticed as pupil teachers under the Board, shall have been placed highest in the list of passes at the Scholarship Examination, and who shall have entered a Training College, two being for men and two for women.

Four *Shakespeare Walk Exhibitions* annually, the income from the Shakespeare Walk foundation. These exhibitions are of the value of about £10, and are for the women ex-pupil teachers—whether from Board or Non-Board Schools—who stand highest in the list of passes at the Scholarship Examination.

Meals for School Children.—The Board, on the 24th January, 1889, adopted the following resolution:—

"That it be referred to the School Management Committee to inquire into and report upon the numbers of children coming to School in want of food, the Voluntary Associations or Societies affording subsistence or relief in the form of cheap or free meals, their capacity for meeting the wants of the children, and the best

means by which the Board can co-operate with, or otherwise facilitate, the provision of such meals by such societies or other voluntary agencies."

The School Management Committee thereupon appointed a Special Sub-Committee to enquire into the whole question, and to submit a report thereon.

The Sub-Committee began their work by forwarding a form of enquiries to all the Public Elementary Schools of London. They were, however, unable to obtain replies from any appreciable number of Non-Board Schools in time to take the information into consideration before submitting their report.

The Sub-Committee also conferred with several ladies and gentlemen connected with voluntary agencies, who had had experience on a large scale in organising the supply of meals for school children. They also received the assistance of several provincial School Boards, and of certain Head Teachers under the London School Board, who had had considerable experience in arranging cheap, or free, dinners.

The Sub-Committee, after a full consideration of the terms of their reference; of the replies to their form of enquiries; and of the information received from the provincial Boards, and from the ladies and gentlemen already referred to, made the following recommendations, which were approved by the School Management Committee and adopted by the Board:—

(i.) That the Works Committee be instructed to adapt the covered playgrounds where the same are attached to Schools attended by poor children, so that they may be utilized for the provision of meals for the children by the addition of revolving shutters between the piers, and to provide firing apparatus as suggested by the Architect.

(ii.) That, in accordance with the proposed resolution of the Board* which was referred to the Works Committee on the 5th May, 1887, and which has been provisionally reported upon it be an instruction to the Works Committee in planning Schools in poor districts, to provide a room which may be used for the purposes of meals for the children.

(iii.) That the Board encourage the formation of a central organization to work with the existing Associations with a view

* The Board on the 5th May, 1887, resolved as follows:—

"That the [following] proposed Resolution be referred to the Works Committee for consideration and report.

"That it be an instruction to the Works Committee, in planning Schools in poor districts, to provide a room which may be used by the Association for promoting Penny dinners in Elementary Schools, in conjunction with the Local Managers, for the purpose of providing such dinners for school children."

to a more economical and efficient system for the provision of cheap or free meals for the poor children of the Public Elementary Schools of London; and that, to this intent, the Chairman of the Board be asked to convene, on as early a day as possible after the vacation, a meeting of the representatives of the Associations, Managers, and Teachers of the schools, and other persons interested in the subject.

(iv.) That a copy of the report of the Sub-Committee, with appendices, be forwarded to the representatives of the Associations, to the School Boards, and to all who have assisted the Sub-Committee by information or suggestions, with an expression of thanks for such assistance.

(v.) That a copy of the report be sent to each Group of Managers of the Board Schools and the Teachers' Association for each Division.

(C) COST OF SCHOOL MAINTENANCE.

The following table gives the total expenditure and receipts, and the average expenditure and receipts per child, for School Maintenance for the years ended at Lady-day, 1887, 1888 and 1889, respectively:—

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.	Expenditure and Receipts for the year ended at Lady-day, 1887 (Corrected by Audit).				Expenditure and Receipts for the year ended at Lady-day, 1888 (Corrected by Audit).				Expenditure and Receipts for the year ended at Lady-day, 1889. (Subj. to Audit).				Increase or Decrease per child, 1888-9				
	Per child	Total.			Per child	Total.			Per child	Total.							
<i>Expenditure—</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>					
Salaries of Teachers ...	43	1	768,932	11	8	49	0	804,983	8	4	48	9	835,217	1	2	0	3
Instruction of Pupil Teachers ...	0	7	9,734	13	4	0	8	11,138	5	4	0	7	9,567	9	9	0	1
Books, Apparatus and Stationery ...	2	8	42,466	12	2	2	5	38,866	11	0	1	10	31,620	5	7	0	7
Furniture ...	0	8	10,308	3	4	0	11	15,378	1	1	0	8	10,984	19	10	0	3
Wages of Schoolkeepers and Cleaners ...	2	7	41,806	18	8	2	8	44,124	0	5	2	7	44,945	15	2	0	1
Rates, Rents, etc. ...	3	11	62,473	0	9	3	11	64,515	0	7	3	11	67,009	2	7	—	—
Fuel and Light ...	1	5	22,217	12	2	1	4	21,302	5	3	1	4	22,310	19	8	—	—
Repairs to Buildings ...	1	11	31,153	1	9	1	11	30,512	1	1	2	1	36,008	16	9	0	2
Sundries ...	1	2	16,887	15	7	1	3	21,063	4	3	1	4	22,798	18	3	0	1
	63	0	1,007,980	9	5	64	1	1,051,902	17	4	63	1	1,080,463	8	9	1	0
<i>Receipts—</i>																	
Government Grants ...	18	4	292,819	8	0	19	3	316,198	7	4	17	11	305,858	19	5	1	4
School Fees ...	7	4	117,442	2	8	7	5	121,110	1	1	7	3	124,348	13	1	0	2
Sundries (including Grants from the Science and Art Department)	0	3	4,266	9	4	0	4	6,177	6	3	0	7	10,434	6	1	0	3
	25	11	414,528	0	0	27	0	443,465	14	8	25	9	440,641	18	7	1	3
<i>Nett cost chargeable to rates</i> ...	37	1	593,452	9	5	37	1	608,417	2	8	37	4	639,821	10	2	0	3
Average attendance during the Year ...			319,843			328,405		342,321									

* It should be stated that in consequence of the Queen's Jubilee, the Schools of the Board were closed during the week ended 24th June, 1887; and that the amount received per child for fees would have been about 7s. 7d. instead of about 7s. 5d., if the Schools had been opened 46 instead of only 44 weeks.

[A comparative statement of the Expenditure and Income per child for School Maintenance for each of the last ten years is given in Appendix V.]

V. EVENING CLASSES COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The duties of the Evening Classes Committee are to manage the Elementary Evening Classes which have been established by the Board, and to exercise a general supervision and control over the Recreative and Advanced Classes held in connection with the Elementary Classes.

Elementary Classes.—Previously to the year 1882, no Elementary Evening Classes were held in the Schools of the Board excepting some which were opened, as an experiment, by the Board, and which were soon afterwards closed; and also excepting some which were conducted by persons who were only responsible to the Board for the rent charged for the rooms used by the classes. But in 1882, the Board, feeling that there was a growing need for the provision of elementary instruction in the evening, opened, in the Autumn of that year, Elementary Evening Classes in 83 schools situated in various parts of the Metropolis. These classes are conducted in accordance with the Elementary Education Acts and the Government Code, and they provide instruction in the same subjects as in the Day Schools. The following table shews the growth of this branch of the work of the Board:—

Session.	No. of Pupils Admitted.	Average No. on the Rolls.	Average Attendance.	*No. presented at the Government Examinations.
1882-1883	9,064	2,692	1,707	1,155
1883-1884	5,563	2,394	1,440	1,168
1884-1885	9,346	4,642	2,932	2,080
1885-1886	13,968	7,292	4,659	3,402
1886-1887	16,050	8,695	5,671	4,158
1887-1888	16,320	9,077	5,805	4,325
1888-1889	15,732	8,645	5,552	4,588†

The classes are in session only in the winter months. The session is divided into two terms, the first term commencing, as a rule, in the last week of September, and ending in the week immediately preceding that in which Christmas Day falls, and the second term commencing, as a rule, in the second week of January and ending in the week immediately preceding that in which Good Friday falls. The classes are generally held on three evenings a week, between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30. The two sexes are not as a rule taught in the same building at the same time. The fee

* The great difference between the average attendance and the number presented is caused principally by the fact that the average attendance has included a large number of persons over 21 years of age who could not be presented for examination.

† As the Government Reports on two of the classes have not been received, these figures do not indicate the total number of pupils presented.

(except in a few classes) is 3*d.* a week, or 2*s.* a term—consisting of about 13 weeks—or 3*s.* 6*d.* for two terms.

Young persons over 14 years of age and children under that age, who are exempt from the legal obligation to attend day school, may attend the Classes. With the view of inducing children to attend the classes on, or as soon as possible after, leaving the Day School, the Board, on the 6th August, 1886, decided that there should be kept in every Boys', Girls', and Mixed Department of a Day School a book to be entitled "Old Scholar's Book." In this book, a scholar exempt from the legal obligation to attend a Day School is, when leaving such School, requested by the Head Teacher to enter his or her name, address, Standard last passed, date of leaving School; and also to say whether he (or she) desires to attend Evening Classes. It is also the duty of the Head Teacher to see that these entries are properly made and to urge the scholar to attend the Classes. Immediately before, and frequently during the Session, the Teachers of the Classes extract from the books the names and addresses of the scholars entered therein, and send them an invitation to join the classes.

With the view also of encouraging the pupils to attend regularly and to sit at the Government Examination, the Board award Prizes of books and certificates. The Prizes are awarded to pupils who make attendances at the rate from 90 per cent. of the number of times that the Classes are open in a session; who (except in the cases of the Ex-Standard VII. pupils) sit at the Government examination; and who conduct themselves to the satisfaction of the responsible teacher of the Classes. The Certificates are awarded to pupils who pass in two or more subjects of the Government examination.

During the last session (1888-9) 135 classes were opened. The number of pupils admitted was 15,732 (10,808 male pupils, and 4,924 female pupils); the weekly average number on the rolls was 8,645 (5,779 male pupils, and 2,866 female pupils), and the weekly average attendance was 5,552 (3,549 male pupils, and 2,003 female pupils). These figures, compared with those for the preceding session (1887-8), shew a decrease of 588 in the number admitted; of 432 in the weekly average number on the rolls; and of 253 in the weekly average attendance.

This decrease was solely caused by the following circumstances:—Article 13 of the Code of Regulations of the Education Department states that "No attendance is, as a rule, recognised (*b*) . . . in an Evening School for any scholar under 14 or over 21." The District Auditor, having

regard to this Article, surcharged the Board for instructing persons over twenty-one years of age in one of their Evening Classes. An appeal was forwarded to the Local Government Board with the result that the surcharge was confirmed but remitted on the present occasion. The Education Department were afterwards unsuccessfully memorialised on two occasions to so alter the Code as to enable the Board to admit these persons into the Classes. The Board, on the 5th July, 1888, instructed the Committee to enquire whether it would not be possible by increasing the fee to defray the whole cost of their instruction so as to avoid the necessity of turning them out of the classes. On the 2nd August, 1888, the Committee reported that they estimated that the cost of instructing a pupil over twenty-one years of age would be one shilling per week, and, as this sum was in their opinion more than such a pupil could pay, recommended that persons over twenty-one years of age should not be admitted to the classes. The recommendation of the Committee was not, however, adopted by the Board. The Summer Recess of the Board then followed, and the classes were opened before its conclusion. On the 1st November, 1888, the Committee reported that they had authorised the admission of persons over twenty-one years of age into the classes on the payment of a fee of one shilling a week. The Board approved the action of the Committee, but at the same time decided that in future persons over twenty-one years of age should be admitted to the classes on the same payment as persons under that age. The effect of the charging of the fee of one shilling a week was that only a small number of persons over twenty-one years of age rejoined the classes at their commencement, and when in November the fee was reduced, a very large number of these pupils did not return to the classes.

Special classes for instruction in French are opened in connection with the Elementary Classes, where twelve pupils present themselves; but it is a preliminary condition that all pupils shall pay a special fee, viz., an additional 2s. 6d. for each term in the case of those pupils of the Elementary Classes who undertake to sit at the Government examination, and 4s. for each term in the case of other pupils. In the past session (1888-9) 13 of these classes were opened. The weekly average attendance in the first term was 160 (85 male pupils, and 75 female pupils), and in the second term it was 110 (55 male pupils, and 55 female pupils). These classes were not so well attended as in the previous session.

The Government Reports on all, except two, Classes have

been received, and shew that 4,588 pupils were presented. The following table shows how many pupils have been presented in each Standard during the past four Sessions:—

Session.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total
1885-6	289	436	822	1006	849	3402
1886-7	306	515	997	1103	1237	4158
1887-8	222	470	1064	1243	1326	4325
1883-9	250	387	1031	1327	1593	4588*

Of the number presented in the past Session, 4,522 passed in Reading; 4,168 in Writing; and 3,328 in Arithmetic; or, in other words, 98·6 per cent. passed in Reading; 90·8 per cent. passed in Writing; and 72·5 per cent. passed in Arithmetic. The following number of pupils also passed in one or more of the undermentioned "additional" subjects:—*Class Subjects*—English, 838; Drawing, 587; Geography, 506; Elementary Science, 82; History, 30. *Specific Subjects*—Book-keeping, 214; Algebra, 167; Domestic Economy, 128; Animal Physiology, 109; French, 67; Magnetism and Electricity, 61; Mechanics, 45; Chemistry, 32; Sound, Light and Heat, 18; Botany, 18; Euclid, 5. The total amount of Grant earned was £3,030, which was at the rate of 11s. 7d. per pupil.

Recreative Classes.—Whilst the figures of attendance given in the above table were, up to 1885, considered fairly satisfactory, it was believed by many persons interested in the work of Evening Classes that a much larger attendance of pupils would be secured if different methods and subjects of instruction were introduced in connection with the Classes. On the 23rd July, 1885, the Board received from the London Trades Council a Memorial urging that there might be introduced in connection with the Classes, instruction in recreative and practical subjects (such as Musical Drill, Singing, Drawing, Modelling, Wood Carving, Cookery and Sewing, etc.), and oral teaching and Object lessons illustrated by the Lantern. They also asked that entertainments might be occasionally given. The Memorialists further asked the Board to accept the services of an Association which was about to be formed for the purpose of giving effect to their suggestions. On the 6th August,

* As the details of the results of the examinations of two classes have not been received, these figures do not shew the total number presented.

1885, the Board received from the Archbishop of Canterbury a letter stating that a Provisional Committee, of which he was the President, had been formed with the object of supporting the Memorial of the London Trades Council and of providing the necessary funds, voluntary teachers and apparatus for giving effect to their suggestions. The Board consented, on certain conditions—one of which was that all extra expenditure that might be involved should be borne by the proposed Association—to adopt the views of the London Trades Council, and they also decided to cordially accept the services of the Association. Soon afterwards the Recreative Evening Schools Association was formed, and H.R.H. the Princess Louise became its President. In the following Session (1885-6), the Association commenced operations in a few classes, and have since greatly extended their scheme. It may be here pointed out that about the time when the Association introduced their classes, the attendance at the Elementary Classes largely increased.

On the 15th July, 1886, the Board, after conference with the Association, adopted certain regulations for the conduct of the classes. One of the regulations provided that only pupils in Elementary Classes should be allowed to attend the Recreative classes. The effect of these Regulations has been to bring about a closer connection between the Recreative and Elementary Classes.

During the past Session, the work of the Association consisted, mainly, in illustrating by means of the Lantern the lessons in Geography, History, etc., given in 55 Classes, and in teaching Musical Drill in 82 Classes, and Swedish Drill in one Class. The following subjects were also taught in connection with the number of Classes indicated in brackets:—(a) *Subjects taught as a rule on evenings when the Elementary Classes met*:—Drawing (5), Physiology (2), Singing (1), Object Lessons (1), Biology (1), Chemistry (1), History (1), Shorthand (1). (b) *Subjects taught as a rule on evenings when the Elementary Classes did not meet*:—Modelling (3), Needlework (2), Science (2), Wood Carving (2), Bookkeeping (2), Athletic Club (1), Art Hand-work (1), Basket Work (1), Cookery (1), Fencing (1), Gymnastics (1), Fretwork (1), Carpentry (1), Flute (1), and Various (1). In the cases of four classes, Clubs were held. In connection with one Class Entertainments were given.

Until the end of the Session of 1886-7 the operations of the Association were chiefly confined to carrying on Classes during the winter months, but since the summer of 1887 the

Board have granted to the Association the use during the summer months of playgrounds, rooms, etc., of a few schools for the purpose of gymnastic exercises, musical drill, organised play, business meetings of cricket and swimming clubs, and Classes for instruction in various subjects. A charge sufficient to cover the cost of fuel and light was made by the Board for the use of rooms. The Classes were open to all young persons who had left day school, and were the means of keeping touch with the pupils of the Classes held in the winter and also of inducing others to join.

Advanced Classes.—The foregoing remarks refer to the Elementary Classes. The Board have not, however, confined themselves solely to the establishment of those classes. In October, 1883, the Board thought it desirable to put into operation a scheme, adopted by the Board in 1882, for the encouragement of classes for instruction in the subjects recognised by the Science and Art Department, and the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, and also in the subjects of Book-keeping and Shorthand. The scheme provided that the Board should grant, at a charge sufficient to cover the expense of fuel, light, etc., the use of their Schools to teachers willing to conduct, under the control of the Board, classes for instruction in the above-mentioned subjects. Since its adoption in 1882, the scheme has been altered in many respects. It now provides that only Responsible Teachers of Elementary Classes may conduct the Advanced Classes. It also provides that Classes for instruction in Singing, and for the preparation of candidates for the Civil Service, may be conducted.

The following table shews the attendance at the Classes open during the Summer Session of 1888: (*i.e.*:—Easter, 1888, to end of September, 1888.)

Subject.	Average Number on the Rolls.			Average Attendance.		
	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.
Chemistry	6	—	6	4	—	4
Civil Service	6	—	6	4	—	4
French	33	—	33	27	—	27
Shorthand	184	9	193	160	6	166
TOTAL	229	9	238	195	6	201

The following table shews the attendance, etc., at the Classes in the session which commenced at the end of September, 1888, and ended at Easter, 1889, in the cases of the Shorthand and Civil Service Classes, and at the May Examinations in the cases of the Science and Art Classes. All the subjects were taught in connection with the Science and Art Department, excepting (1) the subjects taught in Classes for the preparation of Candidates for the Civil Service and (2) the subjects of Book-keeping and Shorthand.

Subject.	Average Number on the Roll.			Average Attendance.		
	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.
Agriculture	11	42	53	9	34	43
Art	57	62	119	37	43	80
Book-keeping . ...	...	11	11	...	10	10
Building Construction ..	87	...	87	48	...	48
Chemistry, Inorganic, (Practical)...	14	...	14	9	...	9
Chemistry, " (Theoretical)	199	4	203	147	1	148
Civil Service	15	4	19	13	4	17
Geometry, P., P., & S. ...	145	...	145	87	...	87
Hygiene	15	34	49	11	24	35
Machine Construction ...	192	...	192	141	...	141
Magnetism and Electricity ...	204	7	211	143	6	149
Mathematics	101	8	109	71	4	75
Mechanics, Applied	99	...	99	69	...	69
Physiography	115	30	145	86	19	105
Physiology, Animal	25	25	50	18	19	37
Shorthand	923	32	955	762	28	790
Sound, Light, and Heat ...	17	4	21	13	3	16
Steam	95	...	95	61	...	61
TOTAL	2,314	263	2,577	1,725	195	1,920

At the examinations held by the Science and Art Department, 1,069 pupils were presented. 163 passed in the first class, 575 passed in the second class, and 331 failed.

Local Managers.—The Committee are assisted in their work by special bodies of local managers, composed of ladies and gentlemen residing in the locality of the classes. One of the managers acts as honorary correspondent.

The regulations of the Board for the conduct of the classes were, on the 5th August, 1886, arranged in the form of a code for the guidance of the managers and teachers, and have been amended from time to time.

Cost of Maintenance of the Classes.— It has been already stated that the Recreative and Advanced Classes involve no extra expenditure on the part of the Board. The following table shows the Income and Expenditure of the Elementary Classes for the year ended 25th March, 1889 :—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
<i>To—</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>By—</i>	£	s.	d.
Grant from the Committee of Council on Education	2,850	18	0	Salaries of Teachers	5,595	8	0
School Fees	1,796	15	9	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery	517	19	4
Grant from Science and Art Department	38	6	0	Wages of School-keepers and Cleaners	571	10	3
Nett charge upon the Rates	3,896	13	4	Fuel and Light (Estimated)	1,154	12	3
				Portion of Salaries of Head Office Staff ...	471	7	5
				Sundries	271	15	10
	<u>£8,582</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>£8,582</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>

From these figures, it will be seen that the nett cost of conducting the Classes was £3,896 13s. 4d., or 14s. 0½d. per pupil. In the previous year it was £3,124 8s. 1d., or 10s. 9¼d. per pupil. The figures for the past year, compared with those for the previous year, show therefore an increase of £772 5s. 3d., or of 3s. 3¼d. per pupil in the nett cost of conducting the Classes.

VI. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The Industrial Schools Committee have been entrusted by the Board with the duty of bringing before the magistrates children who are liable to be sent to Industrial Schools; of naming the Schools to which they shall be sent; and also of managing the Industrial Schools established by the Board.

Powers of School Boards.—By the Elementary Education Acts of 1870 and 1876, School Boards (1) may contribute to the maintenance of children sent at their instance to voluntary Industrial Schools, (2) may contribute towards the cost of the establishment, or the alteration, enlargement, or rebuilding of voluntary Industrial Schools, (3) may establish Industrial Schools of their own.

They are also empowered to appoint officers to bring children before a Magistrate in order to their being sent to an Industrial School.

Children Eligible for Industrial Schools.—The following are the classes of children who may be sent to Industrial Schools:—

	Section XIV.	Section XV.	Section XVI.
Age.	Under 14.	Under 12.	Under 14.
Description of Offence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Begging or receiving alms. 2. Found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode. 3. Found destitute, either being an orphan or, having a surviving parent undergoing penal servitude. 4. Frequenting the company of reputed thieves. 	Where the child is charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment, but has not been convicted of felony.	Where the parent or step-parent represents that he is unable to control the child, and that he desires that the child be sent to an Industrial School.

By the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1880, there are added to the above descriptions of children liable to be sent to Industrial Schools under Section XIV. of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, the following descriptions, namely:—

Lodging, living, or residing with common or reputed prostitutes or in a house resided in or frequented by prostitutes for the purpose of prostitution.

Frequenting the company of prostitutes.

A child may also be sent to an Industrial School under Sec. 12 of the "Elementary Education Act of 1876" where an attendance order has not been complied with, and where the parent satisfies the Court that he has used all reasonable efforts to compel the child to attend school.

[The Reports of the Industrial Schools Committee used to be made up to Midsummer and Christmas in each year, but, as with other Committees, there is now only one Report which comes down to Lady-day of each year.]

Children sent to Industrial Schools.—*Children sent during twelve months ended Lady-day, 1889.*—The following table shows the number of children sent to Industrial Schools under sections of the Industrial Schools Acts and of the Elementary Education Act of 1876, during the twelve months ended Lady-day, 1889 :—

Industrial Schools Act, 1866.		Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act, 1880.	Elementary Education Act, 1876.	TOTAL.
Sections XIV.—XV.	Section XVI.			
527	71	11	450	1,059

These figures include the children sent to Board Industrial Schools, as well as to Schools under voluntary management.

Children sent since 1871.—The following table shews, for each calendar year since 1871 to 1886 inclusive, for the fifteen months ended 25th March, 1888, and for the year ended 25th March, 1889, the number of children who have been sent under the above named sections :—

YEAR.	Industrial Schools Act, 1866.		Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act, 1880.	Elementary Education Act, 1876.		TOTAL.
	Sections XIV.—XV.	Section XVI.		Section XII., following upon XI. (1).	Section XII., following upon XI. (2).	
1871	176	4	—	—	—	180
1872	287	22	—	—	—	309
1873	527	138	—	—	—	665
1874	442	154	—	—	—	596
1875	422	286	—	—	—	708
1876	510	288	—	—	—	798
1877	573	199	—	6	2	780
1878	519	170	—	54	2	745
1879	491	129	—	244	1	865
1880	386	63	—	239	—	693
1881	417	59	7	315	1	799
1882	341	75	7	240	10	673
1883	447	97	50	279	14	887
1884	397	74	47	238	2	758
1885	369	50	28	508	—	955
1886	388	52	7	525	1	973
15 months ended 25th March, 1888	520	68	16	541	11	1,156
Year ended 25th March, 1889	527	71	11	450	—	1,059
TOTALS	7,739	2,004	173	3,639	44	13,599

Industrial Schools Act, 1866 :—

Sections XIV. and XV. 7,739
 Section XVI. 2,004 — 9,743

Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act, 1880 :—

Section I. 173

Elementary Education Act, 1876 :—

Section XII., following upon Section XI. (1) 3,639
 Section XII., following upon Section XI. (2) 44 — 3,683

Grand Total 13,599

Of this total number there remained in the Schools at Lady-Day last 2,567 children.

In addition to the 13,599 cases which have been sent to Industrial Schools at the instance of the Board, the Committee have inquired into 13,026 further cases, which have been mainly disposed of as follow:—some were sent to Industrial Schools, irrespectively of the Board; some were referred to parish authorities; some were referred to the Reformatory and Refuge Union; and some were referred to the Divisional Committees of the Board for action under the Bye-Laws or the Elementary Education Act of 1876, etc.

Contributions to Voluntary Industrial Schools (Maintenance).—

Before the Board send a child to a School under voluntary management, there must be an arrangement with the Managers of the School. The Board have agreements with thirty-nine Industrial Schools for Boys and with twenty-three Industrial Schools for Girls in various parts of the country.

[A list of these Schools and also a copy of the usual form of Agreement are given in Appendices VI. and VII.]

The following table shows the scale of payments made to the Voluntary Industrial Schools for the various classes of children. Briefly, it may be stated that, as a general rule, the Board contribution supplements the Treasury contribution, so as to make a total grant to the School of 7s. per child per week, except in the cases of Training Ships, where the total grant is made up to a sum of 8s. per week per child :—

*Board Contributions.**Treasury Contributions.*

	Industrial Schools Act, 1866.			Elementary Education Act, 1876.		Industrial Schools Act, 1866.			Elementary Education Act, 1876.	
	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XI. (1.)	XI. (2.)	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XI. (1.)	XI. (2.)
Age 6 to 10	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
" 10 „ 15	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	3 6	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 6
Over 15 ...	3 6†	3 6†	5 0	5 0	3 6	3 6*	3 6*	2 0	2 0	3 6
" „ having completed 4 yrs. of detention	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	3 6	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 6

* In cases of Schools certified before 1872, this amount is five shillings.

† In cases of Schools certified before 1872, this amount is two shillings.

Contributions to Voluntary Industrial Schools (Buildings).— During the earlier years of the Board it was found that the number of places available in Voluntary Industrial Schools was insufficient. The Board accordingly took advantage of the power to contribute towards the establishment, alteration, or enlargement of Voluntary Industrial Schools, so as to secure places to which children might, at their instance, be sent by the Magistrates. The total amount so contributed has been £8,450 to 12 Schools, with the result that, at present, 740 places are reserved for the Board.

Industrial Schools under the Management of the Board.— The Board have established three Industrial Schools, namely :—

(a) The School at Brentwood, Essex. (b) The Training Ship "Shaftesbury," lying off Grays, Essex. (c) The School at Upton House, Urswick Road, Homerton.

The Brentwood Industrial School.—This School is certified for 100 Protestant boys, who must be between the ages of 6 and 14 on admission, and is quite full. The average age of boys on admission is 9 years and 9 months, and the average period of detention is 4 years and 8 months. The boys are employed in shoemaking, tailoring, wood-chopping, laundry-work, house-work, gardening, and baking. Some of the boys are taught instrumental music and form a brass band.

During the year ended at Lady-day, 1889, 15 boys were admitted to the School, and 20 boys left the School. Of these 20 boys, 10 were placed with tradesmen, 6 entered the army, 2 were claimed by their relatives, 1 was discharged as medically unfit, and 1 died.

The last report of the Government Inspector states :—"My visit has gratified me in all respects. The boys are afforded every opportunity of improvement, and doing well, and there is every kind of encouragement held out to them." The health of the boys is very good.

The following are the particulars of the annual cost per head for the year ended on the 25th March, 1889.

Average number maintained	102	...	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries	Gross	...	25	16	4
	Nett	...	17	7	9½
Average Weekly cost for provisions ..	Officers	...	0	10	6
" " " " " " " "	Boys	...	0	2	3½

The corresponding figures for the previous year were as follow :—

Average number maintained	105	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	Gross	28	9	0½
	Nett	16	8	4½
Average Weekly cost for provisions	Officers	0	11	0½
" " " " " "	Boys	0	2	7

The above figures shew a decrease in the annual gross cost per head of £2 12s. 8½d. On the other hand the nett cost has increased by 19s. 4½d. per head.

The "Shaftesbury" Ship.—This ship is certified for 500 boys (of which number 100 may be Roman Catholics), who must be between the ages of 12 and 14 on admission. There were 385 boys on board on the 25th March, 1889. The average age of the boys on admission is 12 years and 6 months, and the average period of detention is 2 years and 8 months. The boys are instructed in the subjects necessary to make them efficient sailors, and of the 385 boys on board at Lady-day, 1889, 135 were able to swim. An efficient band, which is formed by the boys, is maintained, and some of the boys on leaving enter the Army bands.

During the year ended at Lady-day, 1889, 159 boys were admitted to the ship, and 114 boys left the ship. Of these 114 boys, 47 entered the merchant service, 11 enlisted in Army bands, 55 were claimed by their friends, and 1 was drowned.

The last report of the Government Inspector states that the ship appears to be carrying on its special work very faithfully, and to be judiciously managed in all respects. The health of the boys generally is very good.

The following are the particulars of the annual cost per head for the year ended on the 25th March, 1889:—

Average number maintained	345	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	Gross	26	9	9½
	Nett	18	11	3
Average weekly cost for provisions	Officers	0	10	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Boys	0	2	5½

The corresponding figures for the previous year were as follow:—

Average number maintained ... ..	...	353	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	...	Gross	27	8	'6
		Nett	19	2	1
Average Weekly cost for provisions ... ..	...	Officers	0	11	0
" " " " "	...	Boys	0	3	0½

The annual gross cost has decreased by 18s. 8½d. per head, and the nett cost by 10s. 10d. per head. This is in spite of the fact that the average number of boys maintained on board has been less, during the year in question, than during the previous year.

Upton House.—This school has been established to enable the Board to deal with cases of truant boys. Formerly 112 boys could be received, but a separate Infirmary having been provided, the rooms in the main building which were used as an Infirmary are now used as ordinary dormitories. The School has consequently been certified for 140 boys. The age of admission is between 6 and 14, and the school is generally quite full.

The plan adopted by the Board for dealing with the truants is as follows:—Boys are sent to Upton House by the magistrates generally until they shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, but in some cases for short periods only, viz. for six weeks, or for two, three, or four months. The usual course, when the term of detention is for a sufficiently long period, is to license the child out, at the expiration of about ten weeks, on condition that he attends a certified efficient school regularly. It then becomes the duty of the teacher of the school at which he attends, to send a post-card to the Head Office, on every Friday afternoon, giving particulars of the boy's attendances. If his attendances continue to be perfectly satisfactory for a period of nine months, application is made to the Home Secretary that the boy may be discharged. If, however, the teacher's report shews that the boy has not attended regularly, an officer is at once sent to visit the boy's home, and to warn the parents that if the boy does not attend with perfect regularity the licence will be revoked. In many cases this warning is effectual. But should the boy continue to be irregular in his attendance, his licence is revoked, and he is taken back to the school. On this occasion his period of detention extends to about three months, after which the boy is again licensed out. If his licence is revoked a second time, his next period of detention is still longer. Boys are usually cured of their habits of truancy without any necessity for the revocation of their licences; but if, as happens in a few cases, three or four revocations of a boy's licence are ineffective, an application is made for the boy's discharge, and fresh proceedings are taken in order that he may be sent by a magistrate to an ordinary Industrial School. Originally the Home Secretary was in the

habit of agreeing to the *transfer* of such cases—a plan which acted most satisfactorily—but latterly applications for the transfer of boys from Truant Schools to Ordinary Industrial Schools have been declined.

The subsequent attendance of the boys who have undergone the discipline of Upton House, bears very strong testimony to the efficacy of the system in curing truancy. The average attendances of the boys licensed out, for the calendar years 1879 to 1886, inclusive, for the 15 months from the 1st January, 1887, to the 25th March, 1888, and for the year ended 25th March, 1889, are as follow :—

1879	88·80 per cent.		1884*	74·80 per cent.
1880	84·07	„	1885	95·19 „
1881	91·73	„	1886	94·27 „
1882	90·97	„	15 mos. ended 25th March, 1888	91·61 „
1883	90·96	„	Year ended 25th March, 1889	88·94 „

During the year ended Lady-day, 1889, 367 boys were admitted to the School. Of this number 268 were licensed out, and in only 41 of these cases was it necessary to revoke the licence and to order the boy back to School.

The last report of the Government Inspector states that the School seems to be dealing effectually and hopefully with a large number of irregular and badly disposed boys, who would otherwise go on from bad to worse.

The following are the particulars of the annual cost per head for the year ended on the 25th March, 1889 :—

Average number maintained	124	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	Gross	22	12	10½
	Nett	16	13	7
Average weekly cost for provisions	Officers	0	10	10½
„ „ „ „ „ „	Boys	0	2	0½

The corresponding figures for the previous year were as follow :—

Average number maintained	112	£	s.	d.
Annual cost per head, including salaries ...	Gross	24	6	5
	Nett	16	9	6½
Average weekly cost for provisions	Officers	0	10	6
„ „ „ „ „ „	Boys	0	2	2½

The above figures show that the annual gross cost per head has decreased by £1 13s. 6½d. The nett cost has, however, increased by 4s. 0½d. per head.

Cost of the Department.—The following table gives the total cost of the Industrial Schools Department for the years ended

* In this year Upton House was closed for rebuilding.

on the 25th March, 1887, 25th March, 1888, and 25th March, 1889, respectively:—

	Year ended 25th March, 1887.			Year ended 25th March, 1888.			Year ended 25th March, 1889.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
(i.) Maintenance of children in Schools under Voluntary Management ...	18,354	12	4	17,252	12	1	13,158	2	11			
Salaries of Officers Advertising, Travelling, and other expenses ...	746	6	11	751	11	2	779	11	10			
*Proportion of Salaries of Head Office Staff from 29th Sept., 1887.	267	3	10	319	5	11	343	3	7			
	Nil.			408	19	6	813	18	4			
			19,368	3	1	18,732	8	8	15,094	16	8	
(ii.) Management of the Board Industrial Schools—												
Brentwood ...	2,707	18	4	2,619	19	2	2,326	13	3			
"Shaftesbury" ...	10,480	10	3	9,659	19	9	9,109	10	4			
Upton House ...	2,266	12	2	2,417	7	10	2,517	15	6			
Do. Furniture for new building ...	Nil.			Nil.			95	1	5			
Transfer by Auditor from Capital Account (New School). Amount expended in excess of Amount authorised to be borrowed... ..	2,083	11	9	Nil.			Nil.			14,049	0	6
			17,538	12	6	14,697	6	9		29,143	17	2
			86,906	15	7	83,429	15	5				

* This expenditure was included up to the 29th Sept., 1887, in the ordinary Head Office Expenses, but, in accordance with the arrangements since made by the Board, an apportioned amount of the General Office Expenditure has been included in this year's statement.

Comparing the figures for 1889 with those of 1888, the above table shews a decrease of £3,637 12s. 0d. in the expenditure connected with the payments to voluntary Industrial schools. This continued reduction is due in a measure to the action of the Police Magistrates, who now more frequently than before send children charged by the Police to the County Industrial Schools independently of the Board. It is also due to the extension of the truant school system; and to the fact that the Board now command more accommodation for truants in their own school at Upton House. It may be anticipated that a further reduction will take place under both these heads when the new truant school, which the Board have decided to establish, becomes an accomplished fact.

VII. STORE COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The duties of this Committee consist in the purchase and supply of books and apparatus for the use of the Board Schools.

Origin of Store.—At the beginning of the year 1873, the Board entered into a contract with a firm for the supply of books, stationery, and small apparatus to their Schools; the terms being that books should be furnished at a discount of 30 per cent., and all other articles at certain nett prices which were agreed upon. In June, 1874, this arrangement was re-considered, and the Board determined to establish a store of their own. The grounds of this conclusion were as follows:—

“1stly. That the proposed plan would be more economical, partly because the Board would be able to enter into direct negotiations with the various publishers and manufacturers, and so obtain the goods on better terms; and partly on the ground that they would thereby dispense with the payment of profit to an intermediate agent. 2ndly. That the goods would be supplied with greater expedition to the Schools, there being no necessity to send an order through a third party, and the goods being always in stock in the Store Department ready for delivery. 3rdly. That the Board would be able more satisfactorily to check the quality of the goods supplied.”

Administration of Store Department.—The Store Department was, in the first instance, administered by the Books and Apparatus Sub-Committee, under the control of the School Management Committee; and its duties were gradually increased by handing over to it the work of the Libraries, the Needlework, and the Stocktaking Sub-Committees. In the year 1884, the control of the Store Department, so far as the purchase and supply of goods was concerned, was transferred to a Standing Committee. The officers of the Store Department continued, however, to transact the business of the above Sub-Committees down to the 1st January, 1887, at which date, in consequence of a resolution of the Board, all work which was not connected with the supply and delivery of goods was re-transferred to the School Management Committee.

By arrangement with the Works Committee, the supply of certain large Apparatus, such as Blackboards, Easels, Swing Slates, etc., which were formerly supplied through the Store, has now been transferred to the Works Committee. At the request of the School Management Committee, arrangements have been made for the supply through the Store in future of the Utensils required for use at the Cookery Centres, which were heretofore delivered direct to the Schools by the Contractors.

Accounts of Store Department for past year.—The stock in hand on 25th March, 1888, was valued at £8,313 16s. 1d. [£8,126 8s. 11d.], and additional stock was purchased during the year ended 25th March, 1889, at a cost of £34,869 5s. 10d. [£39,506 16s. 1d.] Goods were issued to Schools, as nearly as possible at cost price, to the value of £36,532 11s. 6d. [£41,407 10s. 2d.], including a considerable quantity of old or surplus stock, which had been returned from Schools, and which when unused was charged to the School accounts at cost price, and when second-hand at reduced rates. There remained in hand at the close of the year goods to the value of £9,587 19s. 0d. [£8,313 16s. 1d.] In estimating the value of the stock in hand, the second-hand goods remaining in store have now, for the first time, been included. The waste paper, &c., which had been collected from the Schools was sold, and realised £850 5s. 9d. [£786 12s. 7d.] The turnover, therefore, appears to be £37,382 17s. 3d. [£42,194 2s. 9d.]

The cost of administration, including the supply and the delivery of goods, the collection and sale of waste paper, etc., and the clerical work connected with the Store Committee, was £4,267 6s. 7d. [£4,909 16s. 10d.] The amount under this head is charged to the Schools at the close of each half-year, and is included in the cost of books and apparatus in the School expenditure.

NOTE.—The figures in square brackets are the corresponding amounts for the previous year.

[The details of the accounts will be found in Appendix VIII.]

VIII. MINUTING AND EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—In the earlier years of the Board, no regular inquiry was made into the Educational Endowments of the Metropolis; but as attention was called from time to time by members of the Board to some special groups of Trusts, a Committee was appointed to deal with such cases. In the early part of 1875, the Board appointed a Select Committee with instructions “to consider and report whether, and in what degree, Endowments available for the purposes of Education within the area of the jurisdiction of the Board can properly be rendered instrumental in providing for the higher education of scholars in Elementary Schools, and especially for the development of Technical Instruction; and what measures can be taken by the Board to bring under the consideration of the governing bodies of Endowed Schools and of the Charity Commissioners the claims of the Metropolitan Elementary Schools in this respect.” The Select Committee of 1875 were constituted a Standing Committee in November, 1876, and were directed to “examine the various schemes for the revision of Educational and Industrial Endowments in the Metropolis which may, from time to time, emanate from the Charity Commissioners or from other sources; and to ascertain the facts with regard to any endowments which may be made available for Public Elementary Education, or the Higher Education of the class of children receiving Elementary Education within the area of the jurisdiction of the Board.”

In November, 1886, the Board placed in charge of this Committee the work of superintending the Minuting Department; and the Committee from that time have been designated the Minuting and Educational Endowments Committee.

(A) WORK OF THE EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT.

City Parochial Charities.—The Committee, at their constitution as a Standing Committee, commenced their work by an examination into the condition of the Parochial Charities of the city of London. At that period [November, 1876] there was no public document in existence which threw any extensive light on the

charities of the City of London. Except in three cases, not one of the 106 parishes, which possess Charities, afforded any information in reply to questions from the Board. The most immediate channels of information being thus closed to the Board, the Committee then examined the various published facts with regard to City Endowments, which were scattered through various Reports and Returns, and also inspected (by courtesy of the Charity Commissioners) the annual accounts which Trustees are bound to furnish to the Commissioners. The result of this investigation was the publication of a Report with Appendices of about 500 pages, containing a concise history, together with a statement of facts as to the amount and sources of income, modes of investment of capital, method of appropriation of income, etc., relating to 1,330 charities with a gross income of £104,000 per annum. The communication made by the Committee to the City Parochial Authorities soon became public. When the Committee had done about two thirds of their work—a year and nine months after the Committee had been constituted—a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the condition of these same Charities; and the Report of the Royal Commission was published in the year following the issue of the Report of the Endowments Committee.

There is reason to believe that the knowledge that the Committee were engaged in such investigation, quickened the movement which led to the appointment of the Royal Commission and to the advantages which followed. The result was the passing of the City Parochial Charities Act, 1883, for applying "general charity property" [*i.e.*, all, with the exception of ecclesiastical charity property] to (a) the promotion of the Education of the poorer inhabitants of the Metropolis, by means of exhibitions, technical instruction, secondary education, art education, evening lectures, or otherwise, at the discretion of Commissioners; (b) the establishment and maintenance of libraries, museums, art collections, etc., so as to be useful to the poorer inhabitants; (c) the preservation of open spaces and recreation grounds or drill grounds; (d) the promotion of provident institutions and of institutes for working men and women of the poorer classes; (e) the establishment of convalescent hospitals; (f) and generally the improvement of the physical, social and moral condition of the poorer inhabitants of the Metropolis. The Commissioners have since completed a record of the properties belonging to the Parochial Trusts, prior to framing schemes for the re-appropriation of the funds.

On the 19th April, 1888, the Board adopted the following Resolution :—

That the promotion of Technical Education is an object to which preference should be given in the application of the large funds now in the hands of the Charity Commissioners, which, under the City Parochial Charities' Act, 1883, section 14, are to be devoted to the benefit of the poorer inhabitants of the Metropolis, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Charity Commissioners.

City Companies' Charities.—Arising out of the Reference of the Board already stated, the Committee made a similar investigation into the Trusts (1,028 in number) which were in the care of 78 Guilds. The income arising from these Trusts was shown to be about £186,000 per annum. This does not constitute a part of the income of the Guilds, but applies only to Charities which have been left to be administered as trusts by the Companies. The Report of the Committee, together with a concise history of the facts of these Charities, constituting a Report with Appendices of about 340 pages, was published by the Board in February, 1881. When this return was nearly completed (in July, 1880), a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire not only into the Charities of the City Companies, but also into the affairs of the Companies themselves.

That Commission reported in 1884, and made the following comment on the Report issued by the School Board, a copy of which Report had been forwarded to the Royal Commission :—

“In concluding this summary of the results of our inquiry as regards the first four parts of Your Majesty's Commission, we must not neglect to thank the School Board for London for their valuable report on the subject of the Charities administered by the Companies. It is exceedingly elaborate, and we have much pleasure in testifying to its excellence, and in acknowledging the assistance which we have derived from it. We conceive, however, that it is not necessary for us to express an opinion on the very numerous questions raised by it as to a better application of the Companies' trust income, and in particular as to the effect of Section 30 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, on some of the endowments, which is a question of law.”

The Government have not, at present, taken action on the Report, in the sense of introducing a Bill into Parliament.

Schedule of Endowed Schools and Educational Endowments in aid of Schools.—In the month of March, 1886, the Board instructed the Committee to prepare a Return of the number of Elementary School places in Endowed Schools of the Metropolis, together with the fee charged; also of the Endowed Schools in the Metropolis which have ceased to provide Elementary Education under Schemes sanctioned by the Endowed Schools and the

Charity Commissioners since 1869; and of Endowed Schools in the Metropolis, in regard to which schemes have been proposed for reducing the number of places for Elementary Education.

The Committee attempted only to obtain information respecting such Schools as had an Endowment of over £100 per annum. It was felt that to obtain particulars of smaller Educational Endowments would be a very difficult and an almost endless task. If, at any time, the Board desire such information, it can take the form of a supplement to the Return in question.

The Charity Commissioners were applied to by the Committee for special information regarding Schemes either in operation or likely to be put in operation; and the reply was to the effect that the Commissioners were unable to offer any assistance to the Committee, as the office did not afford the materials for supplying with any approach to exactness the information desired by the Educational Endowments Committee with regard to the past reduction of Elementary School places.

The Committee have found it difficult to discover whether the Education in many cases was of an Elementary character, but the results show that a large number of School places still exist which are distinctly used for Elementary purposes. At the same time, many Endowments originally intended for the Education of the children of the poor are now largely used by others; and this is, in many cases, due to the action of the Charity Commissioners.

The Committee hope that the publication of this Return of 174 trusts (each having an income of over £100 a-year) may, by making these Endowments better known, be the means of preserving them in the interests of those for whom they were originally intended.

Educational Charities (more fully recorded) in School Board Divisions.—In accordance with instructions from the Board, the Committee have been engaged in preparing a concise history and statement of existing facts regarding all the Educational Charities in the Metropolis, in a more extended and detailed form than that of the Schedule previously referred to. Returns have already been made to the Board of the Educational Trusts known to exist in the divisions of Greenwich, East Lambeth, and West Lambeth.

St. Mildred's Charities.—On a Reference from the Board, in the year 1878, the Committee prepared a Memorial which was forwarded to the Attorney-General, asking that in the readministration of dormant City Charities, the foundation of Scholar-

ships and Exhibitions to be competed for by children in Public Elementary Schools in London might be favourably considered in the application of the funds. It is satisfactory to note that in the Scheme, dated 1880, which dealt with the dormant Charities in the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street, provision was made for the establishment of Scholarships of £20 to £40 per annum each, absorbing a gross annual sum of about £223 for competition among children in all Public Elementary Schools, in an examination by the School Board for London.

Mitchell's Trust.—In the year 1878, the Committee, knowing that this Trust (nearly £100,000) had been founded for the benefit of the City of London, but without any defined object, waited as a deputation upon the Law and City Courts Committee, to which body the Corporation had referred the question of appropriation, with a view to making suggestions to the Court of Chancery. The deputation urged the application of a portion of the fund in the interest of various artistic trades, by granting Scholarships and Apprentice Fees as prizes to both boys and girls in the Public Elementary Schools of the Metropolis. They, also, urged in respect of an Endowed School for girls, that a certain proportion of the Scholarships should be set apart to be competed for by girls in attendance at Public Elementary Schools within the Metropolis. The interest manifested by the Board appeared to have had its influence on the Attorney-General, who, prior to laying his scheme before the Vice-Chancellor, communicated with the School Board, asking the Board to state their views on the question of the appropriation of the funds, or part of them, for the purposes of Education in the City of London, on the understanding that such appropriation should not be in aid of the rates. The Board presented a petition in favour of Technical Schools for boys and girls, the provision of Apprenticeship Fees of not exceeding £50 in each case, and of the establishment of Scholarships of an average value of not exceeding £30 per annum, to be held at some Middle Class School connected with the City of London. The result was the establishment of a scheme which provided that the School Board should be represented by three members on the governing body, and that (after deduction of expenses of management) two-thirds of the income should be devoted to the advancement, education, or benefit of children (by Scholarships, Exhibitions, Apprenticeship Fees, etc.) whose parents are or have been resident or employed in the City of London, or whose children attend Public Elementary Schools in the City.

Technical Education.—In the month of April, 1886, the Committee expressed to the Board an opinion that Technical Classes might be established, with great advantage to the public, in certain suitable Board Schools, without charging the cost upon the rates.

A list of unused buildings and class-rooms, suitable in respect of accommodation and locality, which buildings and class rooms appeared not to be required at present for ordinary School purposes, was prepared.

The Committee being of opinion that some of the principal City Guilds were in sympathy with the object the Committee had in view, recommended the Board to appeal to the Guilds, and to express the hope that those bodies would be willing to make grants towards the costs of maintaining the proposed Technical Schools; the use of suitable class-rooms being provided by the Board. The Committee called the attention of the Board to the fact that in the case of children drawn from ordinary instruction given in Public Elementary Schools during School hours, in order to attend the proposed Technical Schools, such attendance at Technical Schools would probably not count as School attendance, inasmuch as the subjects to be taught were not defined as "Specific Subjects" under Article 16 of the New Code.

The Committee recommended the Board to address a communication to the Education Department, asking their lordships to recognise Technical Instruction as a "Specific Subject" under the last paragraph of Article 16 of the New Code, which paragraph reads as follows:—

"Any other subject than those [*i.e.*, Obligatory and Optional] mentioned in this Article, may, if sanctioned by the Department, be taken as a Specific Subject, provided that a graduated scheme of teaching it be submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector."

The Board acted on these recommendations, and instructed the Committee to prepare and forward to each of the City Guilds and to the Education Department respectively, the letters on the subject of Technical Instruction which had been authorised by the Board in the month of April, 1886.

The Committee accordingly forwarded the letter to each of the City Guilds informing them that the Board had, in various parts of London, class-rooms and some unused buildings in which Manual Instruction might be given; submitting that the classes might be made available (*a*) for children in attendance

in Board Schools, and (b) in the evening for young persons who are free from the obligation of attending School; submitting, further, that the Board had no funds by means of which they could provide fittings for such classes or supply them with the necessary tools and apparatus, and that even if the Education Department should ultimately consent to award a grant in aid of the classes attended by children from Board Schools, such grant would be applicable only to current expenditure. The letter, however, expressed on behalf of the Board the hope that each Company might be ready to co-operate with the Board in promoting the establishment of such classes, by making a grant towards their establishment and maintenance; the Board being prepared to submit a list of rooms which might be made available in various parts of the Metropolis, and also to submit a list of subjects in which it was proposed to give technical instruction; but adding, on the latter point, that the Board would be glad to receive any suggestions from the Guilds.

A letter was also forwarded to the Education Department on behalf of the Board enclosing a copy of the communication which had been sent to each of the City Guilds, asking, with reference to the last paragraph of Article 16 of the New Code, whether the subjects taught in such classes would be sanctioned by the Department as "Specific Subjects" with the understanding that a graduated scheme of teaching would be submitted to, and approved by, Her Majesty's Inspector. The letter further stated that the Board proposed that, as in the case of the Cookery classes, children from various schools should be collected together at classes for Manual Instruction, and it was desired by the Board to ask whether attendance at such classes could be reckoned as attendances at the schools, on whose registers the children were, as in the case of the Cookery classes.

The Department replied that, in accordance with the statement made by the Vice-president in Parliament, Their Lordships must reserve their decision on the question thus raised until the question of Technical Education should have been fully considered by Parliament.

Since the receipt of this reply, at the close of the Session of 1889, the Technical Instruction Bill received the Royal Assent, which Bill authorised Local Authorities—i.e.: either County or Borough Councils or Urban Sanitary Authorities—out of the local rate to supply, or to aid the supply, of Technical and Manual Instruction. The Act further prescribes that this

contribution shall not be made on account of scholars receiving instruction in elementary school in the obligatory or standard subjects prescribed by the Minutes of the Education Department for the time being in force. [*Section I. (1) (a) of the Act.*]

A letter was also addressed by the Chairman of the Board to the Chairman of the Council of the City of Guilds of London Technical Institute for the advancement of Technical Education. The result of this correspondence was a reference of the subject, from the larger and more prominent City Guilds, to the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, with one of whose Sub-Committees a Deputation of Members of the School Board were invited to confer, with the view of ascertaining more fully the exact nature of the proposal of the Board.

In the month of July, 1886, a Deputation, appointed by the Educational Endowments Committee, waited upon the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of the City Guilds of London, and were received very courteously.

The City and Guilds Institute granted a sum of £1000 to defray the costs of making an experiment for one year, the Board providing the necessary class rooms without any cost to the ratepayers. Six centres were selected, and classes were established in January, 1888, at which nearly 600 boys have been receiving one lesson per week under competent Instructors.

In November, 1889, the Joint Committee held their first Annual Examination and Prize Competition. About 20 per cent. of the scholars, viz.:—56 boys on the south side of the Thames, and 63 on the north side—119 in all—competed. Prizes to the value of £20 were given in the form of books, tools, etc., and were awarded at the Fishmongers' Hall, on the 19th December, 1888, on the occasion of the Distribution of Prizes to students of the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute. The prizes were distributed by Sir Lyon Playfair, on which occasion the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor presided. Specimens of work, done at the Manual Training Classes, were exhibited in an adjoining room. The classes are being continued, and an extended syllabus has been adopted, enabling the scholars who remain during the second year to take up more advanced work.

In the early part of 1889, when the grant already referred to had been nearly exhausted, an appeal was made to the City and Guilds Technical Institute for a supplementary grant of £500 to continue the work of instructing boys in Manual Training; also for a further sum of £250 to enable the Board to establish

and to conduct for one year a number of classes for giving instruction in Laundry work for girls. Owing to some delay in completing the proposed arrangements, the Drapers' Company kindly undertook to provide the amount required by the Joint Committee, and the City and Guilds Technical Institute afterwards obtained further donations from several City Guilds, which donations have been added to the funds of the Joint Committee.

Four Centres for giving instruction in Laundry work have been established, at three of which Centres 24 pupils receive instructions once a week, and at one of which Centres 48 pupils receive instructions (the classes at this Centre being held on two days in each week). The Instructor in Laundry work has been selected from among the Assistant Teachers under the London School Board.

[For details of this work, see the section of the Annual Report headed "School Management Committee," page 56].

The Clothworkers' Company have given to the Board, and will continue to maintain during their pleasure, five Technical Scholarships tenable at the Finsbury Technical College, and the Central Institution, both belonging to the City and Guilds Technical Institute. The arrangements for the award of these Scholarships, by examination, is carried out by the School Management Committee of the Board.

Schemes promoted by the Endowed Schools Commissioners and the Charity Commissioners (Endowed Schools Department).—The Endowed School Commissioners during a period of three years, and afterwards the Charity Commissioners (Endowed Schools Department), have been in the habit of courteously forwarding to the Board copies of Draft Schemes for the readministration of Educational Trusts in the Metropolis, and inviting the criticism and suggestions of the Board, who usually refer the schemes to this Committee for consideration. These schemes, when published by either the Commissioners or the Education Department, have been examined from time to time, and the recommendations of the Board in many instances have resulted in securing the extension of the area of competition for Exhibitions and Scholarships to Children in Public Elementary Schools, and obtaining other advantages.

Several of the larger Educational Trusts have proved to be very complicated in character and have called for a great amount of research in respect of their history and financial

details. Some very extensive records, with analytical statements, both as to the histories of the Trusts and the provisions of the Schemes have been issued from time to time respecting Christ's Hospital, Dulwich College, etc. [These are included in the Schedule of Schemes which is set out in Appendix IX. to this Report.]

A Scheme for the re-administration of Christ's Hospital has been approved by the Committee of Council on Education. On the recommendation of the Endowments Committee, the Board have presented a Petition to the Committee of Council, pointing out that on former occasions the Board had expressed opinions that no body of Trustees for the administration of endowments should be permitted to audit their own accounts, and praying that the accounts of Christ's Hospital (as an earnest of other cases of the kind) should be subject to the examination of a public auditor, who should be empowered to raise questions as to the legality of any particular item as is the case in connection with the accounts of the School Board for London.

The Committee have, in connection with some other Schemes, made a similar recommendation as to the desirableness of subjecting the accounts of Endowments to a public audit; but the Commissioners have not yet adopted the suggestion.

(B) WORK OF THE MINUTING DEPARTMENT.

Board Minutes and Index.—The superintendence of this work was placed in the hands of the Educational Endowments Committee in November, 1886.

Return of Contracts.—The Board, in the year 1888, instructed the Committee to present to the Board, during the month of October, annually, a Return, stating all contracts and agreements in operation on the 1st of October (with the exception of those for buildings and repairs), shewing name of Contractor, date of Contract, description of Goods contracted for, price of Goods, and length of Contract.

Annual Return of Board Schools and of Managers of Board Schools.—The work connected with keeping the registers of the schools, and the groups of schools; with the appointments, resignations, changes of addresses, deaths, disqualifications for office through insufficient attendance, re-appointments, etc., of Managers: and the necessary correspondence arising thereout, has been for some years in the charge of this Department. During the year 1887, the preparation and the printing of the Annual Return of Managers, which had formerly been in the hands of

the School Management Department, were transferred to the Minuting Department; and the Return now contains, in addition, two alphabetical Indices—the first comprising the whole of the schools, both singly and in groups; and, the second, the names of the Members in charge, the Managers, and the Correspondents.

During the present year a similar list of Managers of Evening Classes has been appended to this Annual Return.

IX. FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Duties of the Committee.—The main duties of the Finance Committee are to prepare the Annual Estimates; to advise the Board upon the accuracy of any estimate of additional expenditure not included in the Annual Estimates, and as to the existence, or otherwise, of funds to meet it; to examine the School Accounts; to settle the schedules for the Stationery, Printing, and Coal Contracts; to report to the Board as to the necessity of providing funds and raising loans; and to check all bills for payment as to (a) order of Board or Committee, (b) arithmetical accuracy, and (c) correctness of price charged.

COST OF BOARD WORK DURING THE YEAR.

The operations of the Board during the last financial year have been described in the previous sections. It remains to state the aggregate cost at which these operations have been carried out.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The following tables shew the receipts and expenditure of the Board, on Maintenance Account, on Loan Account, on the Insurance Fund Account, on the Superannuation Fund Account, and on the Scholarships Fund Account.

Under the head of "Maintenance Account" are included all the Board's ordinary receipts and expenditure, including the repayment of loans and the payment of interest on outstanding loans. Under the head of "Loan Account" is included expenditure for the purchase of Land and the erection of Schools, which is defrayed by loans, the repayment of which is spread over a term of years. The "Insurance Fund" is a separate

fund which the Board have established to take the place of the payments previously made to Insurance Companies for the insurance, from fire, of their buildings and furniture. The "Superannuation Fund Account" deals with the money provided by a deduction from the salaries of teachers and officers, for the purpose of founding a Superannuation Fund, together with the investments and payments on that account. The "Scholarships Fund Account" deals with moneys which are not raised by Rate, but which are entrusted to the Board by City Companies, or by other benefactors, for the purpose of awarding Scholarships to be held at Secondary Schools.

A.—MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

25th March, 1888—25th March, 1889.

Dr.		Cr.
RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.
To balance, 25th Mar., 1888	92,794 15 8	By Day Schools 1,080,463 8 9
Day Schools (Govt. Grant, Fees, &c.) ...	440,641 17 7	Evening Classes 8,582 13 1
Evening Classes (Govt. Grant, Fees, &c.) ...	4,685 19 9	Enforcement of Compulsion 37,412 14 11
Industrial Schools (Treasury Grant) ...	4 206 13 9	Industrial Schools 29,143 17 2
Precepts	1,008,439 13 0	Office Expenses 23,059 10 10
Sundries (including receipts from Rating Authorities on account of Government property not included in valuation list)	9,794 8 3	Buildings and Alterations to Buildings [not chargeable to Loan Account] ... 13,497 9 1
Balance, 25th Mar., 1889	8,102 7 6	Repayment of Loans 124,732 3 8
	<u>1,568,755 15 6</u>	Interest 219,378 11 7
		Legal Expenses 918 17 6
		Stamp Duty and Charges on Loans 404 17 6
		Contingencies 1,161 11 6
		<u>1,568,755 15 6</u>

NOTE.—In this balance is included a sum of £11,197 14s. 0d. on account of Precepts for the financial year 1889-90, which was received prior to the 25th March, 1889; but on the other hand a sum of £6,148 19s. 7d. due on account of Precepts for the year 1888-9 was not received prior to the 25th March, leaving the balance for 1888-9 at £13,243 1s. 11d.

B.—LOAN ACCOUNT.

25th March, 1888—25th March, 1889.

Dr.				Cr.		
RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.		
To	Balance, 25th Mar., 1888	103,429	8 11	By Purchase of Land ...	104,523	3 1
	Loans raised	247,552	0 0	Erection of Buildings, and Furniture	92,528	4 5
				Balance, 25th Mar., 1889	152,925	1 5
		<u>340,981</u>	<u>8 11</u>		<u>340,981</u>	<u>8 11</u>

C.—INSURANCE FUND ACCOUNT.

25th March, 1888—25th March, 1889.

Dr.	Cr.
To Balance, 25th Mar., 1888:—	By Repairs of damage done by Fires
Amount invested 12,908 18 8	Expenses of investment of £2,750 6 1
„ uninvested 50 9 4	Balance, 25th Mar., 1889:—
Interest received	Amount invested 15,654 4 9
Amount set aside and debited to Schools	„ uninvested 1 1 0
15,879 1 6	15,855 5 9
	15,879 1 6

D.—SUPERANNUATION FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Cr.
To Amount deducted from Salaries during the year, 25th March, 1889:—	By Amount paid to Annuitants 9 5 11
Teachers ... 15,365 18 2	Expenses of Investment ... 137 5 7
Other Officers 2,242 0 0	Balance 25th March, 1889 ...
Interest received	Amount invested 14,395 9 1
	„ uninvested 3,326 16 1
17,807 18 2	17,722 5 2
260 18 6	
17,868 16 8	17,868 16 8

E.—SCHOLARSHIPS FUND ACCOUNT.

25th March, 1888—25th March, 1889.

Dr.	Cr.
RECEIPTS.	
To Balance, 25th Mar., 1888	By Amount Expended ...
Amount received ...	Balance, 25th Mar., 1889
1,249 1 8	2,864 10 7
2,260 7 11	1,114 18 7
3,509 9 2	3,509 9 2

NOTE.—In connection with the above tables, it must be understood that the audit of the accounts for the latter half of the financial year 1888-9 has not yet been completed.

(A) Maintenance Account.

Referring to the five divisions in which the accounts of the Board are presented above, it is to be remarked that the Maintenance Account is the only account which immediately affects the amounts levied by precept.

Expenditure.—The following table shews the expenditure for the years which ended at Lady-day, 1887, 1888, and 1889,

respectively, and contrasts the expenditure for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1889, with the expenditure for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1888 :—

	Year ended 25th March, 1887.	Year ended 25th March, 1888.	Year ended 25th March, 1889.	Increase or Decrease.
Day Schools ...	1,007,980 9 5	1,051,902 17 4	1,080,463 8 9	28,560 11 5
Evening Classes ...	7,105 11 2	7,879 19 3	8,582 13 1	702 13 10
Enforcement of Compulsion ...	35,799 1 6	36,685 12 6	37,412 14 11	727 2 5
Industrial Schools	36,906 15 7	33,429 15 5	29,143 17 2	4,285 18 3
Office Expenses ...	27,898 7 8	25,560 13 1	23,059 10 10	2,501 2 3
Additions to Build- ings & alterations [not chargeable to Loan Account]	23,177 18 9	17,179 9 8	13,497 9 1	3,682 0 7
Interest on, and re- payment of, Loans	348,091 6 8	361,552 10 11	374,110 15 3	12,558 4 4
Legal Expenses ...	2,929 13 3	1,312 6 5	918 17 6	393 8 11
Stamp Duty and Charges on Loans	565 4 0	292 0 0	404 17 6	112 17 6
Contingencies ...	...	...	1,161 11 5	1,161 11 5
	1,489,952 8 0	1,535,795 4 7	1,568,755 15 6	43,823 0 11 10,862 10 0
Nett Increase ...	...	...	...	32,960 10 11

The chief spending Departments of the Board are those managed by the School Management Committee, the Evening Classes Committee, the Industrial Schools Committee, the Bye-Laws Committee, and the Works Committee. The cost in connection with these Committees, for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1889, has been compared with the cost during the previous year in the preceding sections. The heads of expenditure which have no immediate connection with the above Committees are "Office Expenses," "Interest on, and re-payment of, Loans," "Legal Expenses," and "Stamp Duty and Charges on Loans."

Percentages of Expenditure, under the various Heads, as compared with Total Expenditure.—The following table shews the

percentage which each head of expenditure bears to the total expenditure of the Board for the years which ended at Lady-day, 1887, 1888, and 1889, respectively:—

Year ended	25th March, '87.	25th March, '88.	25th March, '89.
Day Schools and Evening Classes ...	68·2	69·	69·4
Enforcement of Compulsion... ..	2·4	2·4	2·4
Industrial Schools	2·4	2·2	1·8
Office Expenses	1·8	1·7	1·5
Additions to Buildings and Alterations [not chargeable to Loan Account]	1·6	1·1	·9
Interest on, and repayment of, Loans	23·4	23·5	23·8
Legal Expenses and Charges on Loans	·2	·1	·1
Contingencies	—	—	·1
	100·	100·	100·

From the above figures, it will be seen that the two principal heads of expenditure, viz., “Day Schools and Evening Classes” and “Interest on, and Repayment of, Loans,” comprised, in 1887-8, 92·5, and, in 1888-9, 93·2 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Board.

Included in the expenditure for “Day Schools and Evening Classes” was a sum of £64,515 0s. 7d. in 1887-8, and a sum of £67,009 2s. 7d. in 1888-9, for Rates, Taxes and Insurance. Upwards of £50,000 of each of these sums is accounted for by Rates paid on the properties held by the Board, and such payments are really returns to the Rating Authorities of a portion of the money which they pay to the Board.

Receipts.—The following table shews the receipts for the years which ended at Lady-day, 1887, 1888 and 1889,

respectively ; and contrasts the receipts for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1889, with the receipts for the year which ended at Lady-day, 1888 :—

	Year ended 25 March, 1887.	Year ended 25 March, 1888.	Year ended 25 March, 1889.	Increase or Decrease.
Day Schools	414,528 0 0	443,485 14 8	440,641 17 7	2,843 17 1
Evening Classes	4,070 15 3	4,655 16 9	4,685 19 9	30 3 0
Industrial Schools	4,297 16 8	4,392 3 9	4,206 13 9	185 10 0
Precepts ...	1,131,105 18 4	1,095,809 17 4	1,008,439 13 0	87,370 4 4
Sundries ...	6,813 14 7	11,205 12 7	9,794 8 3	1,411 4 4
	1,560,816 4 10	1,559,549 5 1	1,467,768 12 4	91,810 15 9
				30 3 0
Nett Decrease ...	...	...	...	91,780 12 9

With reference to the decrease under the heading of "Precepts," the figures represent the amounts which were actually received in each year, not the amounts for which Precepts were issued. If the amount for which Precepts were issued for the year 1888-9, viz.: £1,028,883, 16s. 2d., is compared with the amount for which Precepts were issued for the year 1887-8, viz.: £1,070,325 10s. 0d., the decrease for the year ended 25th March, 1888-9, is £41,441 13s. 10d.

The following statement shews the amounts of the Precepts which have been issued to the Rating Authorities each year since the formation of the Board, the total valuations of the Metropolis during the corresponding periods, and the proportionate rates in the £ of the Board's Precepts :—

Year.	Amount levied.	Rateable Annual Value.	Rate per £.	Year.	Amount levied.	Rateable Annual Value.	Rate per £.		
	£	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	d.		
1871-2	40,000	19,970,989	14 4	1880-1	643,791	0 8	24,605,926	0 0	6·28
1872-3	75,000	20,296,801	9 4	1881-2	676,579	4 0	26,380,342	10 0	6·15
1873-4	62,000	20,296,601	9 4	1882-3	679,595	15 11	27,521,473	0 0	5·93
1874-5	149,885	20,565,446	14 4	1883-4	801,210	8 10	28,012,248	0 0	6·88
1875-6	263,713	20,903,377	0 0	1884-5	950,804	5 0	28,541,916	0 0	8·00
1876-7	398,867	21,308,984	0 0	1885-6	1,045,365	0 3	29,025,534	0 0	8·64
1877-8	508,353	23,251,702	0 0	1886-7	1,128,046	10 3	30,621,411	0 0	8·86
1878-9	508,306	23,584,728	0 0	1887-8	1,070,325	10 0	*30,692,418	10 0	8·36
1879-80	551,247	24,065,174	0 0	1888-9	1,028,883	16 2	*30,961,825	10 0	7·97

* In these years the Precepts were issued in two moieties. The Valuation given above is the mean between the two Valuation Lists on which the Precepts were actually issued.

Balances for the years 1888 and 1889.—At the 25th March, 1887, the balance in favour of the Board was £69,040 15s. 2d. At the 25th March, 1888, the balance in favour of the Board was £92,794 15s. 8d. From this amount, however, must be deducted the sum of £25,494 17s. 7d., which, as previously pointed out, was paid on account of Precepts for the year 1888-9.

The actual balance on the 25th March, 1888, was, therefore, £67,299 18s. 1d. The actual balance to the debit of the General Account on the 25th March, 1889, was £8,192 7s. 6d., to which must be added the sum of £11,197 14s. 0d., received prior to the 25th March, 1889, on account of Precepts for the year 1889-90, giving a total of £19,390 1s. 6d. From this, however, must be deducted the sum of £6,146 19s. 7d., being the amount due on account of Precepts for 1888-9, which was not received during that year, leaving the balance against the Board for 1888-9 at £13,243 1s. 11d. It must, however, be stated that a sum of about £10,000 was due for Government Grant for Schools, which should have been received prior to 25th March, 1889. For purposes of comparison, this amount should be deducted from the balance against the Board.

(B) *Loan Account.*

With reference to the Loan Account, it will be seen, from the table given above, that the balance in hand, at the beginning of the year, was £102,429 8s. 11d. and that, in the course of the year, in order to meet payments which became due for the purchase of Land and for the erection of School buildings, a sum of £247,552 was borrowed from the Metropolitan Board of Works. On the other hand, there was disbursed a sum of £197,056 7s. 6d., which left a balance in hand, at the end of the year, of £152,925, 1s. 5d. It should be stated, however, that, at that time, the Board were under liabilities to make payments, for the purchase of Land and for the erection of School buildings, of £187,342 6s. 2d.

The following statement shews the amounts borrowed from, and repaid to, the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Metropolitan Board of Works, respectively, from the 29th November, 1870, to the 25th March, 1889:—

	Public Works Loan Commissioners.	Metropolitan Board of Works.	Total.
On Account of:—			
Schools	3,571,958 0 0	4,150,200 0 0	7,722,158 0 0
Industrial Schools ...	49,851 0 0	22,552 0 0	72,403 0 0
Offices of the Board ...	18,900 0 0	74,000 0 0	92,900 0 0
Store for Books and Apparatus	10,700 0 0		10,700 0 0
	3,651,409 0 0	4,246,752 0 0	7,898,161 0 0
Amounts repaid ...	455,684 9 2	402,192 0 0	857,876 9 2
Total amount remain- ing unpaid	3,195,724 10 10	3,844,560 0 0	7,040,284 10 10

(C) Insurance Fund Account.

The following is a list of the investments on account of this Fund, together with the actual cost to the Board of such investments:—

Amount of Stock and Nature of Investment.	Amount invested by the Board.
£1,277 Hammersmith and City Railway 5½ per cent. Guaranteed Stock	£1,764 17 2
£539 Midland and Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock	549 15 7
£2,618 Metropolitan Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock	2,766 14 10
£2,240 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock	2,509 18 6
£3,603 Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	5,420 1 3
£2,081 London and South Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock... ..	2,642 17 5
	£15,654 4 9

(D.) Superannuation Fund Account.

The following is a list of the investments on account of this Fund, together with the actual cost to the Board of such investments:—

Amount of Stock and Nature of Investment.	Amount invested by the Board.
£1,500, North Staffordshire Railway, 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock	£1,996 11 9
£1,500, London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, 5 per cent. Guaranteed Preference Stock ...	2,307 15 0
£3,144, Great Western Railway, 4 per cent. Debenture Stock	4,142 2 4
£2,880, London and Blackwall Railway 4½ per cent. Stock Leased to the G.E.R.	3,956 8 0
£1,620, Forth Bridge Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	1,992 12 0
	£14,395 9 1

(E) Scholarships Fund Account.

The following is a list of the investments on account of Scholarships and Prizes, together with the actual cost to the Board of such investments :—

Scholarship.	Amount of Stock and Nature of Investment.	Amount invested by the Board.
Mortimer Memorial...	£663 Great Western Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.	£673 3s. 1d.
Lawrence	£1,400 Midland Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.	£1,445 10s.
Numa Hartog ...	£630 London and South Western Railway 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock.	£560
James Watson ...	Three Debenture Sterling Bonds of £200 each in 5 per cent. sinking Fund of the Illinois Central Railroad.	£614
Tabrum ...	£133 8s. 7d. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock.	*
Ditto ...	£300 Hammersmith and City Railway 5½ per cent. Guaranteed Stock.	£390
Fox ...	£2,678 North British Railway 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock.	£2,876 7s.
Bennett ...	£539 4½ per cent. B Debenture Stock L.C.D. Railway	£596 18s. 10d.
Tylor ...	£1,095 1s. 3d. 3 per cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock.	*
Lady Alderson ...	£507 4 per cent. Debenture Stock Metropolitan Railway	£596 6s. 2d.
Blackwell	£1,000 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities	*
Orchard Street ...	£1,598 13s. 6d. Consols	*
Shakespeare Walk ...	£1,446 5s. 3d. Consols	*
Edward White Prizes	£530 5½ per cent. Hammersmith and City Railway	£678 8s.
Captain Brown's Legacy (Ship "Shafesbury").	£103 Invested in London and South Western Railway. 4 per cent. Preference Stock.	£117 8s. 5d.
National Health Society.	£100 in The Charkov Krementschug Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock.	£100

* In these cases the investments were not made by the Board.

*** ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR TO BE ENDED AT LADY DAY, 1890.**

Having given an account of the actual receipts and expenditure of the Board during the year which ended on the 25th March, 1889, it remains to state what estimate has been formed by the Board of the expenditure which will be incurred on Maintenance Account during the year which will end on the 25th March, 1890. The detail of this estimate is given in the Report of the Finance Committee of the 29th January, 1889. The following table shews the Estimate under the various heads, and the percentage which each head bears to the total estimated expenditure:—

	£	s.	d.	Percentage including all heads.	Percentage excluding Working Balance & Contingencies.
Day Schools and Evening Classes... ..	1,075,723	0	8	65·9	67·7
Enforcement of Compulsion	38,270	0	0	2·3	2·4
Industrial Schools	38,863	10	0	2·4	2·4
Office Expenses	24,354	0	0	1·5	1·5
Additions to Buildings and Alterations [not chargeable to Loan Account]	20,000	0	0	1·2	1·3
Interest on, and repayment of, Loans	389,774	2	8	23·9	24·5
Legal Expenses and Charges on Loans	2,400	0	0	·2	·2
Working Balance and Contingencies	42,500	0	0	2·6	...
	1,631,884	13	4	100·	100·

To meet the above expenditure, it was estimated that there would be a surplus, from the previous year, of £40,220 12s. 6d., that, during the year, there would be received from Government Grants, School Fees, and other sources a sum of £503,110 0s. 8d., and that it would be necessary to raise by precept the sum of £1,088,554 0s. 2d. This latter sum was equal to a rate of 8·36d. in the £. The amount levied in the previous year was £1,028,883 16s. 2d., which represented at that date a rate of 7·97d. in the £.

OTHER WORK OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR.

Superannuation Scheme.—During the year 1886, Resolutions were passed by the Board establishing a Scheme of Superannuation for all their servants, including, first, the Office

*The above Estimate, however, was revised by the Board on the 18th July, 1889, and it was resolved that a further sum of £70,000 should be added to the Precepts.

Staff, secondly, the Inspectors, Correspondents, Superintendents, Visitors, Schoolkeepers, and all other Officials, and thirdly, the Teachers. It was resolved that the Superannuation allowances should be the same as those received by the Servants of the Metropolitan Board of Works and other public bodies, but that the funds should be provided by a deduction of two pounds per cent. from the Officers' salaries, such deductions to be kept and invested as a distinct and separate fund, and to be used for meeting the Superannuation allowances as they were required to be made, the Board, however, guaranteeing the payment of such allowances and the expenses of keeping the account of the fund. In the session of 1887, a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons for the purpose of giving the Board the necessary powers for carrying out the last mentioned arrangement, but, in consequence of the pressure of business, the Bill did not reach a second reading. On the 26th January, 1888, the Board, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, again had the subject under consideration, and the following Resolutions were passed:—

1a. That the "Scheme of Superannuation Allowances for all Servants of the School Board for London," as approved by the Board on the 29th July and the 5th August, 1886, be put into operation, as regards all Officers in the permanent employment of the Board, with the exception of the Teachers in Day Schools, as from the 25th March, 1888.

1b. That the "Scheme of Superannuation Allowances for all Servants of the School Board for London," as approved by the Board on the 29th July and the 5th August, 1886, be also put into operation as regards all Teachers in Day Schools in the permanent employment of the Board, as from the 25th March, 1888; but, in case powers are not obtained from Parliament within two years, enabling the Board to guarantee the Superannuation Fund and pay the expense attending it, the amounts deducted be re-paid, less the cost of management.

2. That instructions be given to the several Standing Committees to issue the requisite notices to all the Officers under their control, in order to bring them under the provisions of the Superannuation Scheme.

In accordance with this Resolution notices were issued to all the Officers of the Board, and deductions made from the salaries of all Officers from the 25th March, 1888. As stated above, the deductions made during the year ended on the 25th March, 1889, amounted to, Teachers £15,365 18s. 2d., other Officers £2,242—Total £17,607 18s. 2d. The statement of the account is given in the preceding sections.

" During the 1888 Session a Bill was again introduced into the House of Commons, but, in consequence of the pressure of business, the Bill again did not reach the second reading.

Having regard to this fact, and to the possibility that the Bill to be introduced in the Session of 1889 might also fail to be passed during that Session, the Board, on the 21st March, 1889, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, passed a Resolution substituting 5 years for 2, in the Resolution 1b, provided the consent of a majority of the Teachers should be obtained. The Finance Committee have since then submitted a Report to the Board shewing that replies were received from the Teachers, with reference to the proposed alteration, as set out in the following table :—

	Teachers.		Total.
	Head.	Assistant.	
Assents	1092	4431	5523
Dissents	2	14	16
Teachers who have not expressed opinion, but where the forms have been returned	39	858	897
Teachers where the forms have not yet been returned	12	58	70
Total	1145	5361	6506

In accordance with the express desire of the Teachers, the Board have also extended their Scheme so as to provide a "Repayment Fund;" such Fund to be formed by a second deduction of two pounds per cent., and to "be applied from time to time in repaying to any teacher from whose salary both deductions shall have been made and who shall either by death, resignation, or dismissal, have ceased to be in the service of the Board before he has become entitled to a Pension, the amounts which shall have been so deducted as aforesaid from his salary or such part thereof as an Actuary shall certify that the Repayment Fund is sufficient to make good after making adequate provision for similar claims for repayment to be made by other teachers." The Board also propose to take power to lower the age, from time to time, at which Female Teachers may be superannuated, "from sixty years to any earlier age, not being less than fifty-five years."

During the session of 1889, a Bill was again introduced into the House of Commons for the purpose of giving the Board the necessary powers to guarantee the Superannuation allowances, and to defray the expenses of keeping the account of the Fund.

Schools Penny Savings Banks.—During the year ended 25th March, 1889, the Finance Committee have been engaged in carrying out, as far as possible, the Resolutions of the Board of the 8th December, 1887. A good deal of preliminary correspondence was necessary with the Post Office Savings Bank Department before any new Banks could be established, and it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the National Debt Commissioners to the Board's rules. This matter was settled by the Savings Bank Department on the 27th July, 1888, when the rules were agreed to, subject to any necessary modification in the case of particular schools. As soon as this was completed, steps were taken to establish Banks in those Board Schools where no such Banks existed; and, subject to the consent of the Managers in each case, to bring the management of those Banks which had already been established into conformity with the Board's rules.

The following table, which was drawn up to the 8th July, 1889, for the information of a Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee, gives the figures at that date :—

Division.	Banks already in existence.	Schools where Stamp Forms are used, but where no Banks are established.	Schools in which Banks have been established, and in which Managers are willing to establish Banks under the Board's resolutions.	Schools in which Managers are unwilling to establish Banks owing to Clerical work, etc.	Schools from which no replies have been received.	Total number of Schools.
City	2	...	...	...	...	2
Chelsea	11	4	3	13	5	36
Finsbury	2	...	1	...	46	49
Greenwich	3	1	5	27	13	49
Hackney	2	1	13	12	19	47
East Lambeth	2	2	4	28	6	42
West Lambeth	3	2	5	37	3	50
Marlybone	3	5	1	15	5	29
Southwark ... ..	...	1	1	13	17	32
Tower Hamlets	14	1	1	36	1	53
Westminster	3	2	...	2	...	7
Total	45	19	34	183	115	294

It will be observed that in 183 schools the Managers are unwilling to establish Banks owing to the clerical work falling upon Teachers and Managers. Although the Committee hope to overcome this difficulty in some degree, it will take a considerable time before any large number of Banks can be established. It may be stated that it is already found that the disposition to establish these Banks is increasing, and it is to be hoped that the report for next year will show that the number of Banks established gives a satisfactory increase.

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.
STATISTICAL COMMENTARY.

DIVISION.					NUMBERS OF CHILDREN OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSES SCHEDULED BY THE VISITORS.					No. of Children not on Rolls of Efficient Schools. No. between 5 and 13.													The method of calculating the Excess or Deficiency of School Accommodation sanc- tioned by the Education Department, where- by 12½ per cent is deducted from the total number of children between 5 and 13 scheduled by the Visitors.																								
	April, 1869 (Ages on 31st March.)	May 1869 (Ages on 31st March.)			No. of Child- ren on Rolls of Efficient Schools 5 to 13 31st March.	De- duct too young main- ly, i.e., under 6.	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	School places required, May, 1869.		Accommodation.		School places.																						
		3 to 5.	5 to 7.	7 to 13.																		Total.	Excess of Total.	Existing.	Projected.																						
CHELSEA ..	71751	16662	10133	43463	76245	61123	16122	9939	5188	2171357	199	221	569	676	404	..	1246	294	66714	61304	4585	63789	..	925																							
WESTMINSTER	28069	6216	5917	15997	28128	23349	4779	2704	1986	44	155	86	61	416	262	..	788	173	24612	20983	854	27787	3175	..																							
CITY ..	5807	1192	1127	3257	5906	4458	1148	738	410	59	..	14	6	82	64	..	77	108	4905	6396	310	6500	1701	..																							
MARYLEBONE ..	80937	18012	18838	40311	88314	63127	17187	10647	6640	199	1121	423	296	809	881	45	2660	206	72900	77981	2851	80282	7882	..																							
FINSBURY ..	94130	20842	20912	54630	97769	80883	17406	11444	5962	169	243	821	255	263	751	743	21	3168	38	85566	77981	9278	86239	673	..																						
HACKNEY ..	93208	20839	20341	54106	96286	76571	18714	11189	7626	118	927	694	422	511	864	638	495	1524	1412	83374	75479	4120	76869	..	3775																						
TOWER HAM- LETS ..	98880	22246	20546	55952	98747	82683	18064	10706	5358	11	706	387	263	252	988	53	20	2519	179	86444	90774	799	91673	5169	..																						
TOTAL ..	472773	106012	103668	275446	456114	394694	90420	57857	33063	807	4509	2004	1524	2902	4486	1903	536	11995	2410	424476	416672	21187	493785	18100	4760																						
																															13400	Excess															

NORTH OF THE THAMES.

NORTH OF THE THAMES.

APPENDIX I.—continued. STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

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DIVISION.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS CLASSES SCHEDULED BY THE VISITORS.					No. of Children not on Rolls of Efficient Schools. No. between 5 and 13.										The method of calculating the Excess or Deficiency of School accommodation sanc- tioned by the Education Department, where- by 12½ per cent is deducted from the total number of children between 3 and 13 Scheduled by the Visitors.										
	April, 1888 (Ages on 31st March.)		May, 1889. (Ages on 31st March.)			No. of Child- ren on Rolls of Effi- cient Schools 3 to 13.	De- duct too young main- tained under 6.	Re- ceiv- ing in- struc- tion 5 to 13.	In Non-Efficient Schools.	Wholly Exempt under By-law 5 (a).	Permanently Disabled.	In the Country.	Ill or delicate, or infec- tious illnesses in Home.	No Accom- modation. Unsuitable.	Absent from want of Accom- modation.	Under- Barracks.	Miscellaneous.	Estimated number of School places required, May, 1889.	Accommodation.		Total.	Excess of				
	3 to 13.		3 to 13.																Existing.	Provided.						
	3 to 13.	3 to 5.	5 to 7.	7 to 13.	3 to 13.																					
SOUTH OF THE THAMES.																										
WEST LAMBETH	102572	24337	22741	59829	106907	81011	25896	16080	9816	349	1032	198	284	896	940	373	1	5631	112	93544	85316	7198	92514	..	1030	
EAST LAMBETH	70439	16141	14322	41056	72019	57778	14241	10572	3669	207	..	133	171	291	777	13	..	2029	48	63016	58884	5088	63979	956	..	
SOUTHWARK	..	49804	10655	10472	29870	50097	41540	8537	5960	257	25	66	191	106	286	563	3	..	1240	118	49835	48248	1578	49838	5991	..
GREENWICH	..	68772	15542	14934	40096	70371	58906	11646	8088	3637	153	326	287	303	350	639	18	303	927	531	61760	57806	6711	64317	2637	..
TOTAL..	..	390907	66576	62969	169540	299569	232235	60359	40640	19709	734	1424	809	764	1323	2919	408	304	9837	799	262145	260054	20575	270839	9514	1030
TOTALS OF NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE THAMES																										
	763680	172687	166835	443394	784708	633929	160778	98007	63773	1541	6933	2813	9283	4725	7405	2309	740	21809	3209	666732	666732	41772	769864	21984	Excess	

* Note.—In addition to the above there are 21,387 enrolled children over 13, and this fact has affected the Estimate of the number of School places required.
† In addition to the above there are 12 Sites, projected or in possession, upon which the Education Department have not been asked to sanction any specific number of school places. Of these, 7 are situated north of the Thames, and 5 south of the Thames.

Appendix II

WORKS COMMITTEE.

ACCOMMODATION IN COURSE OF PROVISION ON THE 25TH MARCH, 1889.

N.B.—This summary does not include four sites which have been acquired, but upon which, at the date of this return, it was not intended to build.

DIVISION.	Schools in course of erection, or Tenders accepted.				Enlargements of Schools sanctioned by Board.		Sites for New Schools purchased, or being purchased.		Sites scheduled in the Session 1888-9.		Additional accommodation which has been sanctioned, and for which Sites have to be secured.	
	No.	Accom.	No.	Accom.	No.	Accom.	No.	Accom.	No.	Accom.	No. of Sites.	Accom.
City . . .	—	—	—	—	1	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea . .	2	1943	2	792	2	600	{ 1 2 3 }	1200 (a) 4200	—	—	1	(a)
Finsbury . .	2	1988	—	—	5	1490	{ 1 1 1 }	(a) (a) (a)	—	—	—	—
Greenwich . .	1	791	2	520	3	717	{ 5 2 }	4000 (a)	2	1600	1	—
Hackney . .	—	—	—	—	4	2220	{ 2 1 1 }	1100 (a) 2800	1	800	1	800
East Lambeth .	—	—	1	594	2	894	{ 3 2 }	(a) (a)	—	—	1	800
West Lambeth .	—	—	—	—	5	2000	{ 3 1 }	2400 (a)	1	800	1	800
Marylebone . .	1	995	1	586	3	890	1	(a)	—	—	1	(a)
Southwark . .	—	—	—	—	4	1578	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tower Hamlets .	—	—	1	199	—	—	1	600	1	800	—	—
Westminster .	—	—	1	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . .	6	5767	8	2745	29	10599	{ 19 9 }	16300 (a)	5	4000	6	2400 (a)

(a) In these cases the sites are for future requirements, and the accommodation to be provided on them has not yet been settled.

Appendix III.

BYE-LAWS COMMITTEE.

TABLE
SHOWING AT CHRISTMAS IN CERTAIN YEARS, AT LADY-DAY, 1887, AND AT
LADY-DAY, 1889, AT ALL EFFICIENT SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT
OF THE METROPOLIS.—

(a) The Accommodation required ;

(b) The Accommodation provided ;

(c) The Average Number on the Roll, for the past Half-year, for the years 1874 to 1883, inclusive ; for the past nine months for the year 1877 ; and for the past year for the year 1889 ; and

(d) The Average Number in Attendance, for the past Half-year, for the years 1874 to 1883, inclusive ; for the past nine months for the year 1887 ; and for the past year for the year 1889.

	Christmas, 1871.*	Christmas, 1874.	Christmas, 1877.	Christmas, 1880.	Christmas 1883.	Lady-day, 1887.	Lady-day, 1889.
Accommodation required according to the Statistical Committee's General Reports	...	...	...	...	613,282 1st Jan. '83	666,598 1st July '87	686,620 31 Mar. '89
Accommodation—							
Board Schools ...	1,101	99,042	177,025	232,176	307,330	397,117	415,016
Non-Board Schools ...	261,158	283,451	282,626	267,989	260,906	260,270	262,270
Totals ...	262,259	382,493	459,651	500,155	568,236	657,387	677,286
Average No. on the Roll—							
Board Schools ...	1,117	99,033	182,121	250,946	337,955	408,357	434,875
Non-Board Schools ...	221,401	271,761	244,832	232,547	219,707	208,966	209,193
Totals ...	222,518	370,794	426,953	483,493	557,662	617,343	644,068
Average Attendance—							
Board Schools ...	895†	70,853	146,155	200,694	266,013	319,443	342,321
Non-Board Schools ...	173,406	199,613	190,163	181,640	173,845	165,099	164,770
Totals ...	174,301	270,466	336,318	382,343	439,858	484,542	507,091
Percentage of Average Attendance on Average No. on the Roll—							
Board Schools ...	80.1	71.5	80.2	79.9	78.7	78.2	78.7
Non-Board Schools ...	78.3	73.4	77.6	78.1	79.1	79.0	78.7
Totals ...	78.3	72.9	78.7	79.0	78.8†	78.4	78.7

* The figures for 1871 are based upon the Returns made by the various Schools in the Spring of that year, and the Attendance Lines show the total of the actual Attendances on the several days when the Returns were made. The figures for 1874, 1877, 1880, and 1883, are from the Returns made by the various Schools at Christmas each year, and the figures for 1887 and 1889, are given for Lady-day, 1887, and Lady-day, 1889, respectively, as those were the dates up to which the Returns in these years were made.

† The Schools with these attendances were Non-Board Schools which were transferred to the Board in the course of the year 1871.

‡ The regulation of the Education Department (which has since been amended) that, except in certain specified cases, the Rolls of all Public Elementary Schools should only be cleared of children who have been absent for six weeks, came into full operation during this half year. A subsequent regulation of the Education Department, that no child's name should be removed from the roll on account of absence (excepting in the case of death), unless the Managers have ascertained or the School Attendance Officer reports, that the child has left the school or neighbourhood, came into full operation during the half-year ended at Christmas, 1885. These two regulations have had a considerable effect in reducing the percentage.

Appendix IV.

SUMMARY OF THE WORKING COST OF THE BYE-LAWS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 25th MARCH, 1899.

DIVISION.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Rateable Annual Value, December, 1897.	Salaries of Superintendents.	Salaries of Assistants, Clerks and Office Youths.	Salaries of Visitors.	Legal Expenses.	Rents, Rates, and Taxes, including rent of Committee Rooms (if any).	Furniture, Repairs, office cleaning, &c., including payments to Caretaker (if any).	Fuel and Light.	Stationery, Printing and Advertising.	Postage.	Petty Disbursements.	By-Laws Department: Head Office.	Totals.
CITY AND WEST-MINSTER	279,458	7,876,632 0	205 0 0	76 12 2	1310 15 2	27 10 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 10 4	0 5 7	2 40 14 3	2 8 4 4	2 2 0	1806 4 5
CHELSEA	365,836	3,364,837 0	232 10 2	230 15 10	2419 7 0	130 17 0	27 9 0	16 17 3	2 17 6	0 7 2	63 12 3	43 13 4	...	3106 6 6
FINSBURY	503,851	3,253,291 0	206 0 0	245 14 11	3427 2 7	175 9 6	36 3 0	10 10 0	10 7 9	0 6 10	75 6 0	33 2 6	...	4300 3 1
GREENWICH	303,230	1,903,801 0	233 14 3	239 12 1	2568 1 10	195 18 9	49 13 0	5 16 10	...	1 7 9	76 18 11	65 3 6	...	3486 6 11
HACKNEY	417,191	1,977,780 0	236 0 0	273 13 5	3317 19 10	146 4 6	33 18 0	7 19 0	9 5 6	0 4 11	75 5 11	24 9 0	...	4185 0 1
EAST LAMBETH	768,363	1,465,770 0	265 10 0	265 4 11	2492 1 9	68 9 6	35 2 6	13 18 9	11 2 0	0 5 9	80 14 6	41 7 3	...	3213 16 11
WEST LAMBETH	768,363	3,089,320 0	241 16 11	281 6 3	3680 1 10	134 7 0	19 11 9	33 1 5	9 7 6	0 9 10	150 2 6	92 16 8	...	4543 1 8
MARLBORNE	543,747	4,965,775 0	295 10 0	220 19 11	2699 11 4	131 9 0	...	23 16 3	...	0 1 9	70 1 4	38 5 7	...	3376 15 2
SOUTHWARK	231,866	1,397,810 0	295 10 0	230 5 1	1969 10 3	129 14 6	46 19 6	31 12 11	4 7 0	...	45 3 10	18 18 5	...	2762
TOWER HAMLETS	498,910	1,908,385 0	296 0 0	271 2 7	3458 3 0	117 9 6	37 13 0	24 0 7	4 16 11	0 3 1	75 16 6	23 11 11	...	4308 17 1
Amounts which cannot be distributed	...	...	266 11 0	36 1 7	642 17 1	...	...	3 18 0	...	675 15 4	...	...	823 3 7	2138 1 7
TOTALS	3,832,441	31,122,461 0	2684 2 4	2321 8 9	27,685 11 8	1267 9 3	361 13 9	202 14 7	53 14 6	679 8 0	753 16 0	389 12 6	823 3 7	37,412 14 11

* Superannuation.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE AND INCOME, PER CHILD, FOR SCHOOL MAINTENANCE FROM THE 26TH MARCH, 1879, TO THE 25TH MARCH, 1889.
AVERAGE YEARLY EXPENDITURE PER CHILD.

YEAR ENDED 25th March.	Salaries of Teachers.		Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.		Furniture.		Wages of Schoolkeepers, and Cleaners.		Rates, Rents, &c.		Fuel and Light.		Repairs to Buildings.		Pupil Teachers' Schools.*		Sundries.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1880	2	4	9	0	3	9	0	2	10	0	3	4	0	1	10	...	0	1	2
1881	2	3	10	0	2	11	0	2	9	0	3	2	0	1	6	...	0	1	2
1882	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	7	0	3	2	0	1	2	...	0	1	2	
1883	2	4	8	0	3	2	0	8	0	3	1	0	1	3	...	0	1	1	
1884	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	3	2	0	1	3	...	0	1	2	
1885	2	5	2	0	3	6	0	10	0	3	6	0	1	1	...	0	1	3	
1886	2	9	9	0	3	2	0	9	0	3	11	0	1	5	0	0	1	2	
1887	2	8	1	0	3	2	0	8	0	3	11	0	1	5	0	0	1	2	
1888	2	9	0	0	2	5	0	11	0	3	11	0	1	4	0	0	1	3	
1889	2	8	9	0	1	10	0	8	0	3	11	0	1	4	0	0	1	4	

AVERAGE YEARLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PER CHILD.

YEAR ENDED 25th March.	Average Yearly Income per child.				Gross and Net Expenditure per child.								
	Government Grants.		School Fees.		Sundries (including Grants from the Science and Art Department).		Total Expenditure per Child for year ended 25th March.		Total Net Expenditure per Child for year ended 25th March.		Average attendance during the year†		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
1880													
1881	0	14	3	0	8	6	0	0	7	1	17	0	184,745
1882	0	15	4	0	8	3	0	0	9	1	12	9	198,396
1883	0	15	4	0	8	3	2	16	4	1	4	4	219.45*
1884	0	15	8	0	8	3	2	16	4	1	4	3	240,008
1885	0	16	2	0	7	8	2	18	3	1	4	5	268,784
1886	0	17	3	0	7	9	0	0	5	3	0	5	279,304
1886	0	17	11	0	7	5	3	6	3	1	5	9	284,785
1887	0	18	4	0	7	4	3	6	3	2	0	6	318,848
1888	0	19	3	0	7	5†	3	4	1	1	7	0	328,405
1889	0	17	11	0	7	3	3	3	1	1	5	9	342,321

* The expenditure under this head was included under other heads prior to 26th March, 1885.

† The figures respectively given for the years 1879 to 1886 inclusive, are the mean average attendances taken from the Half-yearly Reports of the School Management Committee. The subsequent figures show the actual average attendances.

‡ It should be stated that in consequence of the Queen's Jubilee, the Schools of the Board were closed during the week ended 24th June, 1887; and that the amount received per child for fees would have been about 7s. 7d. instead of about 7s. 5d. If the Schools had been opened 4s instead of only 4s weeks.

Appendix VI.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS WITH WHICH THE BOARD HAVE AGREEMENTS.

PROTESTANT BOYS.

Albert Memorial, Birkenhead.	Field-lane, West Hampstead.
Ardwick Green, near Manchester.	Hereford, Hereford.
Barnes' Home, Heaton Mersey, Manchester.	Liverpool, Everton-terrace, Liverpool
Bath, Somerset.	Macclesfield, Cheshire.
Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road.	Mayford, Woking.
Brighton School Board, Chailey, near Brighton.	Milton, near Gravesend.
Church Farm, East Barnet.	North London [Truant], Waltham-stow.
Clifton Wood, Clifton, Bristol.	Purbrook, Cosham, Hants.
Deaford (Leicester School Bd.), near Leicester.	St. Swithun's, Winchester.
Dorset County, Milbourne, Blandford.	Standon Farm, Standon Bridge.
East London, Lewisham.	Stockport, Cheshire.
Essex, Chelmsford.	Toxteth Park, near Liverpool.
Feltham, Middlesex.	West Ham School Board [Truant], Fyfield, Ongar.
	York, York.

Training Ships.

"Clio," off Bangor.	"Mount Edgecumbe," off Saltash
"Formidable," off Portishead, near Bristol.	Cornwall.
"Havannah," Cardiff.	"Southampton," off Hull.
	"Wellesley," off South Shields.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.

Cannington, near Bridgwater.	St. John's, Walthamstow.
St. Francis' Home, Shefford, Beds.	St. Nicholas', Ilford.
St. George's, Liverpool.	St. Vincent's, Dartford.

PROTESTANT GIRLS.

Albert Memorial, Birkenhead.	King Edward's, Albert-street, Mile End New Town.
Ashurst, near Tunbridge Wells.	Langley Furze.
Bath, Somerset.	Princess Mary's Village Homes, Addlestone, Surrey.
Children's Home, Leytonstone.	St. Jude's, Franklin's-row, Chelsea.
Cold Ash, Newbury.	Sale, Cheshire.
Dorset Home, Poole.	School of Discipline, 2, Queen's-road West, Chelsea.
Fakenham, Norfolk.	Sloane-street Home, 125, Sloane-st.
Field-lane, Church-row, Hampstead.	Stanhope House, Bristol.
Girls' Home, Charlotte-street, Portland-place.	Stockport, Cheshire.
Halstead, Essex.	
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	

ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

St. Elizabeth's, Salisbury.	St. Mary's, Eltham.
St. Margaret's, Mill Hill, Hendon.	

NOTE.—As a general rule there is no fixed number of places specially reserved, but the Managers have agreed to place as many vacancies as possible at the disposal of the Board.

Appendix VII.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

COPY OF USUAL FORM OF AGREEMENT WITH THE MANAGERS OF
VOLUNTARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Articles of Agreement made this day of A.D. 18
between the Managers of the being a Certified Industrial
School, under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866 (hereinafter called the School),
for themselves and their successors in the management of the said school of
the one part, and THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON (hereinafter called the
Board) of the other part.

1.—On the first day of every calendar month the Managers shall notify in writing to the Clerk of the Board the number of children of between 6 and 15 years of age whom they will receive into the school, if sent thereto by a Magistrate at the instance of the Board during the calendar month thence next ensuing and the Managers hereby agree to receive that or any smaller number of children if so sent to the school at the instance of the Board within the said month, and the reception by the Managers of any such child shall be deemed to be an undertaking by them with regard to that child in accordance with the 18th section of the said Act.

2.—The Board undertake to pay the Managers (at the times hereinafter mentioned), in respect of each child so sent to the school as aforesaid, during the period of his detention therein, or until the withdrawal or resignation of the Certificate of the school takes effect, or until the contribution out of money provided by Parliament towards the custody and maintenance of children detained in the school is discontinued (whichever shall first happen), such a sum of money per week, as will, with the sum of money which shall from time to time be contributed per week by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in respect of the same child, make up the total sum of seven shillings per week. And the Managers undertake to pay to the Board any sum or sums of money which shall from time to time be paid to them by the said Commissioners in respect of the same child, under the provisions of the 40th section of the said Act.

3.—The Board also undertake to pay to the Managers the sum of £3 towards the management of the school, in respect of each child received by the Managers under this agreement within three months after such child shall have left the school. Provided always, that if such child shall not have been by the Managers placed in some situation or otherwise disposed of, to the satisfaction of the Board, then the Managers shall forfeit all claim to the said sum of £3.

4.—The Managers shall make up their accounts against the Board in a form to be supplied by the Board, up to the end of the months of February, May, August, and November, and shall deliver the same to the Board before the 8th day of the respective following months, and the Board shall pay the amount, which shall be due from them, within twenty-one days after the due delivery of each account in manner aforesaid.

5.—The Managers shall not permit any child sent to the school under this Agreement to lodge out of the school, in accordance with the provisions of the 26th section of the Act, or to live out of the school under license, in accordance with the provisions of the 27th section, without the consent first obtained of the Board, or of some Committee or Officer of the Board duly authorised in that behalf.

6.—The Managers shall, once in every year of our Lord send to the Board a Report in writing (in a form to be supplied by the Board) stating such particulars with regard to each of the said children as the Board shall from time to time require.

7.—If a child shall have been discharged from, or shall have left the school the particulars of the discharge from, or cause and manner of leaving the school, and how he has been disposed of, shall be sent to the Board by the Managers on the next succeeding day on which the notification mentioned in Clause 1, is to be given.

8.—The Board shall be at liberty to appoint an Inspector of the children, and such Inspector may visit the school and examine the said children at all reasonable times in the daytime.

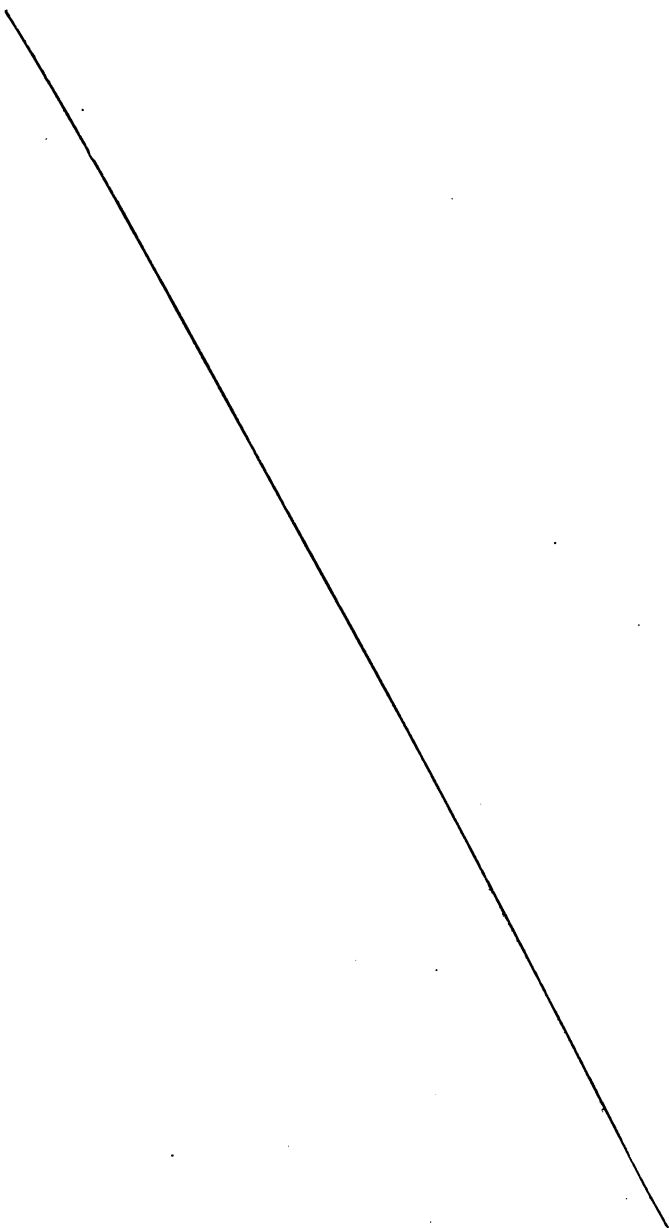
9.—It shall be a sufficient reason for the refusal of the Managers to receive any child so sent to the school as aforesaid, that such child is suffering from a contagious or incurable disease, or from such a bodily or mental defect as will prevent him from earning his own livelihood and the Certificate in writing of a Surgeon appointed by the Managers, shall be sufficient evidence that the bodily or mental condition of the child is such as is stated in the Certificate.

10.—In this Agreement female children are included wherever male children are mentioned.

In Witness whereof this Agreement has been signed by THE CLERK OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON, acting under a resolution of the Board passed at a Meeting held on the day of and by two of the Managers of the said school, acting under a resolution of the Managers passed at a Meeting held on the day of

Managers of

Clerk of the School Board for London.



Appen
STORE COM
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR
COST OF, AND DISTRIBUTION

Dr.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
To Stock in hand 25th March, 1888	35,888	14	2	8,313	16	1
„ Goods purchased	1,019	8	4			
<i>Less Discounts</i>	34,869	5	10			
<i>Less Waste Paper, etc., sold</i>	850	5	9	34,019	0	1
<i>Less Stock in hand 25th of March, 1889</i> ...	...			42,332	16	2
				9,587	19	0
				32,744	17	2
				£32,744	17	2

dix VIII.

MITTEE.

YEAR ENDED 25TH MARCH, 1889.

OF BOOKS, NEEDLEWORK, ETC.

Gr.

By Goods supplied to Schools—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Books, Apparatus and Stationery				29,262	7	10			
„ Needlework Materials	3,580	10	11						
„ „ Implements	2,452	15	8						
				6,083	6	7			
„ Schoolkeepers' Sundries ... ..	...			819	14	10			
„ Clothing and Stores for Industrial Schools ... ..	...			...			36,115	9	8
„ Sundries—Goods supplied to Offices of the Board ... ..	...			89	18	7	105	8	0
Forms supplied to Sundry Schools in connection with Bye-Laws Department ... ..	...			209	11	4			
Scholarships and Expenses. ... ..	...			12	9	4			
							311	19	3
Less—Old Books and Apparatus returned, and Waste Paper ... ..	..			...			36,532	11	6
							3,919	9	6
„ Balance, being difference between the Cost of Goods and the Amount charged to the Schools	...			...			32,613	2	0
							131	15	2
							£32,744	17	2

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Office Stationery and Packing Materials ... ..	...			184	4	8
„ Carriage of Goods	663	4	1			
Less Carriage of Sundry Parcels from and to the Schools for the Offices of the Board				132	14	9
„ Salaries and Wages ... ..	...			530	9	4
„ Rates, Taxes and Insurance ... ..	...			2,552	12	6
„ Repairs and Cleaning ... ..	...			178	7	10
„ Furniture and Fittings ... ..	...			69	11	5
„ Fuel and Light ... ..	...			11	7	5
„ Printing and Advertising ... ..	...			104	16	10
„ Postage ... ..	...			15	10	5
„ Sundry Petty Cash Payments... ..	...			49	16	0
				20	10	2
„ Rent (amount charged in lieu of) ... ..	...			3,717	6	7
„ Interest on Average Capital employed, estimated at (£2,000 at £4 per cent.) ... ..	...			470	0	0
				80	0	0
				£4,267	6	7

Appendix IX.

MINUTING AND EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS COMMITTEE.

SCHEMES OF CHARITY, AND ENDOWED SCHOOLS, COMMISSIONERS.

NAME OF TRUST.	Draft Scheme reported to Board.	
	Date.	Vol.
Allen, James (Dulwich)	{ 14th June, 1883	xix pp. 68 and 1025
Racón's School, Bermondsey	{ 22nd Nov., 1888	xxix. p. 1335
Bancroft's Hospital, Stepney	25th May, 1882	xvi. p. 981
Betton's Charity	{ [Petition to Commons]	House of
	{ 18th July, 1877	vii. p. 969
Burlington School for Girls		
Boreman, Sir William (Greenwich)	{ 30th Oct., 1878	ix. p. 581
	{ 28th Jan., 1886	xxiv. p. 277
Butler's Charity for Apprenticing Boys	{ [Chancery Scheme]	
	{ 4th Aug., 1875	v. p. 1076
Central Foundation Schools (St. Botolph and St. Luke's)	{ 30th May, 1889.	xxx. p. 1443
	{ 23rd Dec., 1880	xiv. p. 148
	{ 30th July, 1885	xxiii. p. 496
*Christ's Hospital	{ [Approved by Committee of Council, June, 1888]	xxix. p. 536
City Parochial Charities	31st Oct., 1889	vol. xxxi. p. 933
City of London School	{ [Act of Parliament]	
	{ 19th April, 1883	xviii. p. 713
Coborn, Prisca	{ 28th June, 1888	xxix. p. 253
	{ 1st August, 1899	xxxi. p. 536
Colfe's Charity, Lewisham	14th May, 1885	xxii. p. 1116
Cutler's & Rampaine's Charities (Westminster Technical Fund)	24th Feb., 1887	xxvi. p. 575
Datchelor, Mary		
Dulwich College.. ..	{ 12th Feb., 1879	x. p. 424
	{ [Revised Draft Scheme]	
	{ 17th Mar., 1881	xiv. p. 580
Emmanuel Hospital, Westminster	12th June, 1872	ii. p. 403
French Protestant School Fund	16th May, 1889	xxx. p. 1238
Herold's School, Bermondsey	7th March, 1877	vii. p. 372
Hickson's Grammar School, Tower-hill, (and Dame Owen's Charity)	14th May, 1885	xxii. p. 1130
Hitchin's Charity	{ [Published Scheme]	
	{ 21st Jan., 1880	xii. p. 160
Holles, Lady, St. Giles, Cripplegate		
Latymer Charity, Hammersmith	{ [Published Scheme]	
	{ 16th May, 1877	vii. p. 686
Lewisham (Prendergast's and others), Parochial Charities	{ 27th May, 1886	xxiv. p. 975
Martyn (Putney), Watermen's School	8th Nov., 1888	vol. xxix. p. 1171

APPENDIX IX.—*continued.*

NAME OF TRUST.	Draft Scheme reported to Board.	
	Date.	Vol.
Mitchell's City of London	{ [Chancery 17th March, 1880	Scheme] xii. p. 463
Newcomen's Charity, Southwark	11th Dec., 1884	xxii. p. 97
North London Collegiate, and Camden School for Girls		
Owen, Dame, Charity	4th Aug., 1875	v. p. 1083
Do. (and Hickson's Charity)	14th May, 1885	xxii. p. 1130
Orchard-street Endowment	15th July, 1886	xxv. pp. 348 and 390
Parmiter's Charity	27th April, 1882	xvi. p. 784
Plumstead Free School	25th Oct., 1883	xix. pp. 785 and 1026
Poplar and Blackwall Free School Endow- ment (George Green's School)	3rd Aug., 1882	xvii. p. 431
Protestant Dissenters' School, Shadwell	10th Oct., 1877	vii. p. 1229
Queen Elizabeth Free Grammar School, South- wark (St. Olave's)	{ 10th Oct., 1877 13th Nov., 1884	vii. p. 1228 xxi. p. 818
	{ [Revised 22nd July, 1886	[Scheme] xxv. p. 434
Raine's Charity, St. George's-in-the-East	5th April, 1876	vi. p. 619
Ratcliff (see Coborn, Prisca)		
St. Andrew Undershaft (Coventry's Trust)	3rd Feb., 1881	xiv. p. 360
St. Clement Danes	22nd July, 1874	iv. p. 906
† St. Dunstan-in-the-East	3rd Feb., 1881	xiv. p. 360
St. Leonard's, Shoreditch	{ 15th Jan., 1883 12th July, 1883	xviii. p. 321 xix. p. 295
St. Paul's School	4th Aug., 1875	v. p. 1079
Shakespeare Walk Female Charity	{ 16th June, 1880 9th Nov., 1882	xiii. p. 102 xvii. p. 748
Smith Henry (Kensington Estate Trust)	22nd Nov., 1883	xix. p. 1025
Stationers' School	14th July, 1887	xxvii. p. 263
Worrall and Fuller's Charities	20th April, 1882	xvi. p. 721
Whitechapel Charities, and Davenant's School	{ 13th Mar., 1884 21st April, 1887	xx. pp. 755 and 831 xxvi. p. 972

* In this case, the Board presented a Petition to the Committee of Council on Education, praying that the accounts may be subject to public audit.

† Draft Amending Scheme reported to Board 24th March, 1887, which Scheme makes further provision for the advancement of the Education of Girls.

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